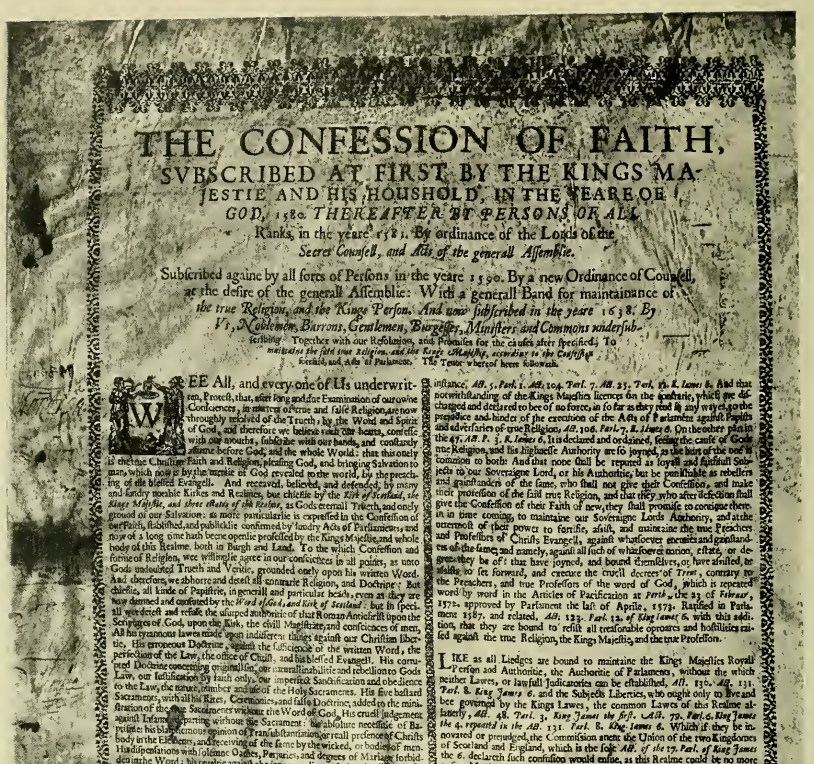


THE CONFESSION OF FAITH,

SVBSCRIBED AT FIRST BY THE KINGS MAJESTIE AND HIS HOUSHOLD, IN THE YEARE OF GOD, 1580. THEREAFTER BY PERSONS OF ALL Ranks, in the yeare 1581. By ordinance of the Lords of the Secret Counsell, and Acts of the generall Assemblie.

Subscribed againe by all sorts of Persons in the yeare 1590. By a new Ordinance of Counsell, at the desire of the generall Assemblie: With a generall Band for maintainance of the true Religion, and the Kinges Person. And now subscribed in the yeare 1638. By Vs, Noblemen, Barrons, Gentlemen, Burgesses, Ministers and Commons vndersubscribing: Together with our Resolutions, and Protestation for the causes after specified; To maintaine the said true Religion, and the Kinges Majestie, according to the Confession Ratified, and Acts of Parliament. The Tenor whereof heere followeth.

WEE All, and every one of Vs underwritten, Protest, that, after long and due Examination of our owne Consciences, in matters of true and false Religion, are now throughly resolved of the Trueth, by the Word and Spirit of God, and therefore we beleeve rasit the hearts, confesse with our mouthes, subscribe with our hands, and constantly affirme before God, and the whole World: That this only is the true Christian Faith and Religion, pleasing God, and bringing Salvation to man, which now is by the mercie of God revealed to the world, by the preaching of the blessed Evangell. And receaved, beleeved, and defended, by many and sundry nonble Kirkes and Realmes, but chiefly by the *Kirk of Scotland, the Kinges Majestie, and three estates of the Realme*, as Gods eternall Truth, and only ground of our Salvation: to more particularlie is expressed in the Confession of our Faith, established, and publicklie confirmed by sundry Acts of Parliaments, and now of a long time hath beene openlie professed by the Kinges Majestie, and whole body of this Realme, both in Burgh and Land. To the which Confession and forme of Religion, wee willinglie agree in our consciences in all points, as unto Gods undoubted Truth and Verite, grounded onely upon his written Word. And therefore, we abhorre and detest all contrarie Religion, and Doctrine: But chiefelie, all kinde of Papistrie, in generall and particular heads, even as they are now damned and confuted by the *Word of God, and Kirk of Scotland*: but in speciall, all wordes of Praier, reading without the Sacrament: Baraboloure necessitie of Baptisme: his blasphemous opinion of Transubstantiation, or reall presence of Christs body in the Elements, and receiving of the same by the wicked, or bodies of men: His Idolatrous Messe: his Sacrifeing Preistes: his shavelings and their Orders: his Monasteries and Friries: his Cathedrall Churches: his Nunneries: his Collegiate Churches, with their Canonries and Chaplanries: his Pilgrimages: his Feined Holy Dayes: his Fasting in Lent, and other times commanded by the Canon Law: his Superstitious Observing of Dayes: his Distinction of Meates: his Auricular Confession: his Desperate Full and Whole Remission, obtained by the Priest in the Sacrament of the Masse, or any other Sacrament: his Prayers for the dead: his Praying, or speaking in a strange Language: his Processions: his Blasphemous Litanies: his Multitude of Advocates or Mediators: his manifold Orders, Auricular Confession: his desperate and uncertaine Repentance: his generall and doubtsome Faith: his Satisfactions of men for their sinnes: his Justifications by works, *opus operatum*: works of Supererogation, Merits, Pardons, Pergrinations and Stations: his holy Water: his Baptising of Bells: conjuring of Spirits: crossing, fasting, anointing, conjuring, hallowing of God's good creatures, with the superstitious opinion, joyned therewith: his worldlie Monarchie, and Wicked Hierarchie: his three solemne Vowes: with all his shavelings of sundrie sorte, his erroneous and bloudie decrees made at *Trent*, against the Kirk of God, and finallie, we detest all his vaine Allegories, Ceremonies and Traditions, brought in the Kirk, without, or against the Worde of God, and in Doctrine of the true reformed Kirk, to the which wee joyne our selves willinglie, likely members of the same, in Christ our Head: promising and swearing by the *Great Name of the Lord* GOD, that wee shall continue in the obedience of the Doctrine and Discipline of this Kirk, and shall defend the same according to our vocation and Power, all the dayes of our lives, under the paine contained in the Law, and danger both of Body and Soule, in the day of GODS fearefull Judgement: And seeing that many are stirred up by Satan, and the Romane Antichrist, within this Realme, to trouble and perturbe us in the League and Confession we have sworne, and subscribed, that they may overthrow the Religion, and Libertie of this Kingdome, procuring a blame upon us, as if we were the Authors of the Troubles, and Confusion, whereby they intend to overthrow the Preaching of the Word of GOD, to the effect Idolatrie and Superstition may be advanced: We therefore, for our selves, our Princes, and Subjects, doe heartily acknowledge, and confesse, that the Monarchie, and Government of this Kingdome, is wholly and onely the Lords, who hath established the same in all Ages, by Noble Princes, and worthie Governours, in Puritie of Religion, Love, Peace, and Libertie: Which blessings, if we doe not maintaine, and procure to our Posteritie, as we have receaved them from our Predecessours, we declare our selves degenerate, and unworthie members of so good a Commonwealth, and shall be subject to the Censures, and punishments of God, for our Ingratitude.

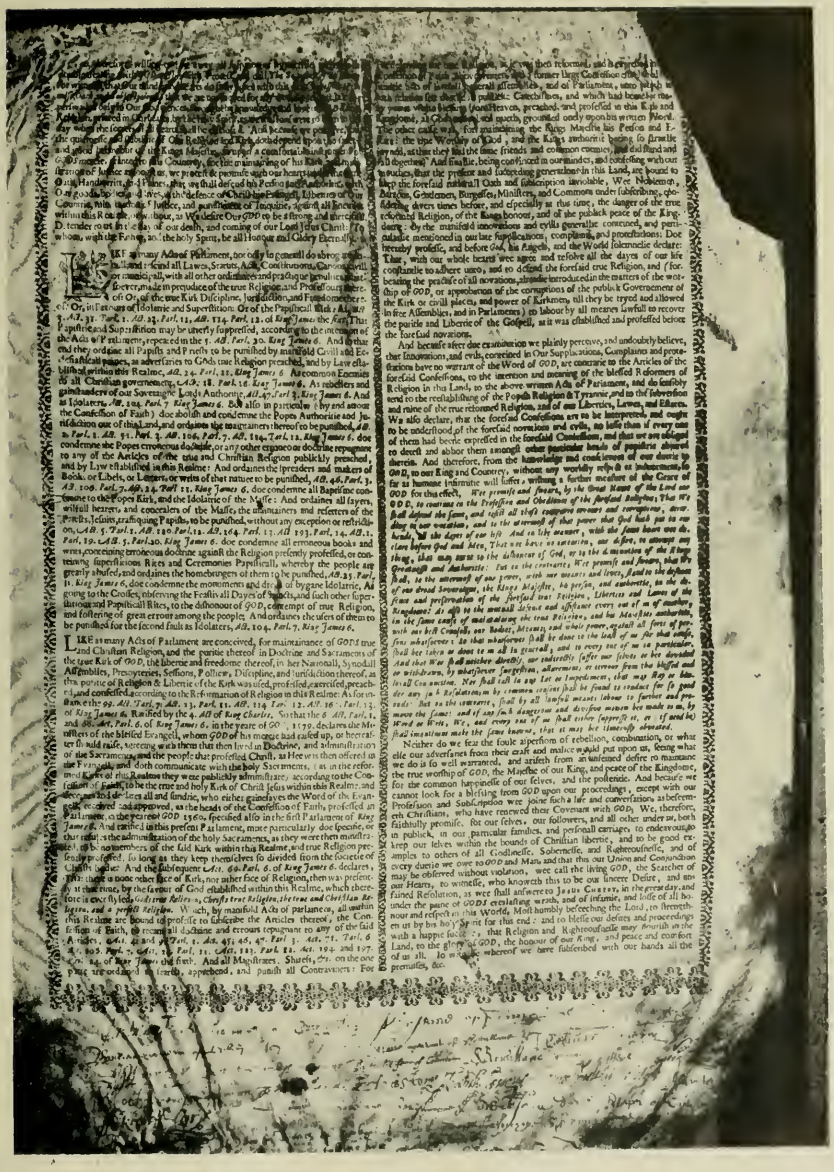
IKE as all Liedges are bound to maintaine the Kings Majesties Royall Person and Authorite, the Authorite of Parliaments, without the which neither Lawes, or lawfull Judicatories can be established, *Act.* 130. *Aq.* 131. *Parl.* 8. *King James* 6. and the Subjects Liberties, who ought only to live and bee governed by the Kings Lawes, the common Lawes of this Realme allanerly, *Act.* 48. *Parl.* 3. *King James the first.* *Act.* 79. *Parl.* 6. *King James the 4. repeated in the Act.* 131. *Parl.* 8. *King James* 6. Which if they be impaired or prejudged, the Commission anent the Union of the two Kingdomes of Scotland and England, which is the sole *Act. of the 17. King James the 6.* declareth such confusion would ensue, as this Realme could be no more a free Monarchie, because by the fundamentall Lawes, ancient privileges, offices, and Liberties of this Kingdome, not only the Princely Authorite of his Majesties Royall discent with those their many ages maintained, but also the peoples forumcie of their Lands, livings, rights of Parentage, Successions, and dignities preserved, and therefore for the preservation of the said true Religion, Lawes, and Liberties of this Kingdome, it is statute by the 8. *Act. Parl.* 1. repeated in the 99. *Act. Parl.* 7. Ratified in the 23 *Act. Parl.* 11. and 114. *Act. Parl.* 12. *of King James* 6. and 4. *Act. of King Charles*. That all Kings and Princes at their Coronation and reception of their Princely Authorite, shall make their faithfull promise by their solemne oath in the presence of the Eternall God, that enduring the whole time of their lives, they shall serve the same Eternall GOD to the uttermost of their power, according as He hath required in his most holy Word, contained in the Old and New Testament. And according to the same Word, shall maintaine the true Religion of Christ Iesus, the preaching of his holy Word, the due and right ministration of the Sacraments now receaved and practised within this Realme, (according to the Confession of Faith immediatly preceeding) and shall abolish and gainestand all false Religion contrarie to the same: And shall rule the people, committed to their charge, according to the will and command of GOD, revealed in his foresaid Word, and according to the Lawes, Statutes and Constitutions received in this Realme, no wayes repugnant to the said will of the Eternall GOD: and shall procure to the uttermost of their Power, to the Kirk of GOD, and whole Christian People true and perfect peace in all time coming: and that they shall be carefull to root out of their Empire, all Heretickes, and enemies to the true worship of GOD, who shall be condemned by the true Kirk of GOD, and the said Civill Power, which is also ordeyned by the Majestie, in his Coronation Parliament, 1567. as may be seene in the order of the Coronation, conforme to the Commandments of GOD, conteaned in the Scriptures of the godlie and famous Kings of Iuda, and according to the Imitation of the godlie Emperour Theodosius, and of many vther godlie Princes: Which Princes and Governours have keeped the Right Worship and Religion of God carefully themselves, and have commanded, and gevin Lawes and Statutes, that the same Religion should be keeped and obeyed of all their Subjects, and have inhibited and forbidden all contrarie Religion, Sects, Errours, and Idolatrie: And have ordeyned the Transgressours of their Lawes in the Premisses, to be punished with the Civill Sword, conforme to the Lawes of God, that provide the like: As may be seene in the Law 6. Chap. Deuteronomie, 13. Chap. Deuteronomie, 17. Chap. Deuteronomie, 18. Chap. Deuteronomie, 28. Chap. Deuteronomie, and in many vther Places of the Scriptures, where GOD commands the Transgressours of his Lawes to be punished with the Civill Sword: And that not-withstanding of the Kings Majesties licences on the contrarie, which we discharged and declared to bee of no force, in so far as they tend in any wayes to the prejudice and hinder of the execution of the Acts of Parliament against Papists and adversaries of true Religion, *Act.* 106. *Parl.* 7. *K. James* 6. Qu. the other plaine of the 45. *Act. Parl.* 5. *K. James* 6. Is declared and ordained, seeing the cause of GOD, true Religion, and his highnesse Authority are so joyned, as the hurt of the one is comoun to both: And that none shall be reputed as loyall and faithfull Subjects to our Soveraigne Lord, or his Authorite, but be punishable as rebellers and gainstanders of the same, who shall not give their Confession, and make their profession of the said true Religion, and that they who after defection shall give the Confession of their Faith of new, they shall promise to conteane therein in time coming, to maintaine our Soveraigne Lords Authority, and at the uttermost of their power to forsite, assist, and maintaine the true Preachers and Professors of Christs Evangell, against whatsoever enemies and gainstanders of the same, and namely, against all such of whatsoever estate, or degree they be of: that have joyned, and bound themselves, or have assisted, or shall, to set forward, and execute the cruell decrees of *Trent*, contrary to the Preachers, and true Professors of the word of God, which is repeated word by word in the Articles of Pacification at *Perth*, the 23 of *Februar*, 1572. approved by Parliament the last of Aprile, 1573. Ratified in Parliament 1587. and related, *Act.* 123. *Parl.* 12. *of King James* 6. with this addition, that they are bound to resist all treasonable oppositions and hostilities raised against the true Religion, the Kings Majestie, and the true Profession.

See paye 111.

First sheet.

NATIONAL COVENANT, 1638.

A unique, printed example from Cardoness.



See page 111.

Second sheet.

NATIONAL COVENANT, 1638.

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DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY

NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

FOUNDED 20th NOVEMBER, 1862.

TRANSACTIONS

AND

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

1913-14.

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G. W. SHIRLEY.

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Published by the Council of the Society.
1914.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Editor again acknowledges his indebtedness to Miss Harkness for the careful typing of the Index, and thanks the Editor of the *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* for permission to reprint Dr Neilson's article, "Dumfries: Its Burghal Origin," and the report of the Field Meeting.

It must be understood that as each contributor has seen a proof of his paper, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the accuracy of the scientific, personal, or place names, or for the dates that are given therein. Where possible, errors have been corrected in the Index.

Members working on local Natural History and Archæological subjects should communicate with the Honorary Secretary. Papers may be submitted at any time. Preference is always given to original work on local subjects.

Enquiries regarding purchase of *Transactions* and payment of subscriptions should be made to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr M. H. M'Kerrow, 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.

Exchanges, Presentations, and Exhibits should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Ewart Public Library, Dumfries.

G. W. S.

Proceedings and Transactions

of the

Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society.

SESSION 1913-1914.

17th October, 1913.

Annual Meeting.

Chairman—H. S. Gladstone, M.A., F.Z.S., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.(Scot.), President.

The Office-Bearers and Members of Council for the Session were appointed (see p. 3).

The Secretary and Treasurer submitted their reports, which were approved. The former showed that there were 15 life, 10 honorary, 14 corresponding, and 405 ordinary members, that 14 indoor and 1 field meeting had been held. Presentations had been more numerous and important than usual. The Society exchanged *Transactions* with 56 kindred associations. The Library continued to increase, mainly in Transactions, but five volumes were purchased last year. The Museum showed little change. Mr James Davidson was naming and arranging the collection of minerals, and Mr Robert Wallace had increased the collection of fossils, particularly the graptolites of the district. Although some presentations had been made for the Herbarium, they had not been arranged in the collection.

The President referred to the death of Mr J. F. Cormack, Lockerbie, who joined the Society in 1893, and had taken

much interest in its work, being one of its Vice-Presidents at the time of his death.

Presidential Address.

By HUGH S. GLADSTONE of Capenoch, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A.(Scot.).

Addenda to the Statistical Account of Scotland by Robert Riddell of Glenriddell.

[This paper, with valuable additions, comprising a Life of Riddell, a Bibliography of his Works, printed and in manuscript, and a Genealogy of the Family of Riddell, has been issued by the Society as a separate publication, purchasable by the public and, at a reduced price, by the members of the Society. This departure from custom was taken by the Council out of necessity. The printers intimated that they could not again print the *Transactions* at the former estimate, which had been given as recently as December, 1912, when their prices had been considerably raised. On taking fresh estimates the Council found itself faced with an increase in the cost of printing of over 70 per cent. The cause of the increase was not hidden. The master printers of the south of Scotland had found themselves compelled to join the ring which, gradually extending its circumference, finally by this move obtained almost complete control of the printing industry of Great Britain. In justice to our own printers it must be explained that the magnitude of the increase is due to the very low prices that prevailed for many years in the district and by which the Society was able to obtain its printing at prices actually considerably below cost. In consequence of this extension of the Master Printers' Federation, it was found impossible to obtain cheaper prices elsewhere, and the only procedure possible to the Council was the sacrifice of some of the Society's work. No action with regard to the subscription could be taken until the Annual Meeting of 1914-15.

In these circumstances the Council welcomed the offer of the President to guarantee any loss if it would issue his paper as an entirely separate publication.

Members interested in this valuable account of Robert Riddell, of his family, and of the many curious notes with which he annotated the first six volumes of *The Statistical Account of Scotland* may obtain it, by the generosity of the President, at a special rate from the Secretary.]

31st October, 1913.

Chairman—Mr S. Arnott, F.R.H.S., V.-P.

The Literary Histories of the Crosses at Ruthwell and Bewcastle.

By the Rev. J. King Hewison, M.A., D.D., F.S.A.(Scot.).

[Dr Hewison dealt in an illuminative manner with the sculpture, runes, symbols, and art of the Crosses, and showed many fine lantern slides. His work, *The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle, with a Short History of the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland* (Glasgow, 1914), subsequently published, covers fully the subject of his lecture, and precludes the insertion of a lengthier notice here.]

14th November, 1913.

Chairman—Mr James S. Thomson, Provost of Dumfries, V.-P.

The Geology of Lochrutton, with Special Reference to Water Supply.

By Robert Wallace.

A careful study of the topography of that portion of the Galloway uplands which stretches from the Nith to the Dee clearly shows that there have been many changes in the drainage system of that area. There is ample evidence to prove that the arrangement of valleys at present existing is a product of evolution, and represents the outcome of a continuous and a prolonged denudation.

The present watersheds have undergone a persistent progression in the course of several geological ages, and consequently many of the lochs are of quite recent origin and rivers are now running in directions altogether different from that of their original courses. Any addition to our knowledge of the pre-glacial river system of South Scotland will be of considerable value—commercially and economically —to the district embraced.

In this paper, however, we are concerned only with that district occupied by Lochrutton and its drainage area. A comprehensive view of the history of the physiographical conditions of this region from the Pliocene Age to the present day will give a clearer conception of the changes involved in the formation of the Loch, and a true appreciation of the natural forces at work accumulating and excavating. This will considerably simplify the problem of obtaining a permanent supply of pure water from this natural reservoir for the needs of Dumfries and Maxwelltown. Unfortunately, there has been no detailed geological investigation of the district. The Memoir of the Geological Survey (published 1877) simply states that this Loch rests partly on rock and partly on glacial drift.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Loch, which is at present about 139 acres in extent, is situated in a large hollow running approximately north and south. On the eastern side the Hill's Hill, Barlae, and other heights form a long ridge rising 300 feet higher than the Loch. This high ground acts as a leading watershed. The streams on the eastern slopes drain either into the Nith or into the Urr below Dalbeattie. West of Lochrutton, the Barnbachle Hill, at an altitude of 604 feet, acts as the watershedding area between it and the Milton. To the north of the Loch the valley gradually opens out, and is merged into a larger valley drained by the Bogrie Burn, and trending east and west. At the southern or upper end of the Loch there is, first of all, an old moss (Merkland), hemmed in by steep sides, and after that the remnant of a V-shaped valley extending in a westerly direction to the valley head

at Riggfoot. This upper valley is traversed by a small stream, Under-the-Brae Lane, which lower down is named Merkland Burn, from the moss through which it discharges into the Loch. The outlet, which is known as the Lade, as it emerges from the Loch runs north between the Moat Farm on the left and Shealinghill on the right. It flows rapidly along a rocky bed past an old meal mill, and, lower down, a sawmill, until it encounters in front of the waterworks a series of flat hollows. These alluvial flats extend along its course until it unites with the Bogrie Burn, the united waters being known as the Glen Burn. The high water leval of the Loch is 305 feet above sea level. The leading features of the landscape are large expanses of marshy flats along the upper shore and long winding ridges on the western flank.

Geological Features.

The underlying rock is of a uniform nature throughout the whole district, and consists of bands of hard greywacke and occasional bands of hard shale. This strata is near the base of the Silurian formation, and may be classed as of the same age as the Gala rocks of South Scotland or the Tarannons of Wales. Owing to a tremendous lateral pressure, the rock has been thrown up into innumerable folds, with the result that the strata in this district are generally vertical and sometimes inverted. The folds are arranged in a series of arches varying from a few feet to miles. The domes of the arches are continually being removed by denudation, laying bare the upturned edges of these old rocks in such a way that bands of hard greywacke and softer shale are arranged side by side on the rock surface of the present age. The long axes of these folds lie from north-east to south-west, and the result of a prolonged course of weathering has been to wear out the softer shales into hollows, leaving the hard bands protruding. This gives a wrinkled or corduroy appearance to the landscape. Probably the finest exhibition of this form of weathering, which is common to the whole tableland, can be seen in these rocky knolls running from Easthill and Tregallon to the Glen Burn. The strike of the rock here is almost east and west, con-

sequently these parallel ridges with their intervening hollows follow the same direction. When it is remembered that all the older streams and principal lochs have also an east and west trend, then we will at once see the powerful effect that the arrangement of the strata and its subsequent weathering have had upon the original drainage system of the area.

The Glen Burn gives an excellent illustration of the way in which a running stream pierces the rocks and shales. The course of the stream differs by a few degrees from the direction of the strike. The burn has excavated the shales for a few yards, and then crossed the hard greywacke at right angles until it encounters the next strike of shales. The result is an east and west drainage with occasional zig-zags.

The form of the surface has since been greatly modified by the powerful effect of glaciers during the Ice Age. In some places the old land surface has been wholly changed. Great quantities of decayed rock rubbish have been removed, laying bare the unweathered surface. In other districts the retreating glaciers have deposited large accumulations of glacial drift. These deposits of the Glacial Age are distributed throughout the district in an interesting manner, and have a strange diversity of form and height, according to the conditions and size of the glaciers.

A general survey of the Loch will show at a glance that its formation is geologically of very recent date, and also that any change since effected, either in the way of accumulation or removal, is clearly defined and can be easily measured.

Before dealing with the method of loch formation and its subsequent history of change, we must consider carefully the physiographical conditions that existed on that spot immediately before the Loch was formed. It is only by such means that a true estimate can be formed of the original contour of the lake floor and the amount of alteration since effected.

AGE.

Both the lake and the alluvial flats which originally

belonged to it rest directly upon glacial mounds. The Lade, which is the Loch's outlet, is steadily removing the glacial boulder clay lying in its path. These two facts, along with others which will be considered in detail, prove conclusively that the Loch was originated at the close of the Ice Age.

Pre-Glacial Contour.

There has been considerable controversy among glaciologists regarding the actual amount of work accomplished by glacial agency. Without advocating any extreme theory, it must be evident to an impartial mind that there will still be found some remnants of the hills and valleys that existed previous to glaciation. No amount of ice-work could remove all the evidence of the contour of the old land surface. An easy theory by which the Loch may be accounted for is that it existed in pre-glacial times, but underwent modification by the ice. This view would seem to derive support from the fact that a barrier of rock stretches across the outlet and through the village. From that it might be argued that there was a pre-glacial hollow surrounded by a rock rim, forming a true rock basin. Such a basin would have been formed by the removal of a patch of softer rock, or by a fault or dislocation of the strata, but there is no indication of either of these having taken place. On the other hand, the arrangement of the glacial drift points to a free passage for the ice flow, incompatible with the idea of a rock basin. There is also an entire absence of those peculiarly-shaped hummocks generally found in enclosed areas where the ice has been hampered in its progress.

River Rutton.

The alternative theory to a rock basin is that of a river valley. While the former has no evidence to support it, the latter has all the facts necessary in full detail. From the watershed at Riggfoot down to the Merkland there is still a very large remnant of an old valley. The form is V-shaped, with a flat bottom. The sides are steep and slightly concave. It is a pre-glacial valley beyond dispute. Its steep sides show that it had not fallen into disuetude,

but was actively discharging a river just previous to the advent of the ice. The depth of the valley and the extremely hard nature of the rock bespeak a medium-sized stream with great erosive power exercised during a long period of time. Such a stream could not be contained in a small basin by evaporation alone, but would necessitate an outlet broader and deeper than this valley. A comparison with other pre-glacial river valleys proves that the great amount of erosion required to excavate this deep valley could only have been accomplished by a large stream of long standing and an uninterrupted fall to the sea. The only spot in the whole district where such a large rock valley can be found is situated underneath the Moat Farm. Along both sides of this buried valley the old land surface of rock dips rapidly towards a common centre. Behind the Barr farmhouse the upper part of the western side of the valley is just visible in scattered exposures piercing the turf. On the eastern side, from the foot of the Loch to the waterworks, the dip of the Shealinghill rock surface is more pronounced, and possibly the angle of inclination is greater. The intervening portion has been filled in by accumulations of morainic debris during the flow of the glacier along the pre-existing valley.

I have found other buried valleys in southern Scotland; some afford even less evidence than the above on which to posit their pre-glacial origin, and yet it is held to be conclusive. In the case of Lochrutton a consideration of the details that are available place the matter beyond controversy.

1. There are no rock exposures on the drums of the Moat lands along the path of the buried valley, although they are most conspicuous features on the other ridges of the area.

2. A close examination of the western shore of the Loch reveals no trace of rock, but it is predominant on the eastern flank and at the upper and lower ends.

3. The lowest point available, *i.e.*, the mouth of the buried channel, stretching from the waterworks to the Barr, has no rock *in situ*.

4. An interesting exposure in the channel of the Lade opposite the cottage of Old Mill shows the old rock surface dipping underneath the boulder clay of the Moat. The dip shelf upon which the Lade is resting affords in itself sufficient evidence to prove a rapid descent in the old contour.

5. A prominent band of rock stretches across the foot of the Loch and through the village, giving a conspicuous exposure on the road. When sinking a well at the School-house, a few yards south of this outcrop, the rock surface was found to be 15 feet lower, which gives a very rapid dip into the valley.

6. In 1850 the old chart gave the greatest depth, 52 ft. 6 in., at a point in the Loch between Dutton's Cairn and the western bank.

Pre-Glacial Valley.

It is remarkable that the direction of the old river channel agrees with the general trend of the valley system of these uplands. Evidently the direction of the strike has been a leading factor in determinating the course of the streams. The irregularity of the anticlinal folds would, however, occasion sharp departures from the normal course. In the upper valley (Merkland) the direction was easterly, agreeing with the strike obtaining in that locality; about Auchenfranco the valley swung a little to the left, and the Rutton river flowed due north, and was discharged into the lower and larger Bogrie valley. The upper Merkland and the lower Bogrie agree with the direction of the strike. The middle portion now occupied by the Loch and the Moat was a transverse valley, like the Urr valley further west. A striking similarity is to be found in the Cairn and its tributaries, the Auld Water and Glen Burn. The Glen Burn flows north-west along the line of strike until it enters the Auld Water, which runs at right angles in a transverse direction. At the village of Shawhead the Auld Water turns at right angles to the left, and flows along the strike through the Dalquhairn gorge into the Cairn. The transverse (south-east) direction is then resumed for several miles by the valley of lower Cairn.

ICE AGE.

The Pliocene Age, with its deep river valleys, quiet sluggish streams, and genial climate, gradually gave place to a new order of things, which was of the utmost importance to the formation of the Loch. A period of extreme cold (Pleistocene Age) set in, until Arctic conditions ultimately prevailed. Large snowfields were formed in the higher regions, and these gave rise to a system of ice rivers moving slowly down to the plains below. The elevated tract around the Merrick and the Kells acted as a large gathering area for the accumulations of snow, and from that centre the glaciers moved to lower levels. During the period of extreme glaciation, when the snowfall was at its maximum, the ice sheet travelled over the Lochrutton area from west to east. The rocks are scratched and grooved in the direction of the glacial flow. These striated rock-surfaces are found on the hill to the east of Riggfoot, at Barlae Hill further north, and at Beltonhill in the Bogrie valley. Towards the close of the Ice Age, when the glaciers were confined chiefly to the valleys, the direction of their flow conformed generally to the valley turnings.

GLACIATION.

The Loch problem has been influenced by its glaciation in two distinct ways :—

1. The eroding character of the Ice flow as it removed all the decayed rock rubbish of the preceding ages, leaving bare a finely polished rock surface.

2. The accumulation of this rock debris in the form of moraines, either underneath the glacier or along the decaying front of the retreating ice.

The ice erosion would naturally be more powerful in the upper Merkland valley and the lower Bogrie basin, on account of their direction being the same as that of the ice movement—eastward. Large quantities of moraine heaps have been left in this lower basin, and so obscure the shape of the old hollow, but the Merkland valley has been severely glaciated, especially at its upper end. Between Loaninghead

and the Merkland Bridge prominent rocky ridges running parallel with the valley have been rounded, polished, and left almost bare. The softer shales between the hard bands have been hollowed out, leaving puzzling depressions without any apparent cause. The whole eastern shore of the Loch has suffered from ice abrasion. Rocky ribs run into the Loch without any covering of glacial drift. The band of hard rock now running through the village was polished by Nature's chisel before roadmaking dawned upon the untutored mind of palæolithic man as he watched the slow retreat of the valley glacier.

Moraines.

The distribution and arrangement of these large masses of rock rubbish play a very important part in the conditions which were inaugurated at the close of the Ice Age. The material deposited by the ice was arranged in various forms according to the position it occupied in the moving glacier. The moraine heaps in this district have one feature in common. They consist of rounded ridges of boulder clay and gravel with smooth flowing outline. Their long axes agree always with the direction of the ice movement; and the internal structure of the stones and clay is convex—agreeing with the outward shape of the ridges. These characteristics point to a sub-glacial origin. The moraines have all been formed underneath the ice, possibly some of them on the valley floor. Torrential streams tunnelled the ice and swept along an irregular assortment of clay, sand, and stones, gathered from the ice above. This material was built up in a convex form, and frequently assumed large dimensions.

Probably the oldest moraines deposited by the Rutton ice are those prominent drums running diagonally along the eastern slopes. There are at least three. One of them lies across a little pre-glacial valley, but is being steadily removed by the Minnin Burn in its flow to the Loch. The drums are in a direct line with the upper Merkland valley, and belong to the earlier period when the large glaciers were

moving in a straight line eastward and climbing the hills which lay in their path.

During the closing scenes of the Glacial Age the valley ice, following the line of least resistance, turned from its easterly course below the Merkland and travelled north along the narrow transverse valley until it encountered the Crocketford ice moving down the Bogrie valley. On account of the easterly direction of the lower valley, and also because of its larger size, the Crocketford ice absorbed the smaller glacier—the whole moving out at the Glen and the Grove gorges. While the Rutton ice was intercepted at the valley mouth, the escaping streams rapidly deposited sub-glacial moraines under the tunnelled ice. The Moat lands at present show a peculiar arrangement of these morainic drums. Towards the Bar the direction of their long axes is east and west, but nearer the Loch they run north and south along the course of the buried channel.

At the farm of Merklandwell there is another moraine—a drumlin—sitting alone in the middle of the valley. While it also is of sub-glacial origin, yet its outward form is entirely different from the two varieties previously described. It is much shorter, and its complete isolation gives it an appearance of height. The bend of the old river course a little further along the valley may have been responsible for its formation in one of the huge crevasses, or it may be of the nature of a *roche moutonnée* resting upon the ground moraine of an older date.

One thing is certain, it represents the very last phase of glaciation—the finishing touch of Nature in that prolonged and gigantic process of earth sculpture which is responsible for the scenery of to-day.

Formation of Lochs.

We have considered two barriers thrown across the Rutton valley—the partial and temporary block at Merklandwell and the large deposit filling the valley from Auchenfranco downwards. The new streams would accumulate in the hollows thus formed, giving in the first place two distinct lochs. Evidently the water would continue to rise until the

two were united—forming one sheet, with the Merkland drumlin as an island. Such a large mass of water would rapidly remove, by means of an outlet, any surface debris at the lower end. In this way the water level would fall, giving again an upper and a lower loch.

Outlets.

The duration, or rather the very existence, of a morainic loch depends primarily upon the point of emergence of its outlet. This occurs sometimes at the weakest point—that is, close to the buried channel—or it may happen at any other point which is lower. Lake Windermere is a typical example of escape by the lowest point. Its outlet, the River Leven, is considerably removed from the buried channel at the foot of the valley. The weakest point of the Merkland barrier—that is, the material that would be easiest removed by stream erosion—would be at the drumlin. The lowest point was situated behind the Merklandwell cottage; and along this depression the outlet sought its way. At the foot of the Rutton Loch the lowest point was found to be on the opposite side of the valley. The trend of the glacial flow explains this. The Lade found the lowest point to be in the angle formed by the eastern side of the buried valley and the rounded ends of the Moat drums.

Recent Modifications.

Any change that has since occurred in the lochs has been along two distinct lines:—(1) Excavation by stream erosion; (2) formation of alluvial flats by sedimentation.

Although these two forces are in direct opposition to each other, yet there is such an intimate and continued relation between the two at every step that we must consider the present condition of things as the result of one process—modification.

Merkland Loch.

The path chosen by the Merkland Burn to convey the surplus water of that Loch traverses at least two bands of hard rock. The band in front of the cottage is 50 feet wide,

and crops out near the surface. This rock barrier across the outlet would prevent the lowering of the stream, and as the barrier and the stream are nearly at right angles there would be no opportunity for the burn to lower its channel by working sideways. Into the upper end of the Loch the feeder would be continually discharging sediment from the valley above. The Loch would act as a settling pool, causing precipitation on the valley floor.

The quantity of precipitation is governed by two factors:—(1) Rate of wastage of the upper drainage area; (2) erosive power of the stream upon the barrier at the foot. The Silurian greywacke is extremely hard, and its surface waste due to the action of weathering is of small amount; but all the pre-glacial torrent tracts and hollows having been filled up with glacial drift, the result was that the rate of wastage in that area was very great. As there was no lowering of the outlet, the site of the lochan ultimately became a peat moss. Its age should approximate that of the Kirkconnel Moss—the twenty-five feet beach period.

LOWERING THE LADE.

As we have seen, the Lade made its escape at the lowest point. This was over rock, and the consequences are a rock barrier and a rocky bedded stream. Had the Lade got out at the weak point, which would have been through the village, there would have been no Loch now.

The amount of erosion accomplished by the Lade is shown in three distinct ways:—(1) A lowering of the bed of the stream five or six feet, especially in the upper portion next the Loch; (2) a gradual recession of the waterfall up the stream towards the Loch; (3) a travelling of the stream sideways to find a lower level.

The vertical erosion of the Lade at the Loch outlet has in this instance been the determining factor in lowering the level of the water. Very little has been accomplished by the stream in its backward movement. From the base level in front of the Water Works the falls have retreated up stream to the Old Mill, forming a series of small cascades. A prominent band of rock at the Sawmill has been against

this movement. The lateral erosion is not only interesting, but is also of great significance. The original course of the Lade was along the face of a sloping rock surface now occupied by the road. Although the banks were very much higher on the left of the stream than the knolls of Shealing-hill on the right, yet there has been a continuous movement to the left. A section of the stream in front of Old Mill Cottage shows how the Lade has eroded the Moat boulder ridges in its efforts to find a lower channel in the buried valley.

Sedimentation.

This process has been continuous since the formation of the Loch, and may be conveniently considered in two distinct aspects :—

1. The deposits now above water.

2. The accumulation of silt still under the present water level, and burying the original floor of the Loch.

These deposits are more extensive at the upper end, and that portion may therefore be considered first.

Following the plan of the old chart, we find that the Merkland and the Carswadda Burns had each their own outlet into the Loch previous to the embankment. Around the mouths of each feeder, and for a considerable distance backward, there is a large expanse of flat marshy land composed of black alluvium. The flats are very extensive, amounting to several acres. They show a gradual rise from the lake outwards until the flowing contour of the glacial deposits is reached. Around the Merkland feeder the alluvium reaches nearly to Auchenfranco Farm. The line of demarcation is very distinct. It shows not only the relationship between the outer boulder clay and the younger deposit of alluvium resting upon it, but also the different character of the deposits. The demarcation line winds sinuously round the lake head, and marks off the highest of the alluvial fringe as the result of the earliest sedimentation. It shows the point at which the water originally stood, and is the same height as the top of the Loch banks at the outlet.

MARSHY FLATS.

The Merkland Burn has contributed a much larger amount of alluvium than its neighbour; but considering the relative size of the two streams, the Carswadda shows a greater erosive power. This is explained by the rate of wastage, varying in the different areas. The glacial deposits lying across the head waters of the Carswadda are being rapidly removed and deposited in the Loch, but the Riggfoot portion has been swept comparatively bare by ice-erosion. Further, the Merkland Loch acted as a filtering pool, and, intercepting the suspensions, gave a pure feeder to the Loch. When, however, the upper Loch was filled up the proportions were reversed, and the largest feeder swept in huge quantities of peat from its own store at an accelerated rate.

The eastern shore contributes a larger quantity of waste than the western; consequently its sedimentation is greater, especially near the mouth of the Minnin Burn. Had the rock barrier at the Lade outlet been of a harder nature, and able to keep the Loch at its original high level, the alluvial flats would have been nearly horizontal from their highest point inland. At the point where sedimentation ceased they would have an abrupt slope towards the middle of the Loch. In the case of a small stretch of water the sedimentation is general and the deposit grows from the bottom upwards. A rapid lowering of the barrier would have given us no loch. As it is, there has been a fine balance of power. Gradual erosion of the outlet has carried forward the point of sedimentation, and so produced a shelving slope at a gentle angle of four or five degrees.

THE BARR LOCH.

In the Bogrie district the glacial drums lie along the valley east and west, showing the direction of the Crocketford ice. Near an old shed there is a large boulder of Arenig lava, which has its nearest outcrop in the Urr valley, many miles to the west. One of the drums lay in the path of the newly-formed Lade, which was here augmented by the Barr Burn from the west. This obstruction caused a block,

and produced a flood plain stretching towards the Barr Farm, and in this long deep hollow a loch was rapidly formed. It was finally silted up, as the Lade escaped round the end of the drum below the Water Works. The sedimentation is level rather than shelving. At the junction with the Barr Burn the banks show an exposure of a black peaty deposit over five feet deep; the base not seen.

Dromore Loch.

Dromore Loch was formed by a rock barrier at the head of the Glen gorge, and a few yards down stream from the junction of Bogrie and Lade. As the erosion of the rock barrier at Lakehead Cottage was slow, the flood plain was consequently large—covering several fields of Dromore Farm. The bottom of this lochan has been filled with moraines, giving a very shallow depth of water. The top of three drums can be seen, covered with alluvium, in Dromore meadow. About fifty yards from the bridge a buried drum can be seen, running east and west—a relic of the Crocketford ice. The sedimentation in Dromore Loch is not peaty, but shingly. Nearer to the Water Works corner the stones increase in size, until they show the irregularity of a fluvio glacial deposit as it escapes from a retreating ice front.

There is no evidence of lake silt having been carried from Lochrutton bottom and deposited here. The accumulation in these hollows corresponds in quantity and character with the boulder clay which has been removed by the stream from the Moat banks.

Loch's Original Depth.

This survey of the various conditions that gave rise to the formation of the Loch will also furnish explanations of the original contour of the lake floor before sedimentation had set in. A transverse section across the middle of the Loch would then show, stretching under the water on the eastern side, a slope corresponding to the dip of the rock surface above water; while, on the western side, there would be a sudden fall down to the buried channel. In this section

the deepest portion would lie near to the glacial drums on the west side. Further up the Loch the old channel would swing more into the middle in order to meet the Auchenfranco bend. North of this line of maximum depth the slope under water of the eastern bank would lessen until the outlet was reached. The lower western shore, on the other hand, would be more or less precipitous until the first band of rock was encountered near the village. The upper end would from the very first contain a large proportion of boulder clay washed in from the moraines around. The original maximum depth might be approximated by measuring the angle of inclination formed by the sloping sides of the old Merkland valley. This would give the depth of the apex; and with an allowance for the fall of the river from that point an indication of the depth of the channel would be given.

OLD CHART.

In 1880 a series of soundings of the Loch were taken. The results thus obtained show that at that date the amount of sedimentation resting on the old bottom was very great. The whole of the upper end was considerably filled in. It was four hundreds yards from the top of the Loch before 24 feet of water was found. This increased gradually until 32 feet was reached between Dutton's Cairn and the Lake dwelling. About fifty yards south of the Cairn the greatest depth was found to be 52 feet 6 inches. Along line No. 15, near the mouth of the Minnin Burn, there was a 12 feet platform stretching out three hundred yards. From that point there was a steep gradient. Eighty yards further out the depth had fallen to 36 feet = 1 in 10.

This deepest point was exactly midway between the mouth of the Minnin Burn and the opposite shore. Soundings not over 12 feet included the whole of the Loch north-east of the islands, except a narrow strip running from the Cairn towards the village. The chart shows very clearly the trend of the old valley making for the north-west shore.

Soundings were taken again in 1887 along the longitudinal line No. 1, and the transverse line No. 15, and down

central line (No. 1) again in 1912. Taking these records as a whole, the central line becomes now the line of nearly the greatest depth. For a distance of two hundred and thirty yards south of the islands there is an increase in depth. The greatest drop at any one point is 15 feet. Between the islands, however, the sediment has risen 19 feet. Considered on section line No. 1 alone, there is a very large increase of silt, but transverse line No. 15 shows a considerable narrowing of the deepest channel, and that in spite of its removal westward.

Dutton's Cairn.

Dutton's Cairn may be the exposed portion of a ledge of rock reaching north to the projecting shore, or it may be the top of another moraine similar to the Merkland drum, and stranded in the same way. The sudden dip on all sides except that facing north would lend countenance to the latter view, and also account for a prolongation of the deep channel between the islands in the direction of the outlet.

Comparisons.

Nearly all of the smaller lochs rest wholly upon moraine debris:—Lochs Mailling, Urr, Regland, Partick, Auchencrieff Loch, Collochan Loch, and Loch Aber. They are silting up very rapidly. Lochs Howie, Skae, Brack, and Babbington are in the last stages of existence. The largest and best class of lochs lie partly upon the pre-glacial land and partly upon moraines, *e.g.*, Auchenreoch, Corsock, Milton, and Lochinvar. The relationship of the present Lochrutton to the silted Merkland is admirably seen in certain lochs in the Lake District. Buttermere and Crummock Water were previously one sheet, but are now separated by large flats as a result of sedimentation. Derwentwater and Thirlmere are similarly related, but the flats are larger. The nearest approach to the Lochrutton position occurs at Loch Skene in Moffatdale. Above the loch, at the foot of Broad Law, another loch existed. It has been drained by the Midlaw Burn, and is now a large expanse of marshy moorland. Loch Skene is being rapidly lowered

by the Tail Burn cutting its way through the tumultuous mass of moraine mounds, and finally falling over the famous Grey Mare's Tail.

Conclusions.

The springs which flow from Tarannon greywackes amidst such an extensive system of rock folding are very deep-seated, and may therefore be depended upon for a supply when slightly inclined porous strata will have failed.

If the apex of a synclinal fold is tapped by an artesian well there is every prospect of a considerable addition to the present supply.

The present stream in the Merkland valley is very much smaller than the original river that cut the groove; therefore the Loch is not receiving its full share of water from that area. The Minnin Burn also does not give a discharge proportionate to the valley in which it lies.

There is comparatively little drainage received from the western side of the Loch, and yet the Barr Burns on the north side of the drums were supplying water during the excessive drought. Another method of augmenting a storage supply against a dry summer would be to utilise again the Merkland basin. The material excavated from the basin might be used, if found suitable, for a dam.

If the water had been drawn from the western side of the Loch very little rock excavation would have been required in laying the pipes or in sinking the filter beds.

The futility of erecting an embankment at the lake top across a deposit of mud fifty feet deep is apparent. The continual disappearance of the material poured in at its formation needs no further explanation. The sedimentation of the upper portion of the Loch is excessive. The increase of silt under water is serious. The transportation of sediment to the lower end since the erection of the embankment shows the increased projective force of the united feeders in their banked condition.

Many other deductions can be drawn from the foregoing data, which come exclusively within the province of the engineer, and are outside the scope of geological investiga-

tion. Plans and charts have been kindly lent by Mr Nigel Wilson, the engineer, and he has also afforded the writer very valuable information from his own experience.

Some Galloway Plants.

By James Fraser.

The following list of plants for Kirkcudbright and Wigtown may be of some help and interest to those who are studying the Flora of these delightful counties.

All the plants from Kirkcudbrightshire mentioned in this list were seen during 1910, in August of which I spent a holiday of two weeks at Castle-Douglas, a charming town and a convenient centre from which one can easily reach to Douglas Hall in the east, New-Galloway in the north, and Creetown in the west. The Wigtownshire plants were seen during a holiday spent in that picturesque and famous summer resort, Portpatrick, in August of 1911 and of 1912, when the district, from Challoch Junction to Lochnaw, and from Stranraer to the Mull of Galloway, was explored as completely as the tropical heat of the former year and the almost arctic cold of the latter would allow.

The number of new species added to the Floras of the counties since the publication (in 1882 for Kirkcudbrightshire and in 1894 for Wigtownshire) of Mr M'Andrew's Floras (modestly entitled "Lists") is remarkably small, and the smallness of the number bears testimony to the care and completeness with which these counties were botanized and the "Lists" compiled by that keen observer and veteran botanist, who, we rejoice to know, is still as enthusiastic as ever in the pursuit of his favourite hobby. I have not materially added to the number of hitherto unrecorded species, except in the case of that class of plants usually referred to as "casual" or "alien," such as those which for many years have appeared annually on the shore of Loch Ryan, near the Sheuchan Mills at Stranraer. Any plants mentioned herein which have not, as far as I know, been previously observed in the respective counties are indicated (to the number of 27) by a star in front of the name, two, or

at the most three of these, being natives, and the remainder recently introduced or " alien " plants.

The figures 73 and 74 represent the vice-county numbers of Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire respectively in Watson's *Topographical Botany*.

Chelidonium majus, L.
By roadside near Lochans; an escape from a garden.

**Fumaria purpurea*, Pugsley.
On the shore about two miles north of Drummore. Only one large clump observed.

Fumaria Bastardi, Bor. var. *hibernica*, Pugsley.
At Portpatrick; plentiful.

**Barbarea præcox*, Br.
On the side of the road east of Castle-Douglas, v.c. 73. At the shore and by the side of the road near the railway station, Portpatrick, v.c. 74. (New for Wigtownshire only.)

Hesperis matronalis, L.
A single clump by the roadside west of Challoch Junction.

**Sisymbrium officinale*, Scop. var. *leiocarpum*, D.C.
At Portpatrick; plentiful.

**Eruca sativa*, Mill.
Stranraer shore; several.

Thlaspi arvense, L.
At Portpatrick; several.

Lavatera arborea, L.
Several splendid examples of this plant occur in Portpatrick just outside a garden, and in somewhat similar conditions at Morroch Bay.

**Oxalis corniculata*, L.

Trigonella Foenumgræcum, L.
Stranraer shore; two or three plants of each.

Melilotus alba, Desr.
Stranraer shore; several.

M. indica, All.
Stranraer shore and Portpatrick railway station; several.

**Lens esculenta*, L.
Stranraer shore; several.

Potentilla Anserina, L. var. *concolor*, Wallr.
Near Portpatrick; plentiful.

**Sedum album*, L.
At Portpatrick; plentiful in one place.

Epilobium augustifolium, L.
On railway bank at Dunskey Castle; one large patch.

Apium graveolens, L.
On west side of Auchencairn Bay; about a dozen plants.

Scandix Pecten-Veneris, L.

Coriandrum sativum, L.

Galium tricorne, Stokes.

Asperula arvensis, L.
Stranraer shore; several of each.

Jasione montana, L.
A form with very pale flowers and much smaller heads than in the type, near Dunskey Castle.

**Guizotia abyssinica*, Cass.
At Portpatrick railway station; several.

**Matricaria discoidea*, D.C.
In August, 1910, this plant was plentiful by the sides of every road leading out of Castle-Douglas; at the Quay, Dalbeattie; and at the Quay, Kirkcudbright: v.c. 73. But not a single plant was observed at Creetown in that year, nor at Stranraer, Portpatrick, Drummore, and district in the two following years.

**Petasites fragrans*, Presl.
A large fully established colony in Portpatrick.

**Carduus argentatus*, L.

Silybum Mariana, Gaertn.
Two or three of each at Stranraer shore.

†*Centunculus minimus*, L.

On Craigoch Moor, Portpatrick; plentiful.

**Symphytum peregrinum*, Ledeb.

I saw only a single clump of this growing by the side of the Port of Spittal burn, about a quarter of a mile from its mouth. It is a strong, leafy plant, with flowers of a pale pink tinged with light blue when fresh. There is another *Symphytum* in Wigtownshire (growing abundantly in the gully just south of Dunskey Castle, etc.), with very deep blue or dark violet flowers, which seems to be a colour variety of *S. officinale*, L.

Anchusa sempervirens, L.

Roadside between Damnaglaur and Kirkmaiden; Castle-Kennedy; and Portpatrick.

Asperugo procumbens, L.

**Convolvulus althæoides*, L.

**C. tricolor*, L.

Stranraer shore; several of each.

Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill.

Stranraer shore; on the shingle about a mile north of Portpatrick; on the shingle north of Drummore; common.

Linaria viscida, Moench. (*L. minor*, Desf.).

Very plentiful on the railway and sidings from Castle-Douglas eastwards in 1910; several on the railway track at New Luce station in 1912.

Linaria Cymbalaria, Mill.

Several at Creetown; and plentiful in Portpatrick.

Mimulus Langsdorfii, Donn. (*M. luteus*, auct. ang.).

This cosmopolitan garden outcast is common in both counties. At Douglas Hall there is a colony growing in the shade, with petals of a darker yellow and more spotted than usual; and at Kelton there is a colony with smaller flowers and fewer spots.

Mentha alopecuroides, Hull.

South of Creetown; and at Douglas Hall; in v.c. 73. At Morroch Bay; Terally Bay; and Portpatrick; v.c. 74.

Mentha longifolia, Huds.
On shore south of Drummore (outcast) and at Portpatrick.

Mentha piperita, L. var. *officinalis* (Hull).
At and near mouth of Port of Spittal burn.

Mentha sativa, L.
Carlingwark Loch; Bridge-of-Dee; and south of Creetown; in v.c. 73. Near mouth of Port of Spittal burn; by the roadside near Knockingham House; near Dunskey Castle; at roadside north of Dunskey Lakes; and at Sandhead; in v.c. 74. I give the localities for this plant in detail, as Professor Scott-Elliot in his *Flora of Dumfriesshire* says in a note to *M. sativa*, L. in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown :—" These are all doubtful as records of the sub-species."

**Mentha rubra*, Sm.
Craigoch burn; and at old mill, Portpatrick.

Origanum vulgare, L.
Plentiful at Orchardton Tower.

Chenopodium murale, L.
Stranraer shore; several.

Polygonum cuspidatum, Sieb. and Zucc.
At Portpatrick and Stranraer, in several places.

Humulus Lupulus, L.
South of Creetown and at Auchencairn Moss, both with male flowers, and at Port of Spittal Bay.

Tritonia crocosmiflora.
On the shore at Portpatrick. Common in the neighbouring gardens.

**Asphodelus fistulosus*, L.

**Phalaris minor*, Retz.

P. paradoxa, L.

P. paradoxa, L. var. *praemorsa*, Coss. and Dur.
Stranraer shore; several of each.

**Alopecurus utriculatus*, Pers.

A. agrestis, L.

**Phleum tenue*, Schrad.

**Avena barbata*, Brot.

A. strigosa, Schreber.

**A. sterilis*, L.

**Gaudinia fragilis*, Beauv.
Stranraer shore; several of each.

Calamagrostis epigeios, Roth.
A single clump near Portpatrick. This same patch was observed by Mr M'Andrew in 1895.

Poa palustris, L.
Plentiful at Kenmure Castle, New-Galloway, where it was first observed by Mr M'Andrew many years ago.

Poa memoralis, L.
Dalbeattie railway station; several.

**Poa compressa*, L.
On the railway track at Castle-Douglas; several.

**Festuca bromoides*, L.
Dalbeattie railway station; two or three plants.

**Bromus maximus*, Desf.

B. arvensis, L.
Stranraer shore; several of each.

Bromus mollis, L. var. *glabratus*, Doell.
Roadside at Dunskey Lakes; several.

Lolium temulentum, L.
Stranraer shore; several.

**Agropyron repens*, L. var. *Leersianum*, S. F. Gray.
South side of Portpatrick harbour; plentiful.

Hordeum pratense, Huds.
Plentiful on the margin of a field at the Quay, Dalbeattie, where it was first observed by Mr M'Andrew in 1883.

List of Armorial Bearings Noted in Dumfriesshire and Adjacent Counties.

By J. Bell Irving.

Part II.

[Part I.—*Transactions*, 1912-13. A helmet is indicated by the *. The Kirkconnell is that in Kirtlewater.]

Hall. (A) A chevron between 3 birds' heads. Crest A bird. Motto—"Cura quitem." (B) A hand (palm exposed) on which is perched a bird pecking at forefinger and in chief 3 cinquefoils: the whole reversed.

1673. David Hall in Corrimains. (B) Tundergarth.

1777. James Hall in Know. (A*) Corrie.

Halliburton, John, of Askerton, 1791. Bewcastle. On a bend wavy 3 lozenges. Crest—A boar's head erect. Motto—"Watch well."

Halliday. (A) A curved sword, point down, and in chief 3 decrescents. (B) A dagger, point up, and in chief 3 increscents impaling wife's, Isobel Irving. (C) A Latin cross, the upper limb potent, and in chief 3 decrescents. (D) A sword, point up, the hilt within a crescent, in chief an oblong charged with a saltire. (E) A chevron. (F) 2 roundles between 2 bars.

Crests—(a) A spread eagle. (b) A sword in bend debruised by a boar's head (behind which is something bend-sinisterwise.

Motto—(y) Hand ullis labentia Ventis. (z) Virtute parta.

1703. Robert Holliday in Gulelands. (A) Dornock.

1710. George Holliday in Whiniridge. (A) Dornock.

1718. John Holiday in Auchinbedridge. (Bay*) Canonbie.

1723. Andrew Holliday. (E) Arthuret.

1753. Mary Holiday. (D) Kirkpat.-Fleming. Impaled with W. Irving's.

1837. James Halliday of Locharbriggs. (F) Tinwald.

1838. John Holliday, innkeeper. (C) Old Annan.

1839. Sir Andrew Halliday, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. (bz) St. Michael's.

Hamilton, John, in Lockerbie, 1763. Lockerbie. A chevron between 3 four petalled roses, above shield is a crown, above it an oblong, and above is Crest—A pine cone (?). Motto—"Thorrow."

HANNAY, Robert, merchant, Glasgow. Kelton.
3 stags' heads collared and belled. CREST—A cross crosslet fitchy out of a crescent. MOTTO—"Per Ardua ad Alta."

HARDING, Christopher, of Readhill, 1769. Irthington.
On a bend 3 martlets, on sinister of bend a rose between 2 fleur-de-lys in chief, and just below them a sloping bar. Helm.

HARKNESS.

1765. George Harkness in Crowsknow. Kirkbankhead.
A chevron between 3 fleur-de-lys.

1848. Richard Harkness, died Marchhill. St. Mary's, Dumfries.
2 pairs of bars gemelle dancette between 3 small fleur-de-lys, between the upper pair 2 mullets, and between the lower pair a crescent.

HARRISON, George, of Linethwaite, 1861. Holme Cultram.
(High, inside porch.) An eagle displayed and a chief. CREST—An anchor.

HENDERSON.

(A) 2 (or 3) mullets in chief, and in base a long bow to dexter and a buckle to sinister; very indistinct. (B) Per pale pily, on a chief an increscent between 2 ermine spots. (C) As B, but a crescent. (D) On a fess 2 fleur-de-lys.
CRESTS—(a) A sexfoil. (b) A hand erect holding a mullet.
MOTTO—(x) Sola Virtus Nobilitas.

1674. Thomas Henderson of Broomhill, minister at Gratney. (A) Gretna.

1769. Wm. Henderson in Kirkcroft. (Ba) Sibbaldbie.

1773. John Henderson in Cowthat. (Cbx*) Hoddom.

1776. Andrew Henderson in Mainholm. (D) Hoddom.

HERRIES (see Maxwell of Terregles and Herries Maxwell of Munches).
(A) Quarterly (i. and iv.), a saltire and in chief a label humetty of 3 points; (ii. and iii.) 3 hedgehogs. MOTTO—"Dolis dedit." Above is "G.M. 1582," below is "The Hows of Herreis." This is in the sinister base compartment of an achievement above door of Kirkcudbright Castle. (B) 2 shields: (i.) at top of stone, almost worn out, bearing something like a pair of hands erased pointing to dexter and

Herries (contd.).

sinister in chief, (ii.) in centre of stone, a thin saltire humetty between a label point (?) in chief and 3 roses (?) in dexter, sinister and base.

1582. (quartering of M'Lellan). (A) Kirkcudbright Castle.

1662. Robert Herris, minister of Dryssdal. (B) Dryfesdale.

Hetherington.

(A) 3 lions rampant (or leopards). (B) Per pale, argent, and checky, 3 lions rampant. (C) A chevron engrailed above between 3 lions rampant.

Crests—(a) A demi-lion rampant (?). (b) An arm armed embowed erect holding battleaxe transversely.

—— (A*) Walton.

—— (A*) Walton.

—— (A) Lanercost.

—— (A) Lanercost.

—— (A*) Lanercost.

1745. John Hetherington of Dacer Hall. (A*) Lanercost.

1748. Hetherington of Walton. (A*) Walton.
Half helm.

1752. Hetherington of Hollinstone. (A*) Brampton.
Half helm.

1755. Hetherington of Orchet House. (Aa*) Lanercost.

? Hetherington of Orchet House. (Ca*) Lanercost.
Underground.

1762. (A*) Brampton.

1774. James Hetherington of Hollinstone. (A*) Irthington.

1780. James Hetherington of the Temonhillhead. (Ab*) Irthington.

1853. James Hetherington of Hurtleton. (B) Irthington.

? (all reversed). (A*) Irthington.

Hewet, John, of Batinbush. Kirkandrews-on-Esk.
(No date.) 3 birds, 1 and 2, that in chief to sinister, those in base facing each other. A helm.

HODGSON.

(A) A chevron battled embattled between 3 martlets. CRESTS—(a) A martlet (on a roundle). (b) A dove (?) bearing olive branch. MOTTO—(x) Be ever watchful.

1701. John Hodgion of Easton. (Aa) Bowness-on-Solway.

1839. John Hodgson, J.P. of Carlisle and Bowness. (Abx) Bowness-on-Solway.

1843. C. B. Hodgson, Harker Grange. (b) Houghton.

HOGG, John, in Mwmbiehurst, 1744. Canonbie.
A saltire engrailed (and a bordure).

HOPE.

1752. Wm. Hope in Kirkland. Kirkconnell.
On a chevron between 3 roundles a bay leaf.

1886. Rev. John Hope. Dunscore.
CREST—A terrestrial globe cracked to centre, above it a rainbow. MOTTO—"At Spes non fracta."

HOUNAM, Robert, joiner, 1756. Canonbie.
An oval shield divided in centre by a bar, in chief is an escallop in an oblong between 2 roses, and in base a chevronel between 2 pairs of compasses, points resting on chevronel, and in base an object in outline like a ringed watch pierced branchwise.

HOWAT, Kirkpatrick, of Mabie. Troqueer.
Argent a saltire azure between 3 mullets and an owl, on a chief azure 3 cushions argent, all within a bordure gules; impaling or a chevron dovetailed argent between 3 eagles displayed within a bordure azure. CREST—A mailed hand erect holding a dagger embrued erect. MOTTO—"I mak sicker."

HUNTER.

(A) 2 dogs (?) "rampant" and in chief a cornet, mouth to dexter. (B) A hunting horn mouth to dexter in base, and in chief a bow with arrow on string point up.
CRESTS—(a) A hand transverse holding a dagger erect. (b) A fleur-de-lys (?).
MOTTO—(x) Keep trist.

1727. Thomas Hunter, sometime in Craigencoon. (Ax*) Tynron.

1770. Robert Hunter in Trailtrow. (a) St. Mungo.

1775. John Hunter in Knockhill. (B) Hoddom.

Hunter (contd.).

1798. Robert Hunter in Milnflat. (Bb*) Hoddom.

Hustin, James, 1835. Dunscore.

A cross, and in chief 3 billets, 1 and 1.

Hyslop, Andrew, in Millhead, 1706. Gretna.

A bar and a bordure.

Irving.

(A) 3 holly leaves, 2 and 1. (B) 3 holly leaves, 1 and 2. (C) 3 holly leaves, 2 and 1, pendent (not serrated). (D) 3 holly leaves, quartering gules, a fess ermine between 3 bells. (E) 3 holly leaves and a crescent. (F) 3 holly leaves in fess. (G) 3 holly leaves in fess abased, stems tending to centre base. (H) 3 holly leaves in fess or in bend. (J) 3 holly leaves in fan; no shield. (K) A fess between 3 holly leaves. (L) 3 holly leaves and a bordure vert. (M) A chevron between in chief 3 holly leaves springing from the crevron, and in base a segment of a circle with beaded edge. (N) 3 holly leaves, 1 and 2, and in base a saltire, all in a bordure. (O) 3 holly leaves erect in bar in base, in centre a cherub, from whose head springs a double branch of holly with 6 leaves. (R) 3 bunches each of 3 holly leaves with stalks crossing. (S) 3 bunches each of 3 holly leaves with stalks banded, not touching. (T) 3 cinquefoils.

Crests—(a) A holly leaf. (b) A tree of 7 branches, each bearing a holly leaf. (c) A hand erect holding a sheaf of 3 holly leaves transversely. (d) A cubit arm holding a branch of 7 holly leaves proper. (e) An arm erect embowed armed holding a branch of 3 holly leaves. (f) An arm erect embowed armed holding 2 holly leaves. (g) A cap of maintenance girdled with oak, and having a thistle head as tassel, from which rises an arm erect embowed vested broken off at the hand. (h) 3 holly leaves, out of which springs an arm erect embowed vested, holding a dagger daggerwise in bend. (j) 5 arrows, points down, banded. (k) A bird. (l) A bird holding in beak a leaf (?) and a spray of 3 leaves, the whole between 2 oak leaves springing from the wreath. (m) A hand erect holding a thistle head and 2 leaves. (n) A fleur-de-lys (?) over a peculiar wreath. (p) A cherub.

Mottos—(u) Haud ullis labentia Ventis (or ulles). (v) Nullis cadentia Ventis. (w) Sub Sole sub Umbra

IRVING (contd.).

virens. (x) Sub Sole et Umbra virescens. (y) Sub Sole Umbra et virens. (z) Hyeme et Aestate viresco.

1635. Thomas Irving of Kirkpatrick. (A) Old Annan.
1636. Wm. Irving of ——heads. (Ap) Old Annan.
1643. Christopher Irving. (A) Old Annan.
1646. C. Irving of Breaes. (A) Old Annan.
? Wm. Irving. (A) Old Annan.
1646. Georg Irving of Breaes. (A, defaced) Old Annan.
1648. Iffray Irving of Broats. Kirkpat.-Fleming.
Worn away.
1664. John Irving in Ecclefechan. (A) Ecclefechan.
1672. (John Irving of New Orchard). (H) New Orchard
Impaling Johnston.
1680. Jane Irving of Wiseby. (A) Old Annan.
1681. John Irving in Lownwath. (A) Gretna.
? (Irving of Kirkconnell) (Ak) Kirkconnell Hall.
1688. John Irving, bailie of Annan. (A) Old Annan.
1691. Thomas Irving in Giminbie. (A) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1693. John Irving in Blatuod. (A) Dornock.
Impaling Carruthers.
1706. Wm. Irving of Kirkconnel. (Aau*) Kirkconnell.
1708. Richard Iruing in Sarkshiels. (A) Wauchope.
1709. Irving of Luce. (Aau*) Luce.
1712. John Irving in Esbie. (C) Lochmaben.
1714. Adam Irving in Haltoun of Stabletoun. (A) Dornock.
1717. Georg Irving in Hardrigs. (A) Dornock.
1718. Isobel Irving. (Au) Canonbie.
Impaled with Holiday in Auchinbedridge.
1721. Thomas Irving, Broomiknowe. (F) Canonbie.
1722. John Irving of Gulielans, J.P., Bailie, &c. (Au) Old Annan.
Impaling daughter-in-law, Carruthers.
1724. Christopher Iruing in Auchinriuock. (G) Canonbie.
1724. Walter Irving in Longshaw. (A) Old Hoddom.
1724. Andrew Irving in Wysbiedikehead. (A) Old Hoddom.

Irving (contd.).

1726. Jannet Irving, spouse to A. Beaty in Elderbeck (A) Dornock.
1730. David Irving in Mouswall. (A) Mouswald.
1730. James Irving in Atchisonbank. (A) Gretna.
1732. Wm. Irving, Elderbeck. (A) Dornock.
1732. John Irving in Longlands. (A) Dornock.
1732. James Irving in Annan. (A) Old Annan.
1732. Wm. Irving in Nutberry. (A) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1734. James Irving in Elderbeck. (A) Dornock.
1735. James Irving in Barrascrofts. (A) Canonbie.
1737. John Irving in Longrigs. (A) Gretna.
1738. John Irving in Dornock. (A) Dornock.
1740. Wm. Irving in Graystons. (Ax) Kirkconnell.
1741. John Irving in Garden of Glinzer. (K) Canonbie.
1741. Wm. Irving in Trailtrow. (A) Repentance.
1742. Daniel Irving in Howgillside. (N) Kirkconnell.
1743. George Irving in Trailtrow. (A) Repentance.
1743. Herbert Irving, Meinfoot. (A) Old Hoddom.
1743. John Irving in Rabiewhat. (A) Dalton.
1744. Walter Irving in Hills. (A) Gretna.
1745. Jean Irving, spouse to John Blyth, gardener. (A) Ecclefechan.
175--. Andrew Irving in Todcleughside. (A) Canonbie.
1751. George Irving in Bogra. (A) Tundergarth.
1752. John Irvine of Cove. (Byvpz) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1753. Wm. Irving in Wicketthorn. (Am*) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
Impaling Holiday.
1759. John Irving in Sarksheels. (Ax) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1760. Ieane Irving in Brous, spouse to J. Huichison. (A) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1761. Jean Irving, spouse to John Blyth, gardener. (A) Ecclefechan.
1763. Wm. Irwin of Highrow. (Rj*) Nether Denton.
1764. John Irving in Robsgill. (O) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1767. John Irving in Bush. (R*) Old Hoddom.
1769. Andrew Irwin of Trottermane. (S*) Lanercost.

IRVING (contd.).

? (lying on face). (A) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1770. John Irving in Todknouhead. (A) Canonbie.

1771. Wm. Irving of Allerbeck. (A) Kirkconnell.

1772. John Irving of Jerriestown. (M) Kirklinton.

1776. Peter Irving in Bograw. (A) Canonbie.

1776. John Irving of Whitehill. (Ac) St. Mungo.
Impaled with Bell, q.v.

1779. John Irwin of Lowrow. (Rj*) Nether Denton.

1782. Wm. Irving, schoolmaster. (Bu) Hoddom.

1784. John Irwin of Lowrow. (Rj*) Nether Denton.

1791. Wm. Irving, Readhall. (B) Gretna.
No shield.

1796. Sarah Irving of Kirkconnell. (Anu*) Kirkconnell.

1799. David Irving in Dawenswals. (A) Kirkconnell.

180--. Joseph Irving, mariner. Kirkbean.

1809. Jeffrey Irving of Cove. (Eu) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1809. John Irving, portioner in Lochmaben. (Eeu*) Annan.

1810. John Irving in Hillhead. (T) Old Morton.

1824. Wm. Irving, joiner. (J) Annan.

1828. Wm. Irving, shoemaker. (B) Annan.
Shield reversed.

1828. Sir P. Ac. Irving of Woorhouse. (gu) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1832. Thomas Irwin of Justicetown. (l) Arthuret.

1832. James Irving of Wysebie. (A) Dalton.
Impaled with Carruthers.

1865. John Irving, mariner, Annan. (h) Dornock.

1895. Peter Irving of Port Carlisle. (Lfv*) Bowness-on-Solway.
Impaling Simpson.

1895. James Irving of Blackhall. (Lfv*) Bowness-on-Solway.

1899. John Bell-Irving of Whitehill. (Dw) St. Mungo.

1902. John Robert Irving of Bonshaw. (Adu) Kirtle.
Quartering Winter.

JACKSON, Elizabeth, 1870. Cummertrees.
A bendsinister and a bordure.

Jardine.

(A) A saltire and a chief, on centre point a decrescent. (B) A saltire and on a chief 3 stars. (C) A saltire and on a chief 3 mullets. (D) A saltire, gules, and on a chief 3 spur rowels of 6 points. (E) Quarterly, i. and iv., on a saltire a crescent, and in base a holly leaf, ii. and iii., 3 roundels. (F) A monogram between 2 mullets and a cross crosslet potent fitchy (shield heart-shaped). (G) Or a cross.

Crests—(a) An arm erased erect broken off at wrist. (b) A winged spur. (c) A sexfoil or star.

Mottos—(w) Cave adsum. (x) Redaye ay redaye (over Scott shield). (y) Nunquam non paratus.

? (No name, but filled in below to Ro. White, 1782. (C) Hoddom.

1769. John Jardine in Lockerby. (Ax) Applegirth. Impaling Scott.

1774. John Jarden in Hoddommains. (Bw) Hoddom. Impaling Graham.

? (No name, in cottage wall). (Ea*) Tinwald House.

? (Over vault). (C) Applegirth.

1823. Wm. Jardine, surgeon, R.N. (Gby) St. Michael's.

1893. James Jardine of Dryfeholm, &c. (Dw) Lockerbie.

? Jardine of Lanrick and Corrie. (F) St. Mungo.

Jefferson, George, of Moorstow, 1711. Arthuret.
A cross.

Johnston.

(A) A saltire and on a chief 3 cushions. (B) A saltire and on a chief 3 cushions quartering an anchor. (C) Argent a saltire, gules, and on a chief 3 cushions. (D) Argent a saltire, azure, and on a chief gules 3 cushions. (E) Argent a saltire checky, and on a chief gules 3 cushions or. (F) A saltire and in base a heart crowned, on a chief gules 3 cushions. (G) A saltire between a mullet in chief, a mullet in base, and 2 garbs in fess, and on a chief 3 cushions. (H) A saltire invecked between 2 roundels in fess and a crescent in chief, and on a chief 3 cushions. (J) A saltire invecked between 2 roundels in fess, and on a chief 3 cushions, each charged with a roundel. (K) A saltire and in chief 3 cushions. (L) A saltire and in chief 3 cushions and in base a heart. (M) A saltire humetty ends rounded, in chief 3 cushions, above them 2 roundels, and in base a heart. (N) A saltire

JOHNSTON (contd.).

and in chief 2 cushions and in base a heart. (O) A saltire and joining its lower limbs a bar; a bordure incised in chief to form 3 square points. (P) 3 cushions in chief. (Q) 3 cushions in fess. (R) A saltire. (S) A saltire engrailed and a bordure. (T) A bend.

CRESTS—(a) A winged spur. (b) A winged spur strapped. (c) A winged spur, wings transverse, rowel in form of cross. (d) A winged spur, within it a heart. (e) A pile of balls (?) on summit of which a star.

MOTTOS—(w) Nunquam non paratus. (x) Appropinquat Dies. (y) Cave pratus.

1638. Thomas Johnstoun of Piersbiehall. (A) Tundergarth.

1657. Earl of Hartfell. Arthuret.
With Graham of Esk. Complete.

1658. Jenot Johnstoun. (L) Kirkbankhead.
Accollié with Armstrong.

1665. A. I. (M) Moffat.
Accollié with spouses, N.D.

? John Johnstone, "Arms of Gallabank." (Gaw) Moffat.

1672. E. I. (A) New Orchard.
Impaled with Irving.

1687. Jennet Johnstoun. (K) Gretna.
Impaled with Armstrong.

1696. Archibald Johnstoun in Northcroft. (K) Dryfesdale.

? David Johnston in Co——. (K) Dryfesdale.

? ? (Kaw) Dryfesdale.

1697. John Johnston, provost of Moffat. (A*) Moffat.

1697. (No name.) (N) Wamfray.

1699. Thomas Johnston in Rosstreis. (K) Kirkandrews-on-Esk.

1700 (?). John Johnston of Willihole. (O) Tundergarth.

1711. John Johnstoun of Soulterfoord. (Q) Stapleton.

1711. James Johnston of Nethercastlehill. (Aa*) Tundergarth.

1712. James Johnston. (K) Cummertrees.

1715. Robert Johnston of Keltoun. (Hex*) St. Michael's.
The tomb bears escutcheons of Williamson of Castle

Johnston (contd.).

Robert, Young of July Hill, Johnston of Clochry. Craik of Stewarton and Douglass.

1715. Johnston of Clochry (see last). (J) St. Michael's.

1717. George Johnstoun (?) of Whitekno. (K) Tundergarth.

1718. John Johnston of Eastar Earshaw. (K) Kirkpat.-Juxta.

1722. George Johnston, Whiteknow. (Ka*) Tundergarth.

1723. Johnston. (K) Gretna.

1727. John Johnston in Westwood. (A) Tundergarth.

1729. Adam Johnstoune in Castlemilk. (A) Tundergarth.

1729. John Johnston in Castlehill. (A) Tundergarth.

1734. Wm. Johnston of Middlewestwood. (Aa) Tundergarth.

1737. Robert Johnston in Holmains. (P) Cummertrees.

1737. Wm. Johnston in Breahead. (K) Gretna.

1737. Richard Johnston in Skails. (K) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1739. Wm. Johnston of Bearholm. (Ad*) Kirkpat.-Juxta.

Impaling Douglas.

1739. Wm. Johnston of Banks. (Ka*) Tundergarth.

1739. James Johnston, millar of Lochmaben. (A) Lochmaben.

1741. John Johnstone in Seafield. (K) Cummertrees.

1742. Wm. Johnston in Woodside. (S) Canonbie.

1743. Robert Johnston. (K) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1744. John Johnstone in Milnpeth. (R) Ecclefechan.

1748. Thomas Johnston in Tongue. (Aa*) Carruthers.

? Wm. Johnstoun, Whltknow. (A) Tundergarth.

1750. Wm. Johnston, tayler in Burn. (A) Tundergarth.

1750. Walter Johnston, died Craighouse. (Ka) Corrie.

? Agnes Johnston. (A) Applegarth.

? (Various stones illegible). Gretna.

? Janet Johnston. (K) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

Impaled with Carruthers.

JOHNSTON (contd.).

? Georg Johnston. (K) Old Annan.
? Johnston. (K) Old Annan.
? (Lying on face). (A) Kirkbankhead.
1750. Wm. Johnston in Millickansbuss. (A) Kirkbankhead.
1751. Thomas Johnston in Gards. (K) Gretna.
1752. John Johnston in Littlewhat. (K reversed) Old Hoddom.
1754. John Johnston in Stobieknow. (K) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1755. Wm. Johnston in Englistoun. (A) Kirkbankhead.
1759. Johnston in Sarkbridge. (K) Gretna.
1760. Robert Johnstone in Righead. (K) Rerwick.
1761. Harchibald Johnston, died Redkirkmiln. (A) Kirkbankhead.
1768. George Johnston in Readhill. (K) Gretna.
In place of crest is shield, which may be that of spouse, S. White, q.v.
1775. Robert Johnston in Lockerbie. (K) Lockerbie.
1775. John Johnston in Croudieknow. (A) Carruthers.
1776. (See Kerr).
1777. Simon Johnston in Lowriesclose. (Ac*) Carruthers.
1780. John Johnstoun of Burn. (A) Tundergarth.
1780. James Johnston, land surveyor in Atchisonbank. (Bbw) Kirkbankhead.
1802. John Johnston in Penlaw. (Ka) Corrie.
1806. (Impaled with Carruthers). (K) Kirkconnell.
1808. George Johnston. (Ay) Pennersax.
1826. Johnston of Cowhill. (Daw) Holywood.
Impaling Stewart.
1830. George Johnston in Williamsfield. (K) Kirkpat.-Fleming.
1834. George Johnston of Wampool (2). (Caw) Aikton.
1835. Wm. Johnstone of Grange. (aw) Tundergarth.
1837. Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch. (Fbw) Kirkmahoe.
1840. Gavin Johnstone, Haugh. (T) Kirkmichael.
1853. G. Johnston. (E) Irthington.
Impaling Hetherington.

Johnston (contd.).

1873. John Johnston, schoolmaster. (b) Cummertrees.

1874. W. G. F. Johnston of Garroch. (bw) St Michael's.

Kennedy.

(A) A chevron between 3 cross crosslets, that in base flanked by 2 crescents reversed. (B) Argent a chevron, gules between 3 cross crosslets fitchy sable, rising from the point of chevron a demi-fleur-de-lys.

Crest—(a) A demi-lion rampant.

1785. John Kennedy in Yeats. (A) Luce.

1795. Alexander Kennedy of Knockgrey. (B) St. Michael's.

1843. Robert Kennedy, died Dalwhat. (a) Durisdeer.

Kerr.

(A) A chevron between 3 stars of 8 points. (B) On a chevron 3 mullets, each charged with a roundel, and in base 3 mascles. (C) Gules on a chevron, 3 mullets, and in base a crowned heart. (D) A saltire and on a chief 3 cushions.

Crests—(a) A quaterfoil. (b) A unicorn's head. (c) The sun in splendour.

Motto—(w) "Pro Christo et Patria."

1734. James Ker, milner in Dalton. (Aa*) Dalton.

1776. John Kerr, died Side of Tinwall (?). (D) Lochmaben.

1778. Thomas Kerr, mason in Dicksridge. (B) Kirkconnell.

1826. John Kerr, provost of Dumfries. (Cbw) St. Michael's.

1890. W. S. Kerr. (c) Troqueer.

Kirkpatrick (see Howat).

(A) A saltire and 3 cushions. (B) A saltire and on a chief 3 cushions (part underground). Supports—2 lions. (C) Argent a saltire azure, and on a chief azure 3 cushions; on an escutcheon of pretence gules, a mullet on a fess or between 3 locks (?). Supporters—2 lions.

Crests—(a) A hand erect grasping a dagger erect. (b) A hand transverse erased grasping a dagger erect.

Mottos—(w) "I make sure." (x) "I mak siccar."

1696. John Kirkpatrick in Barnmuir. (A*) Closeburn.

KIRKPATRICK (contd.).

? (A) Closeburn.

1742. Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. (Caw*) Closeburn.

1750. Robert Kirkpatrick of Cranst——(?) (Bb*) Garrel.

1887. Wm. Kirkpatrick, J.P., mayor, Walsall, Staffs. (ax) Closeburn.

KNUBLEY, of Finglandrigg, 1787. Bowness-on-Solway.
A lion rampant gardant, on a chief a star between 2 crescents. Helmet affronti.
CREST—An arm vested embowed erect holding scimitar bendwise.

LAMB, Richard, of Seathill, 1746. Irthington.
In chief a large fleur-de-lys, in centre 2 spur rowels, and in base a rose. CREST—A lamb with Latin cross behind. Helm.

LANGLANDS, John, 1767. Stapleton.
3 leopards' faces in bend, and in sinister chief 3 cocks, 2 and 1.

LATIMER.

(A) A cross botonny (?) and 3 fleur-de-lys in bend (1 concealed). (B) A cross flory and over it on a bend 3 fleur-de-lys. (C) A square shield bearing a combination of the elements of (B), viz.: 3 fleur-de-lys in bend on a combined bend (which blends into the 2 outer fleur-de-lys), a baton ending in fleur-de-lys and a bar ending similarly. (D) 3 fleur-de-lys (and a bordure).

? John Lattimer. (A) Arthuret.

1726. Richard Latimer of Burnfoot. (C) Arthuret.

1745. Thomas Latimer, merchant in Virginia. (B) Arthuret.

1736. David Latimer of Clift. (D) Kirklinton.

LAURIE.

(A) A cup whence issues a garland (?) between 2 branches. (B) A cup with handles whence issue 2 branches.

CRESTS—(a) 2 branches crossing in saltire near base. (b) 2 branches forming an arch and between them ——
MOTTO—(x) "Virtus semper Viridis."

Laurie (contd.).

1785. John Lowry, Esq. of Durranhill. (Aax) Wetheral.

1841. Richard Lowry, Esq. of Durranhill House. (Bb) Wetheral.

Law, Elizabeth, 1745. Irthington.

A horse passant, tail over back. Helm.

Lawson, Hugh of Girthead, 1781. St. Michael's.

Crest—A demi-lion (?) rampant rising from a ducal crown. Motto—"Quod honestjmo utile."

Lindsay, John, 1863. St. Michael's.

Quarterly, i. and iv. plain; ii. and iii. a bend all within a bordure.

Little.

(A) A saltire. (B) A saltire and in chief a mullet. (C) A saltire and in chief a mullet and another in base. (D) Sable a saltire engrailed. (E) A saltire engrailed. (F) A saltire engrailed, in chief a mullet, in base a crescent. (G) A saltire engrailed, in chief a mullet, in base a decrescent. (H) A saltire engrailed, in chief a mullet of 4 points, in base a crescent. (J) A saltire engrailed, in base a crescent, and a bordure. (K) A chevron, in chief a mullet, in base a crescent reversed. (L) A chevron, in chief 3 stars of 8 points, in base a crescent-increscent. (M) A chevron, in chief a square and compasses. (N) Checky. (O) In dexter a lion rampant to sinister, in centre cross-bones, in mid chief a sword bendsinister-wise point up, in sinister chief a crescent (horns down and to dexter), in mid base a crescent-increscent (horns up and to dexter), in sinister base a mullet. (P) In dexter chief a crescent, horns to sinister and down, in other 3 quarters 3 mullets (?).

Crests—(a) A star of 8 points. (b) A leopard's face. (c) A hand erect grasping a javelin transverse.

Mottos—(w) "Loyal (--ll) au Mort." (x) "Magnum in Parvo."

1673. Litle in Meikldail. (O) Ewes.

1689. John Little in Calvertholm. (F) Corrie.

1697. Wm. Litle in Damhead. (P) Kirkbankhead.

? (Lying on face broken.) (B) Corrie.

1709. I. Litle. (G) Arthuret.

Impaled with Bigems.

LITTLE (contd.).

1734. Andrew Little in Crofthead. (E) Kirkandrews-on-Esk.

1735. Christopher Little in Timpon. (E) Kirkbankhead.

1737. John Littel in Conhess. (C) Arthuret.

1741. Wm. Little of Burntstock. (K) Arthuret.

1745. John Little in Wisbihill. (J) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1747. Thomas Little of Green. (N) Stapleton.

1751. Gavin Little, died Dirhops. (La* ?) Middlebie.

1755. James Little in Midelbyhill. (F) Middlebie.

1761. Thomas Little in Whiteriggs. (H) Corrie.

1763. Thomas Little of Harperhill. (M) Stapleton.

1764. Mary Little, spouse to R. Deans, q.v.

1788. Andrew Little in Over Bogside. (Acw*) Old Hoddom.

? Matthew Little (portioner in Langholm). (Db) Staplegordon.

1802. John Little, Meinmill. (Acw*) Pennersax.

1832. Thomas Little, joiner in Netherknock. (Ex) Westerkirk.

In chief is a sort of arch with limb projecting upwards.

—WINGSTOUN, Wm., of Culter, brother to the Earl of Linlithgow, 1607. Dundrennan.

Quarterly, i. and iv. 3 roses (placed irregularly), ii. and iii. a bend between 6 billets placed bendwise, 2 on each side touching bend and the third touching them.

LORIMER.

1714. James Lorimer in Mortounmilln. Durisdeer.

A laurel (?) branch, in base in bar a crescent between 2 roses.

1729. John Lorimer, sometime in Mains of Drumlanrig, chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry. Durisdeer.

As last. Helm. CREST—A horse springing (cut off at haunches). MOTTO—"Nulla Salus Bello."

1784. James Lorimer in Robgill. Kirkpat.-Fleming.

Same as Eltringham, q.v.

Lowther, Wm., in Dornock, son to George in Threlket, Cumberland, 1728. Dornock.

6 annulets, 3, 2, and 1, in oval shield, above shield is a heart and below is a rose (?).

Lyon, G. F., of Kirkmichael, commander R.N., 1881. Kirkmichael.

A lion rampant and a bordure verdoy of roses (?); impaling 3 stars of 8 points and on a chief 3 roundels. Crest—A demi-savage gardant holding in half-extended dexter hand a thistle, the other hand "akimbo," flanked by 2 branches. Motto—"In te Domine speravi."

M'Adam, James, of Waterhead, 1836. Moffat.

3 arrows point down. Helm. Crest—A stag's head erased. Mottos—Above "Calm," below "Crux mihi grata Quies."

M'Culloch of Hills Castle. Hills Castle.

A lion rampant and the sinister half of a bend sinister debruising the tail. Helm. Crest—A naked man (?) seated on helm facing fully with tongue extended, &c., and holding with extended arms a baton on dexter and on sinister a sword, point up, grasped by centre of blade; on his head a cap bearing in front a cross. Supports—2 unicorns seated bearing flags.

M'Fie, John, late of Boreland, Southwick, &c., 1866. St. Mary's, Dumfries.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant.

M'Ghie, John, 1887. Kirkmahoe.

Barry and a bordure.

M'Intosh, John, in Douncans, 1780. Cummertrees.

A cat seated, in sinister chief a gloved hand bendwise holding a short sword bendsinisterwise. Helm. Motto—"Touch not the cat but a glove."

M'Kay, Wm., 1860. Troqueer.

A cross, a chief, and a bordure.

M'Kenzie (of Craighall), see Coulthart.

1816. George M'Kenzie of ——. St. Michael's.

Crest—A stag's head. Motto—"Laudet diversa sequentes."

M'KIE, Wm., smith, 1835. St. Michael's.
2 bars, in chief a roundel, in fess 2 roundels, in base a lozenge.

M'KNYGHTE, see Coulthart.

M'LEAN.

1774. James M'Clean in Michalswass. Wamfray.
Quarterly, (i.) a flint stone (?), (ii.) a hand and wrist vested in fess from sinister holding by centre a cross crosslet fitchy ending in a large wedge, (iii.) a two-masted ship, (iv.) a fish naiant. In chief of all on a chief a cinquefoil between 2 lions' heads, that on dexter regardant. MOTTO—"Virtu mine Honor."

M'MURDO.

(A) Or 3 birds rising. (B) Quarterly of 6, (i.) blank, (ii.) a billet (?), (iii.) a fess, (iv.) and (vi.) a bend, (v.) a saltire; over all an inescutcheon blank.
CREST—(a) A bird rising, pierced by an arrow bendwise, point down. (b) A bird rising, pierced by an arrow bendsinisterwise, point up.
MOTTO—(x) "Omnia pro bono."
1829. Lt.-Col. Archibald M'Murdo. (Bax) St. Michael's.
1838. Col. Bryce Baird M'Murdo of Mavis Grove. (Abx*) St. Michael's.

M'NAE, Andrew, 1857. Rerwick.
Per saltire, the quarter in chief argent, the rest or, a bend over a bendsinister.

M'NAUGHT, Robert, merchant, burgess in New-Galloway (say, 1700). Lochmaben.
A hand couped bendsinisterwise, wrist up, grasping a dagger bendwise, point up.

M'PHERSON, Thomas, painter, 1826. St. Michael's.
Or a cross.

M'QUHAE, Edward, 1884. St. Michael's.
A saltire couped square.

MATHISON, John, in Laverockhall, 1802. Kirkconnell.
A knight holding sword barwise on a horse galloping, vested and collared. Helm affronté. In place of crest a large medallion of wife (?).

MAXWELL.

Vault of Maxwell of Terregles. At Terregles.
On outside of wall (1) a stone bearing date 1588. (2)

MAXWELL (contd.).

a shield bearing 3 hedgehogs with letter J above and H A at sides below, (3) a modern stone of CREST a stag couched beneath a tree. Over stairs to vault is achievement the shield of which is as follows, but without tinctures:—(4) Quarterly, (i.) argent a spread eagle sable and an inescutcheon bearing argent on a saltire sable, a hedgehog, or (ii.) quarterly (a and d) argent a saltire, sable, and a label gules, (b and c) argent 3 hedgehogs sable, (iii.) quarterly (a and d) gules, (b and c) vair, over all a bend or, (iv.) azure on a bend cotised 3 billets sable. Over the 4 grand quarters a crescent. The crest is as (3) above, and the motto is "Reviresco." On an old ornamented tomb within are 2 shields, viz.:—(5) A narrow saltire between a deer and 2 oak leaves joined at stem in chief, and 3 hedgehogs in base. In centre compartments are letters R M, and above shield S. (6) A bendlet between 6 boars' heads, 3 and 3, bendwise, snouts up. Outside shield are letters E G to dexter and sinister, and D on top. On corbels supporting roof timbers are 12 shields of soft red sandstone, worn and difficult to see; there seems to be writing on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, while 5, 6, 7, 8 are the same as (4) above, and repetitions of the 1st quarter, the 2nd quarter, and the combined 3rd and 4th quarters thereof. In the stained-glass windows of the vault are as (4) above and parts thereof.

(A) argent a saltire sable and a label gules. (B) A saltire and in chief a crescent. (C) An oblong stone in 2 compartments, one above other, bearing (i.) on dexter, a shield with scroll above; on sinister, a stag couched beneath a tree; (ii.) on dexter, a shield bearing a saltire between a mullet in chief and a —— in base; on sinister, a shield bearing a saltire between a mullet in chief and a roundel in base, impaling 3 crescents. Below shields are initials E — and L C or I G. Between the two shields is a thistle, and round the stone and between the compartments is inscription. There are 3 other Maxwell shields on house wall. (D) A saltire and in chief a holly leaf, in dexter a mullet, and in base a boar's head erased (?), around shield is date 1590 and initials R M R M I G. (E) An eagle displayed, quartering quarterly, i. and iv. 3 hedgehogs, ii. and iii. a saltire and a label. SUPPORTS—A greyhound and a savage. (F) Argent a spread eagle proper, and on an inescutcheon argent a saltire sable charged with a hedgehog. SUPPORTERS

MAXWELL (contd.).

—2 stags. (G) A heart and in chief 3 mullets. (H) A saltire humetty and in base a leaf. outside the initials R M and B M.

CRESTS—(a) A stag couched. (b) A stag couched beneath a tree. (c) A stag's head erased. (d) A bird rising. (e) A stag's head couped, above it a stag's (?) head and chest affronté, the chest charged with a saltire humetty.

MOTTOS—(x) Revirescо. (y) Virescо e . .surgo. (z) Dominus dedit.

1759. R. Maxwell (at) Cowhill. (He)

1590. R. Maxwell. (D) Fourmerkland Tower.

? (Cb) Hills Castle.

1741. Wm. Maxwell of Preston, nephew of Carnsalloch. (Bby) Kirkbean.

1763. Wm. Maxwell in Dykehead. (G) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1800. Maxwell of Steilston. (a) Holywood.

1815. Alex. Herries Maxwell of Munches. (Ebcxz) St. Michael's.

1821. Lt.-Col. George Maxwell of Carruchan. (Fbx) Troqueer.

1850. Major Hamilton Maxwell, second son of Monreith. (dx) St. Mary's, Dumfries.

MILLER.

1729. Walter Miller in Lindbridgefoord. Kirkconnell. A cross potent between 4 hearts (c.f., Minto and Carruthers).

1785. Wm. Miller of Paulsland. Dornock. A fess between 3 mullets. Helm. CREST—A star. MOTTO—"All must die."

MILLIGAN, Joseph, 1782. Terregles. A hand couped holding a twisted bar (wreath ?).

MINTO, John, died Blackhills, 1875. Dornock. A cross potent between 4 hearts (c.f., Miller and Carruthers).

MITCHELL, Joseph, in Nethertoun of Stableton, 1763. Dornock. A fess between 3 mascles.

MOFFATT, Wm., in Whittridge, 1710. Corrie. A saltire. CREST—(No wreath), a hand vested erect

Moffatt (contd.).

holding a heart erect. Motto—"Do good." Round the whole is inscribed "The Armorial Bearing of the Name of Moffat (?)."

Montgomery, John, died Righeads, 1776. Hutton.

3 fleur-de-lys (placed rather irregularly).

Morine, John, portioner of Morinetown, Holywood, 1799. Tinwald.

(?) 3 labels in pale of 5, 4, and 3 points, in base a row of 6 leaves, impaled with Mundal, impalement by taking half of each shield.

Mounsey. (window) Rockcliffe.

(i.) Checky or and gules, on a chief of last 3 mullets of 1st. (ii.) As above impaling gules an anchor or, on a chief of 2nd 3 wastels. (iii.) As above impaling sable a pale between 4 fleur-de-lys or.

Muir, Sussanna, 1710. St. Michael's.

Impaled with Sharp of Hoddom. Quarterly, (i. and iv.) on a fess 3 mullets, (ii. and iii.) 3 garbs.

Mundell.

1636.

2 square stones above south gate of churchyard at Tinwald, both bear the initials T M A M and date 1636, and the shield—a saltire between 3 roundels and a leaf (?).

1799. Thomas Mundal, wright in Tinwald Miln. Tinwald.

A saltire humetty between 3 roundels and a plume of leaves, impaling Morine. Impalement done by taking half of each field.

1837. Robert Mundell, tobacconist. St. Michael's.

Azure 3 bezants. Motto—"Impavidum ferient Ruinae."

Munro, W. Ross, M.D., heig, 1816. Glencairn.

Or an eagle's head erased impaling Carruthers of Holmains. Crest—An eagle with wings expanded. Motto—Dread God.

Murdoch, Rev. Alexander, 1872. St. Michael's.

Crest—Out of an Eastern crown an arm armed embowed erect holding a dagger daggerwise bendsinisterwise. Motto—"Turris fortis mihi Deus."

Murphie, Alexander, baker, 1868. St. Michael's.

Crest—A hand erect charged on palm with heart. Motto—"Amicitia Amor et Veritas."

MURRAY.

At Comlongan Castle over fireplace is a lion rampant; flanked on dexter by (1) a chief (?) checky couped and in base a mascle, impaling 3 mullets within a tressure, and flanked on sinister by (2) 3 mullets within a tressure flory counter flory. Around hall are shields carved with (1) a saltire, (2) 3 arrows, point up, and others illegible.

(A) 3 mullets, 2 and 1. (B) 3 mullets, 1 and 2. (C) 3 mullets and in base a hunting horn, small end to dexter. (D) 3 mullets within a double tressure flory, quartering 3 crosses patee; on top of shield an arch bearing 6 balls on stems. Supporters—2 animals. Above shield is motto (z). All foregoing within an irregular octagon, on top of which is crest (a), and below which is date 16 87. Below date is shield (A). (E) A mullet in chief on a bend between 2 hunting horns, small ends to sinister. (F) A saltire between 2 stars of 8 points, each charged with a mullet in chief and in base, and 2 hunting horns, strings out and small ends up in dexter and sinister. (G) A saltire.

CRESTS—(a) A stag's head, between the horns a cross patee. (b) A demi-savage affronté, arms half extended holding a sword and a key. (c) A crown.

MOTTO—(x) Spero meliora.

1687. Murray of Comlongan. (ADaz) Ruthwell.

? John Murray of Longtown. (C) Arthuret.

1721. Wm. Murray in Nuetoune. (E) Canonbie.

1744 (?). George Murray of Murraythwaite. (B) Repentance.
Impaling Forrester.

1745. John Murray, schoolmaster. (Fc*) Canonbie.

1750. Charles Murray, tenant in Broomholm. (G) Ewes.

1868. Peter Murray. (b) Troqueer.

MUSGRAVE, Richard, 1729. Stapleton.
6 annulets.

NEILSON, John. Gretna.
A hand from sinister base to centre base holding in pale a knife, hiltless and round-pointed, in the other quarters 3 hearts. (Spouse, Marshall.)

NEWALL, Walter, of Craigend, 1863. St. Michael's.
CREST—A cross crosslet fitchy.

NICHOLSON.

172--. John Nickalson (Carrudders spouse). Dalton.
3 fleur-de-lys. 1 and 2.

1765. Isaac Nicholson, flaxdresser of Brampton. Brampton.
A fess and on a chief 3 roses.

NIXON.

(A) A chevron. (B) A chevron (touching top) between 2 lozenges and a heart, point up.
CREST—(a) A cherub with long wings (on a small pyramid).
MOTTO—(x) "Haud dulces labentia Ventos."

1719. James Nixson of Croft. (A) Bewcastle.
1723. Wm. Nixson of Slaks. (B) Bewcastle.
1744. James Nixon of Nobelstown. (ax) Bewcastle.

NOBLE, James, late of Holmhead, 1768. Stapleton.
On a fess between 2 lions passant 3 annulets, and a bordure. Helm. CREST—A greyhound (?) saliant couped at thigh, transfixed by arrow (the forelegs and feather-end of arrow broken off).

PAGAN.

1848. Joseph Pagan, innkeeper, Maxwelltown, and a magistrate. Terregles.
CREST—A hand with cuff to sinister holding guardless knife erect. MOTTO—"Nemo timeo nec sperno."

1878. John Pagan, merchant, Lockerbie. Lockerbie
A cross and a bordure.

PALMER.

1735. Pallmer of Wallhead. Crosby-on-Eden.
A bend sinister between a mullet and an escallop.

1761. John Palmer of Scaleby Hill. Scaleby.
A chevron between 3 bells (?).

PARKE, Wm., in Westgillsyke, 1746. Kirkpatrick-Fleming.
2 many-petalled flowers slipped in bar.

PARKER.

1759. Parker. Brampton.
A stag's head caboshed between 2 flasques.

1771 (?). Parker, butcher. Brampton.
A stag's head caboshed between 2 flasques.

1820. Robert Parker, dyer, Brampton. Brampton.
As Burrough, q.v.

PASLEY, James, of Craig, 1773. Westerkirk.
On a chevron between 3 cinquefoils 3 thistles. CREST—An arm armed embowed erect holding dagger daggerwise. MOTTO—"Be Sure."

PATRICKSON, of Low Crosby, 1846. Crosby-on-Eden.
A fess between 3 greyhounds courant. CREST—A doe (head gone) courant regardant. MOTTO—"Mente et Manu."

PATERSON.
(A) 3 pelicans in their piety. (B) 3 pelicans in their piety, 1 and 2. (C) A chevron between 3 pelicans in their piety, their heads to sinister and nests of straight lines (a bordure).
CREST—(a) A hand erect grasping a javelin transverse.
MOTTO—(x) "Aliis in serviend consumo."

1759. John Paterson in Dalton. (B) Dalton.
1771. Wm. Paterson in Ecclefechan, mason. (A*) Hoddom.
1775. Francis Paterson, mason. (ax*) Applegarth. (Underground).
1775. John Paterson in Crowbank. (C*) Corrie.
1776. Benjamin Paterson in Crowbank. (C*) Corrie.
1777. Francis Patterson of Dormontflosh. (B) Dalton.
1785. James Patterson in Dormontflosh. (B) Dalton.
Pelicans sable.

PAXTON.
(A) 2 chevronels above 3 mullets in pale.
CREST—(a) A hand transverse holding curved dagger, point up.

1734. Wm. Paxton, merchant in Lockerbie. (A) Applegirth.
1755. Wm. Paxton, jun., merchant in Lockerbie. (Aa*) Applegirth.

PEARS.
(A) A chevron between 3 pears. (B) 3 pears stalks down, 2 and 1, and 3 crosses pommée with plain lower limbs, 1 and 2. (C) A cross patee with narrow members, and on a pile from base to nombril point a mullet of 4 points.

? Pears. (A*) Farlam.
1747. Pears. (C*) Walton.
1747. Pears. (B) Brampton.

Perrott, John, of Blitterlees, 1809. Holme Cultram.
Ermine on a bend gules 2 naked forearms issuing from vestments grasping a horseshoe, points down, in centre. Crest—A hand transverse holding a curved sword. Motto—"Praebere strenuum Hominem."

Petrie, Rev. Robert, minister of Parish, 1764. Canonbie.
A bend between a stag's head couped in chief and 3 cross crosslets fitchy in base bendwise, and on a bordure 3 roses (?) in chief. A helmet. Crest—A bird saliant (?), feet in air, and in front of its beak a sun.

Phillips.

1733 (?). David Phlip (?) in Yets. Kirkpat.-Fleming.
A chevron touching top between 2 mullets and a heart.

1746. Thomas Phillips. Irthington.
A chevron between 3 boars' heads erased.

1800. Thomas Phillips, late of Crosby-on-Eden, and formerly of the Middle Temple. Stapleton.
A lion rampant. Crest—A lion rampant.

Pool, James, of Blacketlees (?), 1836 (?). Old Annan.
Azure a fess or between 3 leopards' faces. Crest—A leopard face. Motto illegible.

Potter, John, farmer, Roucan, 1666. Torthorwald.
Crest—A horse couched, tail circled round, point in air.

Potts, James, of Hollens, 1742. Canonbie.
3 holly leaves and a bordure.

Proudfoot, Thomas, late of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, 1872. Kirkpatrick-Juxta.
Crest—An arm armed embowed erect holding arrow point down and to dexter. Motto—"Audaces Fortuna juvat."

Rae.

(A) 3 deer springing. (B) 3 deer at speed in sinister chief, dexter centre, and sinister base. (C) 3 deer trippant to sinister. (D) A chevron between 3 does, the 2 in chief springing. (E) On dexter a doe (?), back parallel to and next to dexter edge, on sinister a figure four with ends crossed.

1698 (?). John Rae, merchant in Bus. (E) Mouswald.

1716. Wm. Rae. (C) Luce.

RAE (contd.).

1730. George Rae in Hayford. (A) Kirkpat.-Fleming.

1775. Thomas Rae. (D) Tundergarth.

1785. Mathew Rae, merchant in Ecclefechan. (B) Hoddom.

REID.

1824. Sir Thomas Reid of Greystone Park, chairman H.E.I. Co. St. Michael's.

Per saltire or and ermine, an eagle displayed, and on an inescutcheon sable 3 leopards' masks, in bar between 2 pair of bars gemelle. Helm. CREST—2 spears in saltire in front of a tower. MOTTO—"Firm."

1900. J. C. Corsane Reid of Mouswald Place. Mouswald.

CREST—A hand erect holding an open book. MOTTO—"Pro Virtute."

RICHARDSON.

1721. John Richardson in Barch. Gretna.

3 roundels.

1747. Joseph Richardson of Holmfoot. Lanercost.

3 annulets. Helm.

1754. Wm. Richardson of Holmfoot. Lanercost.

3 annulets. Helm.

1782. Wm. Richardson of Dentonhall. Nether Denton.

An escutcheon bearing on a wreath a mural crown and issuing therefrom a cock's head bearing another wreath, from which issues the top of a fleur-de-lys (?).

RIDDELL, J. R., late of Kinharvey, 1849. Newabbey.

Quarterly of 6, (i.) argent a chevron gules between 3 fleur-de-lys, (ii.) vert on a chevron argent 3 fleur-de-lys, (iii.) a bend invecked and on a chief azure 3 gouttes, (iv.) sable a lion passant gardant, (v.) a dragon's head erased, (vi.) argent on a fess azure between 5 and 3 mullets a lion passant gardant. CREST—Out of a crown a demi-greyhound erect. MOTTO—"Duw dy ras."

RIDLEY, John, blacksmith in Batinbush, 1731. Kirkandrews-on-Esk.

3 horseshoes, points down. Helm. CREST—A cubit left arm vested bendwise holding a claw hammer, face up and to dexter.

ROBINSON, John, M.D., M.R.C.S., of Carlisle Dispensary, 1851. Wetheral.

CREST—A stag.

ROBSON.

(A) 3 boars' heads couped. (B) 3 boars' heads couped to sinister.

CRESTS—(a) A boar's head couped. (b) A boar's head couped to sinister.

1732. Richard Robson of Pealahill. (A) Bewcastle.
1751. Robson of the Side. (Aa*) Lanercost.
1752. John Robson of the Side. (Bb*) Lanercost.
Elizabeth Robson. (Aa(helm)*) Lanercost.
Four more Robsons. (Aa* ?) Lanercost.

RODICK, Thomas, of Flosh, 1782. Kirkpat.-Fleming.
3 sexfoils.

ROME, James, in Liverpool, 1772. Kirkpat.-Fleming.
On a fess gules fimbriated 5 figures like I's, and in dexter chief a lion.

ROSS, of Renfrew, v. Coulthart.

ROUTLEDGE.

(A) 3 mullets in chief and in base a trefoil figure; a bordure (?). (B) A chevron between a garb and a branch in chief and a mullet in base. (C) A chevron between a garb and a branch in chief, and above them a sword, hilt to dexter, and in base a rose. (D) As (C), but in base a voided heart. (E) As (C), but in base an escallop. (F) As (C), but in base an oak leaf. (G) As (C), but sword in dexter chief, point to dexter, and in base a fleur-de-lys. (H) A chevron humetty between a garb and branch, and above them a sword, point to dexter in chief, and a cinquefoil in base, the whole between 2 branches erect. (J) A chevron in base, above it a garb and bush (?) between 2 feathers (?) all erect, and above them a sword, point to dexter, in base a cinquefoil. (K) 3 towers triple towered.

CRESTS—(a) A sword, point to dexter. (b) A sword, hilt to dexter.

172--. Thomas Routledge of Smithsteads. (A) Stapleton.
? (Against hedge.) (Ba) Stapleton.
1728. Adam Routledge of Kilstown. (C) Bewcastle.

ROUTLEDGE (contd.).

1729. Thomas Routledge of Kirkbeckstown. (D) Bewcastle.
1747. Thomas Routledge of Kirkbeckstown, masson. (CK) Bewcastle.
1751. Robert Routledge of Grahamsonset. (F) Bewcastle.
1754. Thomas Routledge of Flatt. (E) Bewcastle.
1757. Adam Routledge of Hilend. (G) Bewcastle.
1761. Archibald Routledge of Park. (Bb) Bewcastle.
1809. Robert Routledge of Greenholme. (J) Bewcastle.
? (Lying on face.) (H) Bewcastle.

SCAIFE.

(A) A chevron between 3 does' heads couped. (B) A chevron and in chief 2 does' heads erased (defaced).
CREST—(a) An arm armed embowed erect holding battleaxe blade up and to dexter.
MOTTO—(x) "Medio tutissimus ibis."
1767. Scaife of Walton Rigg. (Aa*) Walton.
1776. Scaife of Walton Rigg. (B) Walton.

SCOTT.

(A) 2 crescents reversed in chief and a mullet in base. (B) On a bend a mullet between 2 crescents. (C) On a bend a mullet between 2 decrescents. (D) On a bend a spur rowel between 2 crescents reversed. (E) On a bend a spur rowel of 4 points between 2 decrescents and a bordure. (F) On a bend a star between 2 crescents, and a tressure flory outwardly.
CRESTS—(a) A crescent. (b) On a crown 6 arrows, 3 and 3, in saltire, no heads, feathers up. (c) On a mural (?) crown, 6 spears forming 3 saltires.
MOTTOS—(x) Crescendo prosim. (y) Ready ay ready. (z) Redaye ay redaye.
1720. James Scott in —— Borland. (A) Hutton.
1747. David Scott in Castlehill. (Fcy*) Durisdeer.
1760. John Scott of Crookburn. (C) Bewcastle.
1769. Impaled with Jardine in Lockerby. (Dbz) Applegirth.
1784. John Scott in Banksidegate. (Eax*) St. Mungo.
1790. David Scott, tenant in Blackhall. (B) Westerkirk.

SCOTT (contd.).

1800. John Scott, died Persondyke. (A) Hutton.

1886. George Scott (see Armstrong). Canonbie.

SHARP.

(A) On a fess 3 mullets between 2 cross crosslets fitchy in chief, and a hand bendwise holding dagger erect and impaling Muir. (B) As (A), but in base a cubit arm instead of hand.

1710. John Sharp of Hoddom. (A) St. Michael's.

1732. Alexander Sharp. (B) Applegirth.

SHAW, Capt. Alexander M'K., late of Muirton, Ross, 1852. Borgue.

3 covered cups. MOTTO—"I mean well."

SHORTT, Francis, 1839. St. Michael's.

A cross. CREST—A griffin's head and wings elevated, each wing charged with 3 roundels. MOTTO —"Deo juvante."

SIBSON, Thomas, of Grinsdale (c.f. Simpson), 1713. Grinsdale.

A fess indented and in chief 3 decrescents impaling a chevron between 3 does' heads. A helm.

SIMMERAL, Wm., 1721. Arthuret.

A chevron.

SIMPSON (c.f. Sibson).

(A) Per fess 3 crescents in chief. (B) On a chief 3 crescents. (C) Argent on a chief azure 3 increscents.

CRESTS—(a) A bird rising.

MOTTO—(x) Alis nutrior.

1767. George Simpson of Scaleby. (A*) Scaleby.

1767. John Simpson of Lonning Head. (Bax) Sebergham.

1890. Jane Simpson. (C) Bowness-on-Solway.

Impaled with Irving.

SLACK, Luke, of Fawcetlees, 1738. Stapleton.

On a bend 2 rows of billets.

SMART, Alexander, gardener at Kellhead, 1755. Cummertrees.

CREST—A hawk's head erased, above are 2 cornets in saltire.

SMITH.

(A) In chief a royal crown and in base a cubit arm issuing from sinister holding a hammer erect in centre. (B) On a chevron between 3 roundels as many crosses erect. (C) 3 unicorns' heads couped, 1 and 2, the lower ones facing each other, and in base a crescent. (D) A chevron between 2 crescents in chief and 3 unicorn heads in base.

CREST—(a) An arm armed embowed erect holding sword transversely.

MOTTO—(y) "Finis coronat Opeis." (z) "Carraid ann am Fheum."

1749. John Smith in Sorrysike. (Ay) St. Mungo.
1762. Nicholas Smith of Thirlwall. (B) Lanercost.
? Edward Smith, freeman of London. (B) Lanercost.
1784. John Smith, Barkcleasehead. (C*) Corrie.
1811. Wm. Smith, Barrclosehead. (D) Kirkconnell.
1846. Wm. Smith, perfumer. (az) St. Michael's.

SPROAT. Farlam.

A lion rampant. A helm.

STEEL—George Steal in Closcis, 174--. Canonbie.

(No shield.) A hand holding a short curved sword erect, above and to dexter part of a helmet.

STEWART.

(A) Quarterly, i. and iv. a fess checky, ii. and iii. a lymphad. (B) Within a double tressure counter-flory on a field or a fess checky debruised by a bend engrailed gules, in sinister chief a rose. (C) A saltire engrailed and entrailed showing or between 4 sexfoils, a chief checky.

CREST—(a) A pelican in her piety.

MOTTO—(x) "Je tache."

1826. Margaret Stewart. (A) Holywood.
Impaled with Johnston.
? (On Shambelly vault.) (Bax) Newabbey.
1844. Wm. Stewart of Shambelly. (Cax) Newabbey.

STORY.

(A) Quarterly of 6 (i., iii., and v.) a swan (?) to sinister, (ii. and iv.) vair, (vi.) a bend. (B) as (A), but (ii.) is a cross flory, the upright so wide as to occupy half field. (C) 3 swans (?). (D) A crescent

STORY (contd.).

between 2 mullets and a cornet (mouth to dexter, 1697, to sinister 1711).

CREST—(a) A heart.

1674. Thomas Story of Justicetown. (A) Arthuret.

1697. Francis Story of Lake, schoolmaster. (Da) Kirklinton.

1711. George Story of Longtho (?). (Da) Kirklinton.

1742. Richard Story. (C*) Kirklinton.

1767. David Story of Know. (B) Arthuret.

STOTHART.

175--. Thomas Stothart in Linbridgefoord. Wauchope.
A saltire. CREST (?)—A star of 8 points.

1817. T. C. Stothert of Blaiket. St. Michael's.
Quarterly, (i. and iv.) 3 stars, (ii. and iii.) 3 cocks. CREST—Above a cloud a star. MOTTO—"Post Nubes Lux."

STOTT.

1822. Watson Stott of Kelton, Kirkcudbright. St. Michael's.
Sable on 3 pales or 3 roundels, and on a chief a heart. CREST—A martlet. MOTTO—"Alta petit."

1828. Ebenezer Stott of Castle Dykes. St. Michael's.
The same with crescent for difference.

SWANSON, Captain Francis, died Albany Place, 1858. St. Mary's, Dumfries.
CREST—A —— head. MOTTO—"Gesta Verbis pervenient."

SWINBURN, Joseph, of the Kilewood, 1762. Brampton.
On a fess fimbriated a boar passant. A helm.

TATE, David, of Clarkstown, 1756. Kirkandrews-on-Esk.
A chevronel between 3 boars' heads erased and a bordure (?). Helm. CREST—A hand erect holding a javelin, point to sinister.

TEASDALE.

(A) 3 piles from chief meeting on mid base point surmounting a fess, and in dexter chief a small inescutcheon (no inescutcheon, 1788).

1753. George Teasdale of Mumpshall. (A*) Upper Denton.

TEASDALE (contd.).

1777. Margaret Teasdale of Mumpshall. (A*) Upper Denton.

1779. Bridget Teasdale of Mumpshall. (A*) Upper Denton.

1788. John Teasdale of Mumpshall. (A*) Upper Denton.

TELFORD, George, 1827. Kirkbankhead.
3 church bells (?).

THOMSON, Richard, of Crowdyknow, 1790. Canonbie.
A fess charged with a sort of fess dancette and 3 stars. In chief a rectangle containing a sun.

TOD, Thomas, 1751. Middlebie.
A chevron between 3 does' heads erased. Helm.

TRACEY, Rt. Hon. James. St. Michael's.
Accollé with Wootton. On a bordure 8 mullets, on a canton a lion rampant, in base an annulet.

TROTTER, John Pitcairn, advocate, 1867. St. Michael's.
On a chief 3 mullets, a crescent in base. CREST—A horse trippant. MOTTO—"Festina lente."

TURNBULL.
(A) A bull's head caboshed. (B) 3 bulls' heads erased within a bordure invecked (plain on chief).
CRESTS—(a) A bull's head erased. (b) A bull's head couped.
MOTTO—(x) "Audaci favet Fortuna."

1740. Walter Turnbul in Watshill. (A) Gretna.

1792. John Turnbull in Longlands. (Bax*) Dornock.

1810. Andrew Turnbull, died Savannah, Georgia. (b) Annan.

TURNER, Thomas, of Breahead, 1766. Kirkandrews-on-Esk.
A chevron engrailed between a crescent reversed and a star of 4 points and a bordure (?).

TWEDALE, John, of Whitehill, 1753. Lanercost.
3 trefoils slipped. A helm.

WALKER.

1774. Walker of Boathby. Walton.
On a fess 3 roundels and in chief 3 mullets.

Walker (contd.).

1803. John Walker of Pott Hall, Potishrigley, Chester. St. Michael's.
Quarterly or and sable a cross argent. Helm. Crest—A leopard (?) couchant. Motto—"Sans varies."

Wallace, Thomas, skinner, 1866. St. Michael's.
A roundel.

Ward, William, 1886. Canonbie.
A chevron between 3 fleur-de-lys.

Warwick.
(A) 3 lions rampant.
Crests—(a) A hand holding an axe, blade to dexter and down. (b) An arm armed embowed, holding an axe blade to sinister and up.

1763. James Warwick of Clarkshill. (Aa*) Lanercost.
1768. Thomas Warwick of Holmgate. (Aa*) Warwick.
1776. George Warwick of Irthington. (Ab*) Irthington.
1780. Thomas Warwick of Holmgate. (Aa*) Warwick.
1783. Joseph Warwick of Holmgate. (Aa*) Warwick.

Watson—John Whotson in Wintersheugh, 1768. Ewes.
A stag and on a chief 3 fleur-de-lys, a line barwise across base. Helm.

Weild or Well.
(A) On a truncated pyramid a bird pecking.
Motto—(x) "Vive ut vivas."

1719. James Well in Brouhouses. (Ax) Dornock.
1743. John Weild in Woodhall. (Ax) Gretna.
1773. James Well in Stableton. (Ax) Dornock.
(On Gass stone.)
1795. Edward Weild, joiner in Ecclefechan. (Ax) Dornock.

White.

1708. John White, ——kbank. Kirkandrews-on-Esk.
3 roses in fess between 3 boars' heads erased, the one in chief being to sinister and the 2 in base turned outward.
1768. Sarah White. Gretna.
(On Johnston stone.) A chevron and in base a heart point up.

WIGHTMAN.

1777. James Wightman in Hoddomtown. Hoddom.
CREST—A hand holding a scimitar transversely.

1783. John Wightman in Campingholm. Kirkbankhead.
CREST—Above a helm, no wreath, a transverse arm embowed holding a scimitar bendsinisterwise. MOTTO—"Hold it fast." Below crest and above motto is a tree with human figure on each side.

WILLIAMSON.

1715. Williamson of Castle Robert. St. Michael's.
(On Johnston tomb.) A chevron invecked between 3 trefoils slipped.

? (Illegible.) Brampton.
2 stags' heads erased in dexter base and sinister middle.

1765. Thomas Williamson of Bankhead. Bewcastle.
A bend.

WILSON.

(A) A lion rampant, and on dexter a sword erect. (B) 3 —— heads couped. (C) A chevron between 3 roses and in chief a dog (?). (D) A bend sinister.
CRESTS—(a) Out of a crescent a piece of a helmet (?).

1653. John Wilson. (A) Ruthwell.
(Accollée with Young.)

1693. Gorg Wilson in Moot. (Ba) Arthuret.

1756. John Wilson of Demainholm. (C) Bewcastle.

1877. James Wilson. (D) Kirkmahoe.

WILTSHIRE, Edward, rector, 1717. Kirkandrews-on-Esk.
A chevron and in chief 6 crosses patee, 4 and 2.

WINTER-IRVING, Wm. Irving, of Victoria, 1902. Kirtlebridge.
Checky or and sable on a fess argent a saltire gules, and on each of two flasques of the last 2 trefoils argent. Quartered with Irving and with Irving crest and motto.

WINTHROP—Thomas Wentrop of Longtown, 1721. Arthuret.
A chevron.

WOOTTON, Dr H. A., youngest son of Sir W. Wootton, London, 1871. St. Michael's.
A cross patée fitchy in the foot; accollée with Tracey. Helm. CREST—A man's head with mebranous wings for ears. MOTTO—"Vaillant et fidele."

Wright.

1830. David Wright, Hitae. Lochmaben.
A saltire between a bull's head caboshed in chief and an ancient ship in base. Motto—"Virtute acquiritur Honos."

1842. Robert Wright, miller. Troqueer.
A bend.

1884. John Wright, merchant and bailie. St. Michael's.
Crest—A hand holding a battleaxe bendsinisterwise. Motto—"Tam Arte quam Marte."

Young.

(A) A chief pily. (B) Similar, but made to form a bordure with 2 teeth in chief. (C) 3 piles - - - (partly underground). (D) Argent 3 piles checky and on a chief checky 3 annulets or. (E) On a chief pily 3 annulets.

Crest—(a) A demi-lion rampant holding dagger, point up and to sinister.

Motto—(x) "Robori Prudentia praestat."

1653. Christian Young. (A) Ruthwell.
(Accollée with Wilson.)

1665. Margrat Young, spouse to Carlel of Limkills. (B) Ruthwell.

1715. Young of July Hill. (E) St. Michael's.
(On Johnston tomb.)

1780. John Young in Todholes. (C) Dornock.

1804. Young of Youngfield. (Dax) Holywood.

Arms, &c., without identification of themselves include :—

A cross potent: a blank stone between 2 Miller stones. Dornock.

A galley with a cross crosslet fitchy erect upon stern, and to dexter and above a transverse cubit arm holding sword bendwise. There are traces of white paint on background above bulwarks and of yellow paint on ground round hand and dagger, also of red paint on foliage outside to dexter and low.
Kirkconnell

On a fess to sinister a lion's head erased, in dexter base a leg (?) couped above knee; rest illegible. Stone is to James G——nie in Warmanby, 1760.
Old Annan.

ARMS (contd.).

On a bend between 2 roses of 6 petals a fleur-de-lys between 2 escallops. A broken stone.
Irthington.

In pavement of porch an abbot's stone bearing 2 shields—(1) a cross cercelée; (2) a lion rampant.
Holme Cultram.

On a chevron between 3 does' heads couped a stag's head between 2 ——. Stone to Thomas ———ey in Lantonsid, 1671. Caerlaverock.

A very ancient stone bearing *inter alia* a sword, a dagger, and a graip without a handle. Luce.

An old stone bearing a Patriarchal cross, a spade (?) without handle, a scabbard (?). Pennersax.

An old stone bearing a long ornamented cross and in sinister base a sword erect, over which is a shield bearing a saltire, and on a chief 3 ——. Along shaft of cross is writing:—QVI : BIB ALDISTVMCFIL, etc.
Torthorwald.

Old font bearing a saltire and on a chief 3 mullets (worn). Friars' Carse.

Old font (smaller) bearing a saltire and on a chief 3 cushions. Friars' Carse.

A loose stone bearing quarterly (i.) a heart and on a chief 3 mullets, (ii.) a lion rampant, (iii.) 3 mullets, (iv.) a saltire and a chief. Friars' Carse.

A loose stone bearing a greyhound (?) extended having over shoulder a shield bearing a chevron between 3 leaves slipped and with buds (?). Below is date 1789. Friars' Carse.

A loose stone bears 2 shields accollée (A) a chevron gules between 3 ears of rye (?). (B) a chevron gules between 3 cross crosslets fitchy. Date, 1788.
Friars' Carse.

A flat stone almost illegible, date 1687, bears a shield (a fess), a helm, a scroll (below), and as CREST a globe with 3 comma marks. Old Morton.

28th November, 1913.

Chairman—Mr S. ARNOTT, F.R.H.S., V.-P.

Primitive Man.

By G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT, F.R.G.S., F.L.S.

In all probability the first of the Primates to which man, monkeys, and lemurs belong was an inhabitant of North America. But even in the eocene period, lemurs were living in Europe and in Egypt, and during the miocene and pliocene Southern Europe and the Siwalik Hills of Northern India possessed some seven or eight species of anthropoid apes. They inhabited a rich, luxuriant forest in a warm, temperate, or semi-tropical climate.

To-day lemurs and anthropoid apes are only found in the tropical jungles of Africa and Asia. The Pygmy races of man also occur almost without an exception in the same tropical forests, both in Africa, south of the Sahara, and in Southern India, Malacca, or the great islands of the Indo-Malayan Ocean.

This distribution is extremely interesting, and at first sight extremely difficult to understand. But a simple hypothesis explains most of the difficulties. Let us suppose that an animal allied to, but distinct from, any known pliocene ape, lived somewhere between the present homes of lemur, anthropoid ape, and pygmy and their habitats in the pliocene period. Between India and the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean there are to-day the deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria. But there is evidence of a very wet period in this district at about the time we require (the end of the pliocene). So our supposed human precursor may have lived in a warm forest-covered country somewhere in or near Mesopotamia.

If the climate changed, forcing lemurs and anthropoids to emigrate, then some of them would proceed South-West to Africa, others South-East to Indomalaya, and their distribution would be as it is to-day. They have never left the forest, only changing from a semi-tropical to a tropical jungle. But if the precursor of man was forced, possibly in

consequence of the disappearance of forests, to take to the ground, and if he became human at this period, then the earliest groups of mankind would follow in the same directions. Natural science cannot obviously explain this change. It may be said, I think, that it was not a necessary process of development; nor was it the inevitable result of a particular environment. The change from brute to man was a mental and psychological revolution which lies for the most part outside the province of science. We are not wrong surely in trying to understand how and when it happened, but a very little reflection will show that the essential mystery of it is beyond human comprehension. When our human precursor crossed the limit of humanity, the earliest pygmies would travel, some towards the Andamans and New Guinea, others to the Congo and farther south.

As Europeans, we are most interested in those earliest human beings who came North-West. The first certain signs of man in Europe are in the various interglacial periods. We always find him at first in company with a "corpulent" fauna of elephants, rhinoceros, and hippopotami. All of these, like the anthropoid apes, lived in the warm forests of the pliocene. These animals seem to have invaded Europe from the south, crossing by a bridge of land which then united Tunis, Sicily, and Italy, or perhaps by Gibraltar. Man seems to have accompanied them, and on our hypothesis would have travelled by the southern shore of the Mediterranean through Egypt to Tunis or Gibraltar.

Of all these earliest traces of mankind, the human skull found at Piltdown and the lower jaw at Mauer, near Heidelberg, are certainly the most primitive, that is the most apelike and the least human. The tools found at Piltdown in Sussex, and those discovered at Soria in Spain, are perhaps the most archaic and rudest examples of human workmanship (excepting eoliths). But the animals whose bones have been found in the gravel-beds at Piltdown throw a certain amount of light on the age of that deposit. They are, some of them, pliocene, others pleistocene, but a few are still living as wild species in Europe.

If one compares the lists of these animals from Piltdown,

from Mauer near Heidelberg, from Soria in Spain, from the Nerbudda valley in India, and from the Pithecanthropus beds in Java, it seems (at least to me) that there is a quite extraordinary resemblance.

The pliocene survivals are not always the same, but there is in each of these faunas the same jumble of apparently incompatible animals. Also in each of these deposits two at least of the three animals most characteristic of the Gunz-Mindel interglacial epoch occur. So, to my mind, the Piltdown skull, the Heidelberg jaw, and the instruments of Soria are probably the remains of the very first human invasion of Europe in the Gunz-Mindel interglacial. That hypothesis at any rate explains the facts.

In the next interglacial (Mindel-Riss) remains of mankind become numerous. To this age is usually ascribed the Chellean tools which have been discovered in most parts of the world. No skull of Chellean man has yet been found. It is, however, probable that the Chelleans lived through the next or Rissian ice age, and became the men of Neanderthal of the succeeding Riss-Würm interglacial, for there seems to be a sort of continuity in the various stages of workmanship from Chellean through Aucheulean, to Moustierian, and with the last industry the remains of Neanderthal man are associated. If so, we may perhaps suppose that the first Neanderthalers, in a Chellean stage of civilisation, entered Europe with the usual elephants and other thick-skinned animals during the Mindel-Riss interglacial. It may have been that another group of this early type wandered into Australia at about the same period.

The Neanderthaler type, with its heavy jaw, thick skull, bony projections over the eyes, huge teeth, and less developed brain surface is now quite well known.

The Riverdrift man may have been a Neanderthaler. Amongst other well-known fossils of this race are the men of St. Brelade, in Jersey, the skulls of Spy, La Chapelle, La Ferrassie, La Quina, Hauser's Moustieriensis, and the jaw of La Naulette.

But although Neanderthalensis vanished as a separate race before the Würm Ice Age, he has left descendants

in Europe. M. Stolyhwo discovered several skulls with distinct Neanderthal features in Russia. The skull of Brunn, to which many specimens of later date seem to be allied, is also apparently that of a man of this ancient stock. De Quatrefages, even, thought he distinguished traces of him in Robert the Bruce. This strenuous savage, after he had survived the Riss Ice Age, had to endure competition with several formidable rivals.

During the Riss-Würm interglacial there seem to have been two African and one Asiatic invasion of Europe. By far the most important of these newcomers were the people who were to become the race of Cromagnon. They are represented in England by the "Red Lady" of Paviland Cave, and perhaps by the Galley Hill, Bury St. Edmunds, and Tilbury skulls. So far as I have followed the evidence, all these skulls belonged probably to a local variety of the Cromagnon race. On the Continent many skeletons belonging to this group have been discovered, especially at Mentone, in the Riviera, in Dordogne, and elsewhere. They were a fine, virile, muscular people, often six feet in height, with strong chins and large, well-shaped skulls of good capacity. Their astonishing proficiency in drawing, engraving, and painting shows unusual artistic ability. Moreover, from some burials of this age, the reasonable inference is that they believed in a future life and were capable of affection and hero-worship. How else can one explain the numerous flint tools, representing priceless wealth, the marrow bones, and careful arrangement of the body in some of their burials? They were also fond of personal ornament, which means that they were not morose, lonely savages.

Besides the Cromagnon race, the "negroids" of Grimaldi show that a quite different people had reached the Riviera in the Riss-Würm interglacial. There is a strong similarity in their interments to those of the Cromagnon people. It may be that they accompanied the latter, perhaps as slaves, or as gamekeepers, or possibly as wizards. That they did so is shown by the fact that traces of the Negroid Grimaldi strain have been found in several skulls of much later date, perhaps even in people still living.

The men of Solutré seem to have entered Europe from the east at about the same date, or a little later. No skulls have been found, to my knowledge, associated with the beautiful laurel leaf flints of Solutré, but there seems to be a probability that they were the men of Furfooz or Grenelle. All the other races (Neanderthaler, Cromagnon, and Negroid) are dolichocephalic, but these men of Furfooz were brachycephalic and perhaps the first Asiatic immigrants by way of the Danube and Odessa.

During the gradual improvement of climate which followed on the passing away of the Würm Ice Age there were great changes. In the first place the race of Cromagnon altered their culture. When they arrived in Europe they were in the Aurignacian stage, but after the Würm they advanced to the Magdalenian. With the disappearance of the reindeer and steppe horse, they seem to have entered on the Azilian stage of industry. By this time also the race of Cromagnon seems to have absorbed all that was left of the Neanderthaler, Solutréan, and Grimaldi-Negroid. This, of course, is merely an hypothesis. The interval of time between Aurignacian and Azilian is enormous, but yet there is a clear continuity between Aurignacian and Magdelenian, and a continuity also, but not so distinct, between Magdalenian and Azilian.

In England there are examples of Aurignacian, Magdalenian, and Azilian culture. An engraving of a goat or kid with one forefoot lifted up has been recently found by Mr Lewis Abbott, and is a good example of Magdalenian. It is with the Azilians that we find the first people in Scotland. During the 25-30 foot beach period they were living near Oban and on Oronsay. An Azilian also lost a harpoon in the river Dee at Kirkcudbright, and perhaps a new exploration of the Solway shore might reveal fresh evidence of him.

I have already suggested that these Azilians were the last of the Magdalenian hunters, but of course this is by no means generally admitted. Still, it is difficult otherwise to account for the fact that in France the basis of the population during the earlier part of the Neolithic period seems to have been distinctly related to the Cromagnon race.

Let us see what would be most likely to happen at the close of the Palæolithic period. At this time the Azilians were living in the south of France, chasing the red deer and following the roe, but they were also fishermen, and sometimes reduced to feeding on shellfish. The climate was becoming better, and oak forest had already covered a large part of Europe. Under these circumstances, it seems most probable that a scanty population of hunting and fishing Azilians would spread all over Europe, chiefly along the rivers and on the seashores. One could not expect now any but the scantiest and most accidental proof of their existence.

During the earlier neolithic, other races were coming in. There was a slow, but steady infiltration of round-headed brachycephalic people from Switzerland who may have belonged to the Furfooz race, or may have been the first example of the modern Alpine race. This, of course, was a dark brachycephalic people, who probably came from Asia.

Later, but still in the first half of the neolithic period, the first villages of the dolmen-builders (or Mediterranean race) seem to have been extending all along the Mediterranean to Italy and Spain; most of the stone circles and other megalithic monuments belong to the last half of the neolithic period, but still they show that this race established itself in France, Southern England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. So if we adopt the theory of a scattered scanty population of red deer hunting, wholly savage Azilians, it is clear that during the neolithic period they would be gradually forced northwards. So long as there was game to hunt and room for migration, they would remain hunters and fishermen. But when they had reached Scotland, Schleswig-Holstein, or Scandinavia they could not well migrate any further. I think all this is very probable from what we know happened to the Red Indians and other savages when in contact with higher races. But this possibility gives a clue to another unsolved problem. Before the end of the Neolithic period, the Northern race, the tall, fair-haired, and blue-eyed parents of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and North German was certainly living in North-West Germany.

It is quite clear that there is a similarity between the

Cromagnon type and the earliest Megalithic skulls. They are not identical; the Cromagnon type was not a " pure " race, and many thousands of years may have separated the typical man of Cromagnon from the first known Swedish northerner. Still the resemblances seem to be considered sufficient to show a real affinity. It is quite likely that when the Azilians (or Cromagnonites) could no longer follow the red deer into new country, they adopted (either under compulsion or of their own choice) a more or less settled life. They began to grow corn and keep herds of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses; then, increasing in numbers, they were able to invade Southern Europe in 1700 to 1500 B.C. This theory then explains the origin of the Northern race, and is in fact the only suggestion which I have ever seen on that difficult matter

All this was before the first Gaelic-speaking Celt invaded Britain. The Celt was apparently an early cross of the Alpine race with these same blue-eyed Northerners. The whole story shows the extraordinary mixture of races in Europe.

When a gardener desires to form a proper bed in which to grow rare and useful fruit, he begins by mixing up all sorts of soils; rotten turfs of rich fertile ground, barren sand, farmyard manures, lime, and leaf-mould are all blended together. Only by this mixture of varied elements does he obtain a satisfactory basis. The history of every European nationality reminds one of that unromantic process.

In every nation to-day, there are probably remnants of the Neanderthaler savage who survived the Riss Ice Age, of the artistic but muscular Cromagnonite who came from the Mediterranean and lived through the Würm, of the Alpine herdsmen who wandered to us from the illimitable steppes of Asia, of the Mediterranean folk who came from the densely peopled cities of the four great monarchies, and, perhaps, even of the pygmy. All these peoples crossed and diverged, passed through widely different race experiences and again crossed with each other. They were tried by years of warfare and of hardship, and even more severely by peaceful and comfortable life persisting occasionally for one or two

centuries. It is this mixture of strains which makes it almost impossible to trace exactly the life history of any one element. But it is just the difficulty of the problem that makes it attractive.

In one respect the story of man is an encouraging one. If we follow him from the Piltdown stage upwards, it is obvious that his brain enlarges and his mastery over nature increases with every century that passes. I think I could show also, if I had space for it, that in all the great strides which mark a new departure, it was not so much intelligence or physical strength as a better moral fibre that helped him onward. The story on the whole justifies a confident but not an exuberant optimism.

12th December, 1913.

Chairman—Dr WILLIAM SEMPLE, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

The Raid at Dumfries on Lammas Even, 1508.

By G. W. SHIRLEY.

The sharp, decisive and fatal conflict at Dumfries, known contemporaneously as the Raid of Lammas Even, took place on the 31st of July, 1508. It had no result of national significance, although it caused much stir at the time. The ready and judicious action of the King, James IV., "suddenlye quyeted and stancheit" it. The principal partakers in it perished only five years later on the same woeful field, and thus it does not appear to have contributed in any material degree to family feud. Consequently it has been neglected by historians, and its cause and effect have remained obscure. The raid was, none the less, of peculiar importance to the burgh within which it took place. The possession of dearly cherished rights was challenged, and, had the fight turned otherwise, these might have been lost, with inevitable reduction in the status of the good town.

In an early volume of our *Transactions* James Starke of

Troqueer Holm placed before this Society[1] such matter as he could gather about the raid. Summing up he wrote, "What a tedious, pointless story is here!" and commented upon the "vague and unsatisfactory account" of the incident, "which seems," he concluded, "to have been regarded in the light of a common family feud."

With some long-forgotten documents before us we are confident of securing from the reader a revision of these conclusions, and of lifting the incident out of obscurity and misconception to its proper position in the history of Dumfries.

There is little more about the raid to be gleaned from contemporary historians than was available fifty years ago. Sir James Balfour says:—"This zeire at Drumfreis, ther was a grate feight betuix the Lords Maxswoll and Sanquhare and ther frindes and followars quheirin the Lord Sanquhare wes ouerthrowen, and maney of his frinds killed."[2]

Bishop Lesley writes:—"Thair was a gret gaddering the xxx day of July [1508][2a] betuix the Lord Maxwell and the Lord Creychtoun of Sanchar, quhair the Lord Creychtoun was chaissit with his cumpany fra Drumfreis and the Laird of Dalyell and the young [Laird] of Crauchley slane with diuers utheris, quhairof thair appered greit deidly feid and bludshed; bot the King tuk sic ordour, partlie be justice and pairtely be aggrement that the hole cause wes suddenlye quyeted and stancheit."[3]

To these we can add an extract from the Terregles MS. "After a great fray the 30th July, 1508, he [Lord Maxwell] chased the Lord Sanquhar out of Drumfries, killed the Laird Dalzell, the laird of Creighlaw, and sundry others, for whilk

[1] The Sands of Dumfries in 1508. *Trans. D. and G. N. H. and A. Soc.*, 1865-6, pp. 51-60.

[2] *Annals*, I., 231.

[2a] It will be seen that Bishop Leslie and the writer of the Terregles MS. both give the date of the Raid as the 30th of July. The document given in full in Appendix IV. is dated the 31st, and this date receives confirmation in the letter of the Crown to Lord Crichton, 3rd January, 1508-9. (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, I., No. 1791.)

[3] *Historie of Scotland* (Bannatyne Club), p. 78.

he was putt in prison by K. James 4, and payed a great composition for himself and all those who were with him."[4]

These statements make it clear that the chief protagonists were Lord Crichton and Lord Maxwell. The former was Sir Robert Crichton, 2nd Lord Sanquhar, hereditary Sheriff of Dumfries; the latter was John, 4th Lord Maxwell, Steward of Annandale.[5] The Sheriffdom of Dumfries had passed in 1452 from the Kirkpatricks to the Crichtons. In that year on 6th November[6] Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar was appointed Sheriff, succeeding Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, whom we find exercising the office in 1434.[7] He was also Coroner of Nithsdale from January, 1468-9.[8] Sir Robert's son Edward seems to have held the Sheriffship for some time.[9] Sir Robert was succeeded by Robert, who, for his gallant services in offering resistance to Alexander Duke of Albany and James Earl of Douglas in their attack on Lochmaben on 22nd July, 1484, received, a month later, ratification in the Sheriffdom of Dumfries and in the barony of Sanquhar.[10] On 29th January, 1487-8, he was created a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. He died between July, 1494, and February, 1494-5. His eldest son, Robert Crichton of Riccarton, had predeceased him prior to 1491-2, and thus the first Lord Crichton was succeeded by his grandson, the participant in the raid, who may at the time of this incident have been about thirty-five years of age.

We have, unfortunately, no records to give us any idea as to how the individual holding the Sheriffdom of Dumfries

[4] *The Scots Peerage*, VI., 478. The Terregles MS. is a history of the family of Herries preserved at Terregles House, and printed in the Herries Peerage Case *Minutes*, pp. 294-302. D. C. Herries states that it was compiled about 1677-1700, and that its early part is very untrustworthy. *(op. cit.*, 470.)

[5] *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, I., No. 1834.

[6] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, Conf. Charter, No. 790, 23rd April, 1464.

[7] *Exchequer Rolls*, 1434, p. 600, and 1456, p. 168.

[8] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 8th January, 1468-9.

[9] *vide* p. 84.

[10] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, No. 1597, 20th August, 1484.

was regarded by the burgesses of Dumfries prior to 1508. After that date there is sufficient to show that great jealousy of his position was exhibited by the burgh authorities, who were keen to resent any encroachment or fancied slight upon their privileges. It is the historic conflict between burgh and county. As illustrative of this spirit we may instance the Act of the Town Council in 1536 which inflicted the penalty of a year's expulsion from the burgh and its privileges on any inhabitant who took a case[11] to the Sheriff Court before he had been refused hearing by the burgh authorities.[12]

Very different from their attitude towards the Sheriff of Dumfries was the manner in which the inhabitants of the burgh regarded Lord Maxwell. The holder of this title was held to be a friend, if not a co-partner, of the community.

[11] As a type of the cases which at the period we write of came before the Sheriff Court, we may cite one heard by Robert Lord Creichton of Sanquhar in the Tolbooth of Dumfries on 21st May, 1500. Marioun Parijs "plenzeit on" George Scott dwelling in the college of Linclowdan, Nichell Merk, Gilbert Capel or Keppal, Thom Scott in the Merwood, Jok Leith younger, and Thom Makkymman or M'Keyn, his accomplices, that they had come to her house, she being at "goddis pece" and "masterfully reft and made spouliatioun" of "viij scor of thraffis of ber and ats, the sovm —, drawand iij chalder of neddisdaile met; ix scor of creills of eldin and wyne fewill, drawand to ij merkis of silver; ane feder bed wt bowster and couerin which were had to lochmaben be the said George and thar draw to ij pundis of siluer and v s.; alswa ane stand bed wt a feden burd quhilkis the said George hes zit in his houss wt vtheris diuerss gers." Marion could get "na justice of him and his compliceis" for the lord provost of Lincluden was his defender, and Scott dwelt within the provost's regality. She consequently made a direct appeal to the Crown, which appears as late as 8th April, 1511, "herfor maist souerane lord the said marioun besekis zor hienes of remeide of zour gude grace as scho that was yll downe to in land of pece And wt zor gracious ansuer heruppoun maist humlie scho beseikis at the reuerence of god." The Crown saw that justice was done, with, perhaps, more rigour than usual; for, in 1513, George Scott appealed to the Crown, and accused the Sheriff of having comprised more goods than needful. (MS. Acta Dom., 8th April, 1511, Vol. XXII., f. 150, and 16th April, 1513, Vol. XXV., f. 4.)

[12] *vide* Appendix I.

By virtue of his position he was a member of its Council, and mutual obligations were entered into which made, no doubt, for the strength of both.

Thus on the 11th of January, 1518-19, Robert, 5th Lord Maxwell, acted as oversman in a troublesome arbitration between John Maxwell of Carnsalloch and the burgh as to the boundary of the latter at Dalscone and Brounrig. The arbitrators settled this dispute in such a manner that their decision has remained substantially in force to the present day.[13]

More impressive than the foregoing, however, are the contents of two pages of the Burgh Court Books of Dumfries, dated the 27th of May, 1523, when Lord Maxwell sat with the Secret Council and entered into mutual obligations with them for the better defence and more efficient preservation of order in the town, the whole being prefaced with the phrase, "for the common wele of the gude toun."[14]

The historical narratives we have quoted supply us with neither beginning nor end to our tale, but, before giving as straightforward an account of the whole affair as possible, a word may be said about the Provost of the burgh, who figures prominently in the incident.

Nicholas M'Brair was a member of that family which, generation after generation, throughout the 15th, 16th, and into the beginning of the 17th century, held the civic headship of the community. He was the son of Robert M'Brair, who appears as Provost at various dates between 1453 and 1477, and the grandson of Herbert M'Brair, who died prior to June, 1444. Nicholas himself had a long tenure of office, appearing first as Provost in 1484 and continuing so until 1512.

His son and successor was Roger M'Brair, who appears as Provost from 1515 to 1548, and was succeeded by his son, John M'Brair, Provost from 1549 to 1561, in the February of which year he died. His son was Archibald, already

[13] *vide* Appendix II.

[14] *vide* Appendix III.

familiar to us.[15] It must be understood that we have no continuous record of our burgh during these years, and thus are unable to say that the Provostship was represented continuously in the persons of the M'Brairs, yet the remarkable point is that no other Provosts than M'Brairs appear from 1453 to 1561, when the continuity was broken, until Archibald reached his majority. Of Nicholas we shall discover that, like Aytoun's Provost of Edinburgh,

> "he ever for the townsmen's rights
> Stood up 'gainst prince and peer."

On the morning of July 31st, 1508, Lord Robert Crichton of Sanquhar rode into the burgh of Dumfries with a considerable body of men. His officer had been there before him summoning certain persons, burgesses of the burgh, to a court of justice, so his arrival was expected by the inhabitants. About nine o'clock in the morning one of his deputy-sheriffs, John Crichton of Hartwood, went to the Tolbooth, which stood on the east side of the High Street on a site occupied later by the old Council Chambers,[16] and proceeded to hold a court of "bloodwits," or of cases of assault to the effusion of blood.[17] About him were gathered Mr Herbert Gledstanis, rector of Dornock; William Cunningham and David Welsh, burgesses of Dumfries; William Dalzell of that Ilk whose family afterwards became Earls of Carnwath;[18] and John Carmichael,[19] son of William Car-

[15] *Transactions, Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, N.S., XXIII. (1910-11), p. 219.

[16] Now the printing office of Thomas Hannavy, 94 High Street.

[17] "Bloodwits: *i.e.*, riots where blood is spilt, from wyte, a Saxon vocable, which, according to Spelman, signifies a fine, and which is used in our ancient statutes to denote blame or *culpa*." (Erskine's *Institutes*, I., 77.)

[18] On December 15, 1508, M. William Balze, doctor in medicine and prebendare of Provand, was the recipient of the gift of ward and nonentries of William Dalzell's estate, also of the marriage of Robert Dalzell, "nevo and ayr" of William Dalzell, unmarried (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, I., No. 1780, p. 270.)

[19] Some confusion exists as to the genealogy of the Carmichaels at this period. E. G. M. Carmichael, in *The Scots Peerage*, IV.,

michael of that Ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Hyndford, both deputy-sheriffs of Lord Crichton. There were also present a chaplain, Sir John Steynsone, and three notaries public, John Makhome, presbyter of Glasgow, Roger M'Gilhaugh, presbyter of Carlisle, and John Durane, curate of Glasgow and clerk of the Sheriff Court,* to whose good offices we are indebted for the following intimate record. Before the Deputy-Sheriff could begin, the Provost, Nicholas M'Brair, appeared as spokesman and deputy for the whole community of the burgh, and addressed him thus :—

" Shr zour offichar says that he hais arrestit ane part of the nychburris of Drumfreis to this court for bluyd, the quhilk bluyd of the nychburris of Drumfreis, the correctioun and punycion tharof, pertenis to the alderman and bailzeis and ourismen of the said burgh and thai haue bein in wse of the correctioun thairof be the space of thre hundret zeris but ony impediment of ony sheref or depute that buyr office in that tyme, That is to say outhir Shr thomas of kyrkpatrik, Shr Robert of crechtoun, Eduard of crechtoun or ony wtheris that buyr office of Sherefschip or deputschip and the bluyd of the nycburris of Drumfreis pertenis in heritagis to Drumfreis and to the ourismen of the samyn."

To that declaration the deputy-sheriff retorted bluntly :—

" Shr Alderman, I declair and certifeis to zow that the bluyd of Drumfreis pertenis to my lord crechtoun of the sanquhair, sheref principale of Drumfreis, in heretagis and is his heritagis quham to I am depute and I, in my lordis name, will determine thair wpone."

Then the doughty Provost, quelling his rising anger at this curt declaration, made answer :—

" Sene ze, sheref depute, sais and allegis that the bluyd of Drumfreis is heretages to my lord crechtoun of the sanquhair, quhame to ze ar depute, as sheref principale of Drumfreis, he and ze ar suspect Jugis [judges] till ws, And wpone

pp. 576, 582, does not mention this John Carmichael, but gives another John Carmichael of Park as the third son of William. The first John is elsewhere styled "the young laird of Carmichael." (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, I., *85.)

* MS. Acta Dominorum, 8th April, 1511, Vol. XXII., fol. 150.

law may nocht sytt thair wpone becauss ze manifest and schawis zr self pertie [a party to one side] and pretendis to be Jugis till our fee and heritagis of the blud of Drumfreis, and correctioun of the samyn, the quhilk correctioun our predecessoris and we hais wsitt all tymes bigane and neuer naine sheref of Drumfries attour the mynd of man; Heirfor Shr notaris, in the name and of the behalf of the haill comunitee of this burgh of Drumfreis, I excep eganis [take exception to] the said Sheref and his depute that heir is present, and declynis tham as Jugis in this mater and actioun of bluyd, and impugnis all process lede or to be lede be thaim or ony ane of thaim in this actioun of bluyd, And appelis till our Souerane lord the Kyng for the causs and correctioun of the said Sheref deput maid of before, and protestis quhat euer the said sheref or his deput that heir is present, or any wtheris of his deputis, dois in the contrar of ws and our fredome turne ws or or freedome to naine preiudice [whatever they do in our dispite shall not prejudice us or the freedom of our burgh] considerane we are and ay or predecessors hais bein in ws and possessioun of the correctioun of the said bluyd, And that we may have remeid of law of all process lede or to be lede in the said actioun of bluyd at or souerane lord the Kingis hand as our immediat superior."[19a]

This dignified and forceful utterance of the Provost still rings to-day with the note of a man determined to uphold the rights of his burgh.

We may be sure the drawing of weapons did not long follow the retiral of the Provost. Hartwood might attempt to proceed with his court, and the conflict may have commenced with an effort to eject him from the Tolbooth. In the street were gathered with Lord Maxwell a large body of men, Maxwells, Fergussons, Grahams, Johnstones, Scotts, and Moffats. It is not clearly stated, but it is likely enough, that the over-lords of these men were also present. At anyrate, subsequently embroiled in the matter were Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig,[20] Lord Carlyle of Torthorald, John

[19a] *vide* Appendix IV.

[20] Sir William Douglas, 5th of Drumlanrig, was infeft in 1492.

Fergusson of Craigdarroch and his son Thomas, and James the Laird of Johnstone, a son-in-law of Lord Maxwell.[21] Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel and Robert Graham of Gillesbie were certainly present.

In a little while a wild *mêlée* of struggling men would swing to and fro in the wide street. William Dalzell of that Ilk, John Carmichael, and the Laird of Crauchley[22] were struck down and slain, others were killed or wounded, among them being John Weir, John Lokky, and Robert Bertoun. These were Crichton's men. Two on the other side, Alexander Fergusson and Robert Fergusson, appear to have been killed by the Crichtons. The latter, however, soon broke and fled. By Friars' Vennel, the Stinking Vennel,[23] the narrow path through the fields past the Greyfriars' Convent to the Stakeford, or by the Townhead, they sought escape from the victors. We can almost see the humbled Sheriff spurring his jaded horse up the long valley of the Nith to Sanquhar.[24]

He was the grandson of William Douglas, 3rd of Drumlanrig, and his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, who afterwards married Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. His great-grandmother was said to be Janet, daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock. (*The Scots Peerage*, III., p. 222; VII., pp. 115-7.)

[21] He appears to have married Mary, the eldest daughter of John, 4th Lord Maxwell, as his son, John Johnstone, is described as "sister son" to Robert, 5th Lord Maxwell. (*State Papers, Henry VIII.*, IV., 492.) James Johnston was one of the Wardens of the Western Marches, 15th May, 1523, and died in August, 1524.

[22] Sir Herbert Maxwell calls this person "Gordon, laird of Craighlaw," in Wigtownshire, but that estate had not passed to the Gordons at that date. It was in the possession of "Malcum Kakke" in 1513. (MS. Acta Dom., 15th March, 1512/13, Vol. XXIV., fol. 215.) Clauchrie, in Closeburn, might be suggested as the property indicated.

[23] Now bearing the more dignified name of Bank Street.

[24] Lord Crichton's powers of jurisdiction were challenged not only by the Burgh of Dumfries. On 17th March, 1510, John Murray of Cokpule, Knight, raised summons against him for calling William and Andro Quhite, his tenants in the lands of Little Cargo, to the Sheriff Court and proceeding against them and

There must have been wild excitement in the little town. The horses, arms, and all that the Crichtons had abandoned in their flight were seized by the victorious side.[25] We have no record of what part the burgers took in the fray. On market days their commands were to be with their "geyr" upon them and "sufficient wappynis" in their booths ready to pass with the Provost and bailies to resist any parties "doand ony truble wytin the toun."[26] We may be certain that they were not unarmed on the 31st of July, and it would be, surely, too great a strain for the human nature of 1508 to stand idly by while such a fight was in progress.

Since Robert Pitcairn published his *Criminal Trials* in 1833 it has been supposed that the struggle took place on the Sands beside the Nith. William M'Dowall added that the Maxwells rode in from the south. There is really no tittle of evidence as to where the fight actually raged, but, considering the procedure in the Tolbooth now brought to light, it seems likelier to have been in the High Street about that building.

News of the fray quickly reached the King, James IV., who, vigorous and intrepid, took immediate action. The swiftness with which the matter was dealt indicates that the court regarded it as a serious occurrence. Only three days later, on the 3rd of August, James issued letters to Lord Maxwell, Lord Crichton, and the Laird of Johnstone. In the *Lord High Treasurers' Accounts* are the entries:— "Item to Johne Beg, messinger, passand to charge Lord Maxwell and the lard of Johnestoun to ward . . . ix s.; Item to ane othir to pas to Lord Crechtoun of Sanquhar with the King's writing . . . ix s." The Terregles MS. is thus, so far, vindicated. Lord Maxwell was imprisoned by the King.

What the contents of the letter to Lord Crichton were must remain conjectural. It is significant, however, that

taking their goods for "bludewittis." (MS. Acta Dom., Vol. XXII., fol. 70.)

[25] *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., Nos. 1745, 1748.

[26] *vide* Appendix III.

on the 25th of March, 1509, the King discharged Lord Crichton from holding courts "apon blude committet" within Dumfries until "he haid command in word or note of his Grace."[27]

The story now divides into two sections. We must follow the criminal records with regard to the actual participants in the Raid, and then the civil action between the burgh and Lord Crichton as to the right to hold Courts of Bluid.

In October, 1508, precepts of remission were granted to Harbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, Andrew Alane, John Cowpir, John Stokbrig, and Thomas Buk, for implication in the raid,[28] as well as for other crimes. On November 18th the Laird of "Garrules" (Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies), whose daughter Agnes was the wife of John 4th Lord Maxwell, as surety, was fined £40 for the non-appearance at the court of David Glendunwell, who was denounced rebel and had his goods escheated for art and part in the slaughter of the two sheriff-deputes.[29]

Lord Crichton and his adherents were early relieved from criminal proceedings. On 3rd January, 1508-9, a letter was "maid" from the Crown to Lord Crichton "making mensioun, that becaus the Kingis hienes understandis and kennis wele that the said Robert maid and set a court to be haldin at Drumfreis the last day of July, for ministratioun of justice to certane personis within the bondis of his office, and that he mycht not nor durst nocht cum to the said burgh to hald the said court without warnyng support and supple of his frendis, as wele apperit fra his deputis war cruelly slane in the executioun of his office and halding of his said court, and that the persounis cumming with the said Robert to the sammyn come in the strenth of him in the executioun of his office and furthputtin of the Kingis auctoritie and nane utherwais: That thairfore it is the Kingis mynde and will that the said Robert nor nane uther persoun nor persounis

[27] MS. Acta Dom., 17th November, 1509. Vol. XXI., fol. 27.

[28] *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, I., Nos. 1745, 1748, and 1750.

[29] Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, I., 53.

that come with him to the said court be attechit, arestit or accusit be the justice, justice-clerkis, etc., for convocatioun of the Kingis lieges, slauchter, refe or ony uther maner of crime or actioun committit or done be him or thaim the said tyme, or be ony occasioun or ony uther thing that mycht follow thairupoun, bot will that the sammyn ceis for evir in tyme to cum, etc."[30]

Thus were those who had suffered loss from Lord Crichton and his adherents "suddenlye quyeted," and we are prevented from acquiring an estimate of the damage inflicted by the Crichtons. On 1st December, 1509, in presence of the Lords of Council, Lord Crichton and Lord Maxwell entered into a bond of truce for themselves and their friends in the following terms:—"In presens of the Lords of Counsale Robert lord Creichton of Sanquhar on the ta part and Johne lord maxvele on the tother part ilk ane assurit vtheris and their kenman, frendis and all the personis beand at the Raid of Drumfress on lammas day for them, ther men, kin and frends and all that thai may let but fraude or gile, excepand the personis that straik that day, be the faith in ther bodijs on to candelmes day nixt to cum quhill son pas dovne."[31]

One man on the Crichton side was, however, outlawed. This was Robert Creichtoun of Kirkpatrik, who, in December, 1510, is described as "now being at the horne for the slater of Alexander fergusone and Robert fergusone." John Ferguson of Craigdarroch endeavoured to implicate John Creichtoune of Hartwood as one of Robert Creichton's accomplices, purchased letters to take surety of him and sought to get him outlawed. John Lord Hay of Yester and John Carmichael of Medoflat raised the matter before the Lords of Council. The latter decided that "the executioun of the said lettrez purchest be the said Johne fergusone anent the takyng of souerte of the said Johne of Crechtone to haf vnderlyne the law for the said actioun sall ceiss and be suspendit in tyme to cum becauss the said Johnis borrowis

30 *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, I., No. 1791, p. 271.

31 MS. Acta Dom., Vol. XXI., f. 47.

is outlawit and he fugitive for the samyn crime and dome gevin vpon him to denounce him the Kingis rebell and to eschete his guds like as was vnderstanden to the saids lords throw the quhilkis thar hands ar closit anent him."[32] It is surely curious to find an accomplice becoming surety for his fellow as Kirkpatrick apparently was for Hartwood. Having been outlawed for the crime, the Lords of Council could do nothing with regard to the security. Perhaps it was regarded as a case of *res judicata*.

The Fergussons pursued Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick with their utmost vengeance, and they or William Douglas of Drumlanrig murdered him sometime prior to September, 1512.[32a]

On the 24th of that month at Edinburgh, in presence of the King, ten earls, headed by Archibald Earl of Angus, eleven lords and seven knights considered the supplication of William Douglas of Drumlanrig desiring that the question of the crime imputed to him—the slaughter of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick—should be placed before the Lords of Council to decide if the case should go before a criminal court, Crichton having been a rebel at the time of his death. Lord Crichton opposed this, and the Lords of Council agreed that the case should go to an assize. On the question as to whether Crichton was a rebel or not when he was killed they decided that he was. Both parties were agreeable to the Lords of Council being upon the assize. On September 30th the great assize gave its verdict, including with Douglas of Drumlanrig, John Fergusson of Craigdarroch and Thomas Fergusson his son. The verdict was that " the said allegit crimes be na Dittay " (indictment), because Robert Crichton

[32] MS. Acta Dom., Vol. XXII., f. 10; 17th December, 1510.

[32a] On 4th December, 1512, the Lords of Council ordained the infeftment of John Creichtoun of Kilpatrick, son and air of umquhile Robert Creichtoun, in the £10 lands of Glencairn, called Clovingalphalch, Stroncastell, Bellebocht, and Darnayngill, and infeftment followed on 12th December. John Creichtoun of Hartwood acted as his tutor. (MS. Acta Dom., XXIV., fols. 53 and 77.) An entry relating to this matter is of date 15th July, 1511 (*op. cit.*, XXIII., fols. 43, 51) and the murder may have been prior to that.

was a rebel. Letters of Discharge were consequently ordered, but for some unknown reason were not to be extended to Fergy Fergussoun or Robin Fergussoun, who were " to be punist, as is contenit in the decret and deliverance, be certane of the said Lordis thairapoun."[33]

Commenting on this, Sir Herbert Maxwell says that there was evidently a preconcerted scheme for the acquittal of the accused.[34] If so, and it would be difficult to prove otherwise, it was with the ulterior object of strengthening the power of the law. This is shown in the act passed by the Lords of Council the following day anent " the Resset of Rebellis and Personis being at our soverane lordis horne," one clause of which act runs, " And gif ony personis happins to committ slauchter apone the said Rebillis and personis being at the horne, the tyme of the takin or apprehending of tham, sall be na punct of Dittay; bot the slaaris of tham to be ravardit and thankit tharfore."[35]

The end of the Justiciary Court proceedings seems to have been reached on 5th April, 1513. That day Robert Graham of Gillesbie,[36] Thomas Johnestoun of Gartno, David Johnestoun, brother of John Johnstoun, in Bartycupane [Bartympane], Adam Scot of Tuschelaw, and James Johnestoun of Skare, were denounced rebels and their goods escheated. James Laird of Johnstone, as their surety, was amerced £100 for the first, and 100 merks for each of the others, a total of £366 13s 4d.[37] John Johnstoune of Wamfray[38] was amerced £40 as surety for William Moffat of Hewek, similarly outlawed, as were also James, *alias* Jok Baty, Andrew his brother, Ronald Graham at the Water of Corry, and Patrick, son of Walter Graham. John Maxwell, called France, officer to Lord Maxwell, was proved to be sick, and Lord Maxwell became his surety under penalty of

33 Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, I., *78-9.

34 *History of Dumfries and Galloway*, 1896, p. 154.

35 Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, I., *80.

36 *ibid.*, *85.

37 *ibid.*, *86.

38 A grandson of John Johnston of that Ilk (1438-1493). (*The Scots Peerage*, I., 239.)

100 merks.[39] Some indication of the size of the body of men that gathered in support of Lord Maxwell may be obtained by consideration of the wide tract of country from which the above men were drawn.

Lord Maxwell, Lord Carlyle, and the Laird of Johnstone were not put upon trial. This may be Bishop Lesley's "pairtly be agreement." They were not allowed, however, to go scot free. The Crown might have more need for a man's purse than his person. They, with William Douglas of Drumlanrig, appear to have been dealt with by arbitrators, as appears from the Acta Dominorum of June 8th, 1513, when Douglas "gaif in tua billis for him and the lord maxwell and ellegeit that thai war ordanit to pay certane sovms be vertu of ane decrete arbitrale gevin betuix them and the lord Creichtoun," and in which the Laird of Johnstoun was also included.[40]

The only definite fact emerging is the entry in the *Lord High Treasurers' Accounts,* when at some date after August 6th, 1511, Andrew Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, the Treasurer, charges himself with receiving £555 11s o½d from Lord Maxwell, £400 from the Laird of Johnstoun, and £22 4s 4d from Lord Carlyle, as part payment of the larger sum of £1566 13s 4d due by Lord Maxwell and his accomplices in connection with the raid of Dumfries.[41]

Two thousand three hundred and fifty merks, to give the fine in round Scots money, might well merit the description of "a great composition." Johnstone undoubtedly came off the worst of the three, for besides paying £400 as above he paid nearly £400 more as surety. It mitigates one's anxiety for the Lords to reflect that then, as now, their burdens were passed on to humbler shoulders. Whether any further instalments of the fine were paid does not appear. In June, 1513, there is talk of modification: "William Douglas of Drumlangrig, Knyt, for him self and in name of the lord Maxvel, and the lard of Johneston, protestit sen

[39] Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials,* I., *86.

[40] MS. Acta Dom., 8th June, 1513, Vol. XXV., fol. 168.

[41] *The Lord High Treasurers' Accounts,* Vol. IV., p. 154.

he offerit him reddy to pay thar pert of the sovmes contenit in the decrete arbitrale gevin betuix tham and ther frendis and the lord creichtoun and his frendis [sa] the Jugis wald modify the samyn [sen] thai referrit the modification to thaim self [themselves] as he allecit [alleged] that therfor he nor thai suld incur na panis [howbeit] the tyme past.[42]

Hostilities continued between the individuals concerned until a greater warfare fell upon them. On 14th June, 1513, the Lords of Council passed the following act, which indicates the state of feeling between the opponents :—"The lords of Counsal for certaine considerations moving thaim ordainis that Robert lord Crechtoun of Sanquhar sall ceiss fra all calling of Johne ferguson of cragdarroch, his freindis, sheruandis, or tennentis to his corts and fra all poynding or distrenzeing of thaim for ony occasion of unlawis, bigan or to cum, unto the v day of July nixt to cum. And elikewise [likewise] that William Douglas of Drumlangrik sall ceiss fra all calling of ony the said lord Crechtouns frendis tennentis or sheruandis, and fra all poynding of tham as said is for ony occasion of vulawis, bigan or to cum, vnto the said day: And gif ony of the saidis perteis has tane or poyndit for ony vnlawis ellis that thai sall restoir tham again quhil the said day so that the lordis may than provide how the saidis perteis sall haf [behave] tham to vtheris in tyme to cum according to the decrete arbitrale gevin betuix tham of befoir."[43]

Nothing appears to have been done on July 5th. Some settlement of the matter was to be brought about not by the Lords of Council but by the arrows of the English bowmen.

The civil action commenced before the Lords of Council on 27th April, 1509, when May 12th was assigned to the parties to produce such reasons, evidents, and infeftments as they were to use in the case. They also decreed that, in the meantime, neither of the parties was to hold courts of blood. In consequence of this there was stir among the authorities at Dumfries on May 5th, when about ten in the

[42] MS. Acta Dom., 13th June, 1513, Vol. XXV., fol. 172.
[43] *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXV., fol. 177.

morning they gathered in the Church of the Grey Friars' Convent. There the venerable and circumspect (we shall retain all his dignities) Dominus, or, to use the vernacular, Sir, Archibald Nycht, vicar of Trailflat, the accredited deputy of the most venerable and distinguished Master Hugo Grenlaw, commissary below the parts of Nith of the most reverend father and lord in Christ, Dominus James,[45] by God's mercy Archbishop of Glasgow, held a court. There were present also Sir John Symsone, Sir John Lauchlinsone, and Sir Stephen Ameligane, chaplains, John Greirsone, William M'Brair, Nicholas Purdoun, and William Gillespie, laymen, Thomas Welch, and Herbert Dwne, clerks, the former the first town clerk of the burgh on record, and the notaries, Sir John Makhomme, Sir John Durane, and Sir David Makgee, the last a presbyter of Glasgow. In their presence Adam Wallass, bailie of Dumfries, produced a register or book of the burgh court of Dumfries, in which, he asserted, were contained certain acts of blood which it was necessary the provost, bailies, and community of Dumfries should produce, either in the original or in an authenticated copy, before the Lords of Council with a view to investigating the truth of the matter touching the right or claim of right to hold, through ownership and possession, courts of blood. These acts the bailie asked, with seemly reverence, should be read over and copied by the notaries. This accordingly was done, and the document comprises the earliest records we possess of our burgh courts.[46]

The following may serve as examples of the extracts. The first is dated 16th May, 1454. "The bowrow curt of Drumfreis haldin the xvj day of the moneth of maij the zeir of god, ane thousand four hundret liiij zeris, sutis callit, the court affernit, etc., The quhilk day it is funding be ane inqueist that Johne of Aceine is in ane bluyduit, etc." The next extract is much later, March 16th, 1473, "The borow curt haldin at Drumfreis the xvj day of the moneth of merch,

[45] James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, 1509-1522, formerly bishop of Galloway, and afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews.

[46] *vide* Appendix V.

the zeir of god, ane thousand four hundret, lxxiij zeris, etc.; The quhilk day it is funding be ane inqueist that Johne of laudir and Dauid maxwell ar in ane bluydiuit and in ane wnlaw for the drawin of andro burnis bluyd, doym gevin be mathow padzane." Doom was the sentence pronounced by a dempster appointed every year by the Council. The office was continued in Dumfries throughout most of the 16th century. It will be noticed that the court is not described in these entries as being held in any specific place. The following entry and all succeeding ones, however, give the place of meeting as the Tolbooth. There seems good presumption therefore for ascribing the erection of the Tolbooth to the period between November, 1473, and June, 1481. "The borow curt of the burgh of Drumfreis haldin in the tolbuyt of the samin befoir the alderman and bailzeis the xxvij day of the monet of Junij, in the zeir of god, etc., lxxxj, the curt affermit, sutis callit, absentes sunt hij: The samyn day Robert of homyltoun is in ane mercіamet of the curt for the wranguss drawin of Donald m'credis bluyd and ane mendis to be maid to the said Donald wtin terme of law, the quhilk mendis is ordanit be counsale of the houss x ss and of that to pay v s wtin xv dais and the totheris v s to pay be the ruydmes." We may quote two other entries of interest. November 13, 1489—"Esobell mark offerit hir to preif lauchfullie, at the nixt curt that cristiane herroun wranguslie straik hir and drew hir of ane leddir quhair shw was seruand nycoll andersone quhair he theikaris [thatches]." "The gyldyne pryme haldin befoir the deyne and bailzeis in the tolbuyt of Drumfreis the xxij day of the monet of Januar the zeir of god etc., lxxxix zeris, curt affermit, suits callit, absentes sunt hij. The samyn day it [is] ordanit Andro patriksone till acquyit him lauchfullie at the nixt curt that he straik not thome wilsonis wif wranguslie nor drew not hir bluyd and of the wranguss takin of hir guyd, that is to say a stand." This entry is interesting as the earliest example in Dumfries of a Dean of Guild court. In the 16th century the Dean of Guild was frequently the first official to be chosen at the annual elections in October. He preceded the Provost. What his position actually was is difficult to say. His courts seemed

to differ in no wise from the Provost's and bailies'. He usually controlled the markets, and on October 1st, 1561, we have it that "the consell rypplie adwisit hes chosin Peter rig Dein or sear of thair mercait, in all points to be vsit at thair adwyiss and [he was] suorane there to."[47] It is possible, however, that between 1500 and 1560 a change had taken place in the position of the Dean. He no longer seems to hold courts.[48] "Pryme" was a general term for the hours between 6 and 9 a.m., and the court appears to have sat at the latter hour. The last extract given in the Transumpt is of date 16th November, 1494.

Such were the contents of the Burgh Court Books on which the Burgh based its case. As it would have been desirable to have produced earlier extracts than that of 1454 we may perhaps conclude that, even in 1509, the Burgh had no earlier records than these in preservation. The earliest we now possess are a few fragments of 1506.

Before following the case we may note what Erskine says of the powers of the provosts and bailies of royal burghs. "In criminal matters they had anciently the same privilege as regalities, of repledging from the justiciary or sheriff. . . . . But their criminal jurisdiction hath been much abridged by our latter usage. They are still competent to petty riots; but they never had jurisdiction in bloodwits unless their grants carried an express right of Sheriffship, regality, or barony (Leg. Burgh. C 19 and Skene's Notes), which special right hath been granted to Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and some other royal boroughs. . . . . But this jurisdiction is only cumulative with, not exclusive of, that of the Sheriff."[49]

None of these powers appear in the Charters of Robert III. (April 28, 1395) or James II. (October 28, 1458) to the

[47] Burgh Court Books.

[48] By the Act of Parliament of 1593, c. 184, the Dean of Guild was vested with jurisdiction in all causes between merchant and merchant and disputes about marches or linings were referred to him, etc. (Erskine's *Institutes*, I., 104-5.)

[49] Erskine's *Institutes*, I., iv., 16, 21.

burgh. The latter, therefore, based its claim upon possession with, as we shall hear, a reservation as to title.

On 12th May the case was duly considered by the Lords of Council. The Provost protested that whatever the Lords did in the case should not hurt the burgh, for he would not admit that they were competent judges as to the ground right or ownership, but only as to the possession or exercise of the right.[50] He further offered to prove the possession to have been held by the burgh "past memor of man." Lord Crichton asked note that whereas he produced a charter under the Great Seal as his title his adversaries produced nothing.

Then occurs a curious incident illustrative of that interference with the course of justice which we do not so lightly regard nowadays, but which in the sixteenth century was a necessary adjunct to a King. The burgh was in possession of a letter from the Crown forbidding Lord Crichton to hold courts of blood in Dumfries without definite permission from the King. This Crichton appealed against, and the Lords of Council advised the King to suspend the letter "cognition of the causs not being had." The rest of the action they continued to 28th July.[51] The decision of the Council was a set back to Dumfries, and might have meant further bloodshed. The King, however, did not take the advice of the Council, and appears to have snubbed them, for two days later they meekly retracted their advice. The phraseology by which the Council saved its dignity is curious. "The Kingis hienes wt avise of his lords of counsale forsaid understands that his grace knew perfirle quhy he gaif the said lettres quhilk wes for the stanching of debats and effeusioun of blude that myt happen betuix the said pertijs through the halding of the saidis courts as has bene committet ellis likeas the sade lord creichtone grantit tham befor the Kingis grace and his saids lords." We are also given Lord Crichton's belief with regard to his rights. He "granted elikewise that nouther he nor his fader was in possession of blude in

50 MS. Acta Dom., Vol. XX., fol. 203; *vide* Appendix VI.

51 *Op. cit.*, Vol. XX., fol. 204.

the said burgh bot allegit that his grantshr wes ane sleuthfull man and pretermittit it." Not an over-respectful attitude to the ancestor who had won for the family its chief honours! The Council suspended both parties from holding courts of blood in Dumfries until July 28th, when the case was again to come before them.[52]

It was the 17th of November, however, before anything further was done. Lord Crichton then produced his infeftment of the sheriffship of Dumfries, dated 20th August, 1484; Master Walter Laing, "forspekar" for the burgh, produced the King's letters discharging Crichton from holding courts, dated 25th March, 1509, and "Nicoll Makbraar alderman of Drumfreiss" desired that his protestations should be shown anent the matter.[53]

The affair is postponed once again, and it is the 21st of March, 1511, before it emerges. Then Maister James Henryson asked that note should be made that Lord Crichton produced a confirmation of the gift of the Sheriffship of date 6th November, 1452.[54] On the 27th of March following Maister Walter Laing protests for the burgh that the Lords should only consider the "vse of blude wtin the sade burgh," and Lord Crichton protested that the Lords "myt procede efter the forme of ther avn grant maid of befor," evidently in his favour.[55] Then again the King's influence appears. My Lord Treasurer asserted that "or souerane lord had entress [interest] therintill and protestit that he myt be admitted for or souerane and protested gif the lordis procedit forther it suld not hurt the King." A little later "My lord thesaurar in or Souerane lordis name askit ane note that Maister Walter Laing and Johne Ramsay as procuratoris for the tovne balzeis and commonte of Drumfress be ane sufficient procuratory under the common sele." He then asserted that the burgh had been in use of "sittin of blude" within the town and produced the Instrument of Transumpt "of certane rolmentis

[52] MS. Acta Dom., Vol. XX., fol. 208-9.
[53] *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXI., fol. 27.
[54] *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXII., fol. 81.
[55] *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXII., fol. 96.

berand the said balzies to haf sittin diuerss tymes upon blude and to haif affirmit courtis thervpon."[56] This instrument we have already described.

On the following day Lord Crichton protested that nothing should be done to his injury in the case between him and the Crown as he had not been cited and "this mater was bot gevin in zesterday."

Then Maister James Henderson, advocat for "or souerane lord askit ane Note that he offerit him to preif be the lawis of the Realm that the tovne of Drumfreis had a ryt to sit on bludis wtin the tovne of Drumfreis, and that the lord crechton had not ryt therto becass his infeftment was in the Kingis nonage."[57]

The reference is evidently to the confirmation charter of 20th August, 1484, but why it should not be valid because it was granted by James III., and during the minority of James IV. is not apparent except upon the grounds that only the reigning King could do no wrong.

The result of this incursion by the Crown was the further postponement of the affair to the 10th of May, the prohibition upon both parties not to hold courts being renewed.[58] On May 5th nothing appears, and although the Acts of the Lords of Council have been searched on to the middle of 1514, nothing further is heard of the matter. That we should not be able to produce a definite decision is much to be regretted, but what finally took place need not be in doubt. It is obvious that the Crown supported the claims of the burgh, and when the town obtained its next charter (from James VI. in 1621) we find included definitely within its rights, "In remembrance of the cair and paines taken be the saids provost and bailzies of the said burgh of Drumfress in repressing and abandoning all kinds of theft reif and oppressione and other crymes which usuallie fell out in these parts of old . . . to them and their successors for ever the heretable office of Sherefship and cronnarie within the said burgh," the provost

[56] MS. Acta Dom., Vol. XXII., fol. 96 *et seq.*

[57] *Op. cit.*, Vol. XXII., fol. 99.

[58] *Op. cit.*, Vol., XXII., fol. 100; *vide* Appendix VII.

being created sheriff and the bailies sheriff-deputes, with full powers to hold courts, appoint clerks, serjeants and dempstars, and to fine and poind delinquents.[59] Modern legislation has altered and exactly defined the powers of the Provost and magistrates with regard to criminal matters,[60] but the status of a Provost, holding also powers of Sheriffship, in administrative affairs, such as the making of Royal Proclamations, does not appear to be at all clear. Blood has been shed in many worse causes than this which we have fortunately so little reason to appreciate now.

Exactly how cases of assault were dealt with during the years of interdict by the Lords of Council is not clear, and we have no Burgh Court books for the period. From 1519 to 1537, for which period we have records, the burgh deals with cases of assault as it had previously done. We need only cite three cases :—

January 17, 1519-20—"The samin daye George Sinklar is amerciamet of this cort for the wrangwss strikin of ffinlaye rechaine, dovm gevin be Jon Welche, and is ordanit to remane xxiiij houris in the tolbuycht for the trubill of the toun."

Last of February, 1519-20—"The samin daye Esbell Kaye hais previt lauchfully efter the tennor of ane act maid of befor that will of Kirk straik hyr wrangeosly and aganis the law and the said will is in amerciamet of this, dovm geffin be bristel lovre, the alderman and ballies ordanis the

59 Copy in the vernacular, Burgh Charter Room.

60 The reduction of the criminal jurisdiction of Royal Burghs has been a gradual one, not effected by direct legislation but by practice. The Jurisdiction Act, 20 George II., c. 43, specially provided that any competent jurisdiction should be retained. An order of the Court of Justiciary (March 17th, 1827) regulated the conduct of proceedings against offenders, the technical formalities of which had the effect of diminishing the number of such trials and of accelerating their transference to the Sheriff. From these causes it is stated, in 1835, that "in practice burghal jurisdiction in criminal matters has nearly ceased to exist." *(General Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State of Municipal Corporations in Scotland*, 1835, pp. 55, 67-8.) The Summary Procedure Act of 1867, by limiting the penalties that might be imposed by magistrates, exactly defined their jurisdiction, and cases of serious assault now go before the Sheriff.

said Will to be expellit out of the toun failzeand therof that he that settis hym ony houss to paye to the said Esbell Kaye x ss and the said Wilzeam to be put xxiiij houris in the stokkis."

It is possible that these two cases were not of the aggravated nature of bluidwyts, though the severity of the punishments would indicate otherwise. It must be remembered that the magistrates might easily try and inflict punishment in such cases, being careful only to avoid reference to blood having been shed. For a definitely recorded case of bloodwit we must pass on to 23rd October, 1533: "Quo die the inquest ordainis thom m'brayr to pay Johne howchaine for the drawin of the said Johneis blude v ss of money wtin term of law and the said thom is in amerciamet of the cort for the saunin, dwme gevin be Watte Govrlaw."

We may note, without prejudice, that cases of serious riot, assault, and even murder within the burgh become very much more common after the Reformation.

There was cause enough for the unsatisfactory dropping of the case before the Lords of Council. Larger issues were at stake and demanded their attention. Flodden, that dearly won victory on behalf of France, totally altered the aspect of affairs in Scotland. Directly, too, the case was affected by Flodden, for among those slain about their iron-belted King were Lord Maxwell and Lord Crichton,[61] and on the following day Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig died "on the field of war."[62] Nicholas M'Brair and John Fergusson of Craigdarroch[63] also disappear about this time; we know not if they too met their deaths on the same disastrous field.

61 Based upon the English Flodden Gazette, where he appears as "le conte de Lancar."

62 *Fifteenth Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.*, VIII., 14.

63 "Thomas ffergusson son and air to John ffergusson is Infeft in Jerburgh, etc., Novr. 6, 1514, in the 3rd year of Pope Leo X. He obtained a Charter from Rob, Lord Crichton of Sanqr. Lord of the Barronie of Crawfordton to Jerburgh, etc., *pro suis gratitudinibus bene meretis mihi multipliciter impressis*, dated May 14, 1508." (MS. History of Dumfriesshire, by Rev. Peter Rae of Kirkbride and Kirkconnel.)

Such, as far as we can gather, was the Raid of Lammas Even, its cause and its conclusions.

In writing this paper I have been greatly assisted in the transcribing and translating of the Latin documents by Mr Peter Marshall, M.A., who has my grateful acknowledgments.

APPENDIX I.

THE BURGH AND THE SHERIFF

The act is as follows: 27 April, 1536. "The inquess deliueris and ordanis that geif it beis fundin in tyme cumin that ony nychbor induellar fre or wnfre callit ane wyther afoir the Sheriff for ony actione qnhill thai be denyit justice be the oursmen that the saids compleinaris be expellit the tone for the space of ane zeir and not to occupy na pert of the fredom induring the said zeir." In 1525 an action was heard by the Town Council, in which William Cartna accused John Marjoribanks of having summoned him before the Sheriff. This Marjoribanks denied and took oath, Cartna being fined for the slander: 13 June, 1525. "The samyn daye Johne Maxwell off Carnesellocht forspekar for Wille cartna in jugement accusit John meriorebanks that he suld haif cansit the shereff officher till ateche the said Wille cartna to the Shereff cort and that he was thair vnlawit at the said Johne meriorebanks challace for falt of comperance off the qlk causing of ateching be the shereff officher forsaid the said Johne meriorebanks alluterly deniyit and oblist hym faithfully in presence of the alderman and ballies till pay the said Wille cartna vnlaw to the shereff the said Wille cartna makand oppinly kennyt and knawin that the said Johne meriorebanks causit the shereff officher forsaid to ateche hym to his challace to the said shereff cort.

The samin day Johne meriorebanks deferrit till Wille cartna hands giff the shereff officher atechit him to the said Johne challace to the shereff cort or not the qlk the said Wille refusit and deferrit to the said Johne meriorebanks hands of the quhilk the said Johne maid faitht in jugement befor the alderman and balleis that he causit nocht Wille cartna to be atechit be the shereff officher to the sheref cort till his challace and the said Wille cartna is in amerciamet of the cort for the wranguss folloving of the samin, dovm gevin be John m'brar."

APPENDIX II.

BURGH BUNDARY AT DALSCONE AND BROUNRIG.

This affair must have caused disturbances for a considerable period. On 23rd Feb., 1483, we find Herbert M'Braar pursuing William Maxwell, brother to George Maxwell of Carnesalloch, "for

the wrangwis spoliation and awaytaking of v oxin and ky out of the lands of Durresquen [Dalscone] fra the tennants duelling on the samyn." (*Acta Auditorum.*)

The following is a transcription of the Decree of the Arbitrators from the original in the Burgh Charter Room, Dumfries.

"Decreet of perambulatione anent the Lands of Brounrig betuixt the toun of Drumfries and the Laird of Carnsalloch," dated 11th January, 1518/19. Seals awanting.

At Drumfress the alevin day of the moneth of Januar In the zeir of god ane thovsand fyve hundreth and achteine zeris We Johne charteris of amisfeld and Williame Maxwel broder of vmquhile ane honorable man Edward maxwel of tynwald and tutor of Edward maxwell his sone and are, Jugis arbitors and amable compositors chosin for the part of ane honorable man Johne maxwell of carnesallach; and John carruthers of holmends and John rig balze that tyme of the burgh of Drumfress, Juges arbitors and amable compositors chosin for the part of the hale communite of the said burgh of Drumfress, and robert Lord maxwell commonly chosin oursman; Anents the perambulations decisioun and diuesioun of the meris and merches of certaine landis and mosses debatable betuix the said Johne maxwell of carnsallach apon the ta part and the said hale communite of drumfress apone the toder part wyt consent and assent of the said Johne maxwell of carnsallach for him and his ayrs, and wyt consent and assent of ane worshipfull man Roger makbrar provest of Drumfress and of the hale communite of the said burgh for thame and thair successors *pro meris decretis de lineris* and ordains that the dyke and swth ordaint be ws to be castin as the merks ar sett now be ws throw the moss est or to the lands of Dargavile salbe the merch betuix the lands and moss of Durisqwen pertenyng in heretage to the said lard of carnsalloch and to the comone lands and moss of the said burgh of Drumfress one that sowth part for evir: and at the moss lyand betuix the hardland and langbriggs pertenand to the said burgh of Drumfress and the lands of brovnrig pertenand to the said lard of carnsallach sal ly in commone for pasturing of the guds and catal of baith the saids perteis; and the said lard of carnsallach nor his ayrs sal tak na male fra ony induellar of the said burgh for the said moss in tyme to cum bot quhar he tuk it of befor And it salbe lefull to the said communite and thar successors to cast petis in the said moss and to brok it at thar avin plesors fre but ony male in tyme to cum as said is And siclik to the said lard of carnsallach and to his ayres and tenents; And at all the hardland on the est syde of the said moss sal pertene in heretage to the said lard of carnsalloch and to his ayrs for euir in tyme to cum, And at all the hardland one the west syde of the said moss sal pertene in propirte to the said burgh for euir in tyme of Drumfress; and the forsaids things to all and sindry quhar it offeris we mak knawin be this or present decreet. In witness of the quhilk thing to thir or present

lettres predicaid, we, the saids John charters of amisfeld, William maxwell, John caruthers of holmends and John rig balze of Drumfress, Juges arbitors and amable compositors forsaids, and robert lord maxwell, oursman, has affixt our selis, togidder wyt the selis of the said Johne maxwell of carnsallach, and of the commone sele of the said burgh of Drumfress In taking of thar consents and assents, day, month, zeir and place forsaid.

APPENDIX III.

THE BURGH AND LORD MAXWELL.

"The seeret consale chosin and suorn befoir my lord maxwell the xxvij day of may in the zeir of God Jajvc xxiij zeris for the common wele of the gude toun.

Roger m'brair alderman	Cuthbert m'byrne	Eduard Jonstoun
John rig balze	Robert patriksor	Thom m'clarin
Dauid newall balze	Thomas cunygham	Thom [ ]
John maxwell	David cunygham	Robin edzair
Ad. Wallace	William welsche	James lawdir
herbert patriksone	John bate	John corsbe
		William bryss

The samyn daye the secret consale fornamit be the awiyss of my lord maxwele in Jugement sittand hais statuit and ordanit that all fremen and inhabitants in the burgh of Drumfress for the common wele and singulair proffett of the samyn that na man dissobey the officiars and ministars of justice; that it sall not be lefull to na fre man to causs nor solist na perty to burgh nor land to cum in the contrary [of] the ministars of justice and thair decrets acts and sentence, and quhen the ministars of justice and officiars procediss in the executen of thair office be the precepts of thair office and thair witness men, that na manyr of man to burghe nor land be thair maenyt perty cum in thair contrair vndir expelling of thaim of the burghe, tynsale of thair fredoume and putting of thar personis in preson.

The samyn daye my lord maxwele present in jugement suorn in the presence of the secret consale that giff ony man to burgh or land dissobeys the ministars of justice and thair office in the execution of justice and quhat tym the saids ministars of justice menys thaim to the said lord of ony perticular person to burgh or land beand Inobedient to the qlk thai may not minister justice that the said lord sall wyt his kyn and frends pas apon thaim and bring thaim, he beand present and the perteis be thai not present, alss sone as thai can be apprenhendit wytin the toun, that he sall be redy and bring thaim to justice.

The samin daye it is statuit and ordanit be the said lord and secret console that quhen the common bell beijs rung that all maner of man and nycbours inhabitants of the burghe for the tyme cum incontinent to the prowest and bailliez of the samin; cum to

the tolbuyth stair; quhilk bell sall not be rung wytowt ane greit causs, the prowest and ane bailze beand present; vnder the paine of xviij ss and his persoun to be punist at the will of the said consale.

The samin daye it is statuit and ordanit be the said secrete consale that the alderman baillies and officiars and all nychbours of the said burghe that ilk man be redy on the merkett day wyt thair geyr apon thaim and thair sufficient wappynis in thair buychts redy to pas wyt the saids alderman and balliez to resist ony pertyss doand ony truble wytin the toun quhilk prowest and balliez sall keep the said merkett daye vnder the panis contenit in the statuts of befoir."

APPENDIX IV.

Protest by Nicholas M'Brair, Provost of Dumfries, against Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, July 31, 1508. Original Holograph Instrument, Burgh Record Room, Dumfries.

In Nomine domini Amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod Anno ab incarnatione eiusdem millesimo quingentesimo octauo mensis vero Julij die vltimo Indictione vndecima pontificatusque sanctissimi in cristo patris et domini nostri domini Julij diuina prouidentia pape secundi anno quinto Coram honorabili viro Johanne crechtoun de hartwoud certo deputato nobilis domini Roberti domini crechtoun de Sanquhair vicecomitis principalis de Drumfreis pro tribunali sedente in tolloneo dicti burgi In nostrorum notariorum publicorum et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter comperuit honorabilis vir nicholaus m'brair prepositus de Drumfreis ac procurator et prelocutor totius communitatis dicti burgi et in forma subscripta prelibatum dominum deputatum in wlgari sic ut sequitur allocutus est: Shr zour offichar says that he hais arrestit ane part of the nychburris of Drumfreis to this court for bluyd the quhilk bluyd of the nychburris of Drumfreis the correctioun and punycioun tharof pertenis to the alderman and bailzeis and ourismen of the said burgh and thai haue beiñ in wse of the correctioun thairof be the space of thre hundret zeris but ony impediment of ony sheref or depute that buyr office in that tyme, that is to say outhir Shr thomas of kyrkpatrik Shr Robert of crechtoun Eduard of crechtoun or ony wtheris that buyr office of sherefschip or deputschip and the bluyd of the nycburris of Drumfreis perteinis in heritagis to Drumfreis and to the ourismen of the samyn. Et tunc medio tempore prelibatus dominus deputatus sibi nychalao preposito antedicto in plana curea respondit in hunc modum qui sequitur in wlgari: Shr alderman, I declair and certifeis to zou that the bluyd of Drumfreis pertenis to my lord crechtoun of the sanquhair sheref principale of Drumfreis in heritagis and is his heritagis quham to I am depute and I in my lordis name will determine thair wpone. Quibus sic per dictum dominum deputatum dictis et recitatis prefat[t]us

nycholaus prepositus antedictus hec verba subsequentia in wlgari protulit: sene ze, sheref depute, sais and allegis that the bluyd of Drumfreis is heritages to my lord crechtoun of the sanquhair quhame to ze are depute as sheref principale of Drumfreis he and ze are suspect Jugis till ws And wpone law may nocht sytt thair wpone becauss ze manifest and schawis zr self pertie and pretendis to be Jugis till our fee and heritagis of the blud of Drumfreis And correctioun of the samyn the quhilk correctioun our predecessoris and we hais wsitt all tymes bigane And neuer naine sheref of Drumfreis attour the mynd of man; Heirfor, shr notaris, in the name and of the behalf of the haill comunitee of this burgh of Drumfreis I excep eganis the said Sheref and his depute that heir is present and declynis tham as Jugis in this mater and actioun of bluyd And impungnis all process lede or to be lede be thaim or ony ane of thaim in this actioun of bluyd And appelis till our souerane lord the kyng for the causs and correctioun of the said sheref deput maid of befoir and protestis quhat euer the said sheref or his deput that heir is present or any wtheris of his deputis dois in the contrar of ws and our fredome turne ws or or freedome to nane preiudice considerane we are and ay or predecessors hais bein in ws and possessioun of the correctioun of the said bluyd and that we may have Remeid of law of all process lede or to be lede in the said actioun of bluyd At or souerane lord the Kingis hand as our immediat superior. Super quibus omnibus et singulis premisses sic dictis gestis et Recitatis prelibatus nycholaus prepositus antedictus ac procurator et prelocutor totius communitatis de drumfreis antedictus nobis notariis publicis subscriptis sibi fieri petiit publicum et publica instrumentum et instrumenta Acta erant hec apud Drumfreis in tolloneo eiusdem hora quasi nonena ante meridiem vell ea circa sub anno die mense Indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem magistro herberto gledstanis rectore de Drunnock willelme cunynghame et dauid welch burgensibus de Drumfreis Willelmo Dalzele de eodem Johanne carmychell filio et herede Willelmi carmychell de eodem et Domino Johanne Steynsone capellano ac notario publico testibus ad premissa vocatis.

Et ego Johannes makhome presbiter diocesis glasguensis publicus auctoritatibus apostolica imperiali et regia notarius premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur fierent dicerentur et agerentur unacum notariis subscriptis et testibus superscriptis presens personaliter interfui eaque omnia et singula premissa sic fieri scivi vidi et audivi ac in notam unacum notariis subscriptis cepi Et exinde hoc presens publicum instrumentum alterius manu fideliter scriptum confeci et publicavi signoque nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

[Here follow, in similar terms, the attestations of Rogerus m'gilhauch, presbiter of Carlisle [?] and Johannes Durane, curate of Glasgow, with their respective paraphs.]

APPENDIX V.

"Transumpt and extract of certanne bluids and ryetes furth of the burrow cort buiks of Drumfreis be thrin subscryvand notary, 1509." Holograph Instrument, Burgh Record Room, Seals awanting.

"In nomine domini Amen per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum siue publicum transumptum Cunctis pateat Euidenter et sit notum quod anno ab Incarnatione eiusden millesimo quingentesimo nono mensis vero maij die quinto, Indictione duodecima pontificatusque sanctissimi in cristo patris et domini nostri Julij diuina prouidentia pape secundi anno sexto: Coram venerabili et circumspecto viro domino archibaldo nycht vicario de trailflat certo deputato venerabilissimi et egregii viri magistri hugonis grenlaw commisserij Reuerendissimi in cristo patris et domini domini Jacobi miseracione divina glasguensis archiepiscopi infra pertes de nyt, etc., pro tribunali sedente in ecclesia fratrum minorum de drumfreis loco Judiciali: In Nostrum notariorum publicorum et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter comperuit prouidus vir adam wallass balliuus burgi de drumfreis habens et tenens in manibus suis quoddam certum Registrum siue librum curie burgalis de Drumfreis in quoquidem Registro siue libro ut ipse asseruit continebantur certa acta sanguinis preposito balliuis et communitati burgi antedicti necessaria ad producendum eadem vell eorundem publicum et actentitum transumptum coram Dominis consilii supremi domini nostri Regis ad Rimandum et dilucidandum Rei veritatem penes Jus et Juris clameum proprietate et possessione sanguinis opidanorum de Drumfreis In actione sanguinis mota et coram dictis dominis consilii pendente indecisa inter nobilem et potentem virum Robertum dominum crechtoun de Sanquhair vicecomitem principalem de Drumfreis ab una, et dictos prepositum balliuos et communitatem burgi antedicti parte ab altera: Quequidem acta in Judicio coram dicto domino deputato nobisque notariis publicis subscriptis in medium produxit et eadem acta medio tempore idem balliuus Reuerentia qua decuit in Judicio perlegi copiari transumi exemplari et in publicam transumpti formam per nos notarios publicos subscriptos Redigi petiit effectauit et desideranit: Quorumquiden actorum tenores sequuntur et sunt tales: The bowrow curt of Drumfreis haldin the xvj. day of the monet of maij the zeir of god ane thousand four hundret liij zeris sutis callit the court affermit etc. The quhilk day it is funding be ane inqueist that Johne of Aceine is in ane bluyduit, etc.; The borow curt haldin at Drumfreis the xvj day of the moneth of merch the zeir of god ane thousand four hundret lxxiij zeris, etc.: The quhilk day it is funding be ane inqueist that Johne of laudir and Dauid Maxwell ar in ane bluyduit and in ane wnlaw for the drawin of andro burnis bluyd doym gevin be mathow padzane: The bowrow curt haldin at Drumfreis the xxiij day of Nouember in

the zeir of god befoir writtin etc. The quhilk day it is fundin be ane inquest that nycoll of hwtoun is in the wrang and the bluiduit in the actioun mouit betuix mertyne pottar and him. The curt haldin at Drumfreis the xxij of the moneth of Nouember in the zeir of god befoir writtin, etc.; The quhilk day syme donaldsonis wif is in ane wnlaw and ane bluyduit doyme gevin be pait mckee: The borow curt of the burgh of Drumfreis haldin in the tolbuyt of the samin befoir the alderman and bailzeis the xxvij day of the monet of Junij in the zeir of god etc lxxxj the curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij. The samyn day Robert of homyltoun is in ane merciamet of the curt for the wranguss drawin of Donald mccredis bluyd and ane mendis to be maid to the said Donald wtin terme of law the quhilk mendis is ordanit be counsale of the houss x ss and of that to pay v s wtin xv dais and the totheris v s to pay be the ruydmes dome gevin be Duncane mertynsone; The borow curt of Drumfreis haldin the tolbuyt of the samyn befoir the alderman and balzeis the fyft of the moneth of Junij in the zeir of god ane thousand and four hundret fourschor and twa zeris. The samyn day Johne of meligane is fund for the distribulance of the tovn and the wranguss drawin of farlinis bluyd and ane mendis to be made to the pertie and in ane merciament of the curt doyme gevin be Jok haliday etc.; The borow curt haldin in the tolbuyt of Drumfreis befoir the alderman and bailzeis of the samyn the last day of merch in the zeir of god etc. lxxxiiij curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij the samin day thome of burne wes ordaint till acquyit him lauchfullie at the nixt curt that he straik not nor drew esot mcgilhauchis bluyd the wif of nycoll of burne wtin the place quhair schw and the said nicoll duelt etc.; The heid curt of the burgh of Drumfreis haldin in the tolbuyt of the samyn befoir the alderman and bailzeis of the samin the xvij day of the moneth of Januar in the zeir of god ane thousand four hundret four scor and vj zers curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij; The samyn day thome of hwtoun is in ane merciamet of the curt for the wranguss drawin of Robert of homyltouns bluyd doyme gevin be pawtoun of corssane; The witsonday curt haldin in the tolbuyth of Drumfreis befoir the alderman and bailzies of the samyn the xxj day of the monet of maij in the zeir of god ane thousand [four hundred] iiij scor and vij zeris curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij. The samyn day John bensone acquit him lauchfullie that he coyme not wpone Johne M'Creye and straik him not wiolentlie and drew not his bluyd and the said Johne makcreye is in ane merciamet and ane bluiduit dome gevin be gilbert walkar. The borow curt haldin in the tolbuyt of Drumfreis befoir the bailzeis of the samyn the xiij day of the monet of nouember the zeir of god ane thousand iiij hundret lxxxix zeris. The samyn day Esobell mark offerit hir to preif lauchfullie at the nixt curt that cristiane herroun wranguslie straik hir and drew hir of ane leddir quhair shw was seruand nycoll andersone quhair he

theikaris; the gyldyne pryme haldin befoir the deyne and bailzeis in the tolbuy^{t} of Drumfreis the xxij day of the mone^{t} of Jannar the zeir of god etc. lxxxix zeris curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij; the samyn day it ordanit andro patriksone till acquyit him lauchfullie at the nixt curt that he straik not thome wilsonis wif wranguslie nor drew not hir bluyd and of the wranguss takin of her guyd that is to say a stand. The borow curt haldin in the tolbuy^{t} of Drumfreis befoir the bailzeis of the samyn the penult day of the mone^{t} of maij in the zeir of god ane thousand iiij [hundred] nyntie and iiij zeris curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij; The samyn day Daue blak is in a merciament of the curt for the wrangus tribulance of thome blakwoud and drawin of ane knyfe till him and said thomes xx s to be pait that is to say v s w^{t}in terme of law and the laif at the sy^{t} of the toun betwix this and lammes dome gevin be Robert homyltoun; The borow curt haldin in the tolbuy^{t} of Drumfreis befoir the alderman and bailzeis of the samyn the xvi day of the mone^{t} of nouember in the zeir of god ane thousand iiij^{c} nyntie and iiij zeris curt affermit sutis callit absentes sunt hij; The samyn day daue corsbye is in a merciament of the curt as he that falit in his acquittance to the quhilk he wes assignit the last curt quhair for he is ordanit be the toun in x s of amends to be pait to besse blakwoud at thir termes wnder writtin that is to say v s at zuyll and v s at fasternis eyne becauss he drew besse blakwouds bluyd, doyme gevin be Johne of how. Et nos vero notarij infra scripti attendentes desiderum dicti balliuui prejustum et rationi consonum omnia et singula prescripta acta in Judicio perlegimus copiavimus exemplavimus et in hanc publicam transumpti formam Redegimus ac ut veritas maius luceret et vt tanta fides adhibeatur huic presenti transcripto sicut originalibus actis dictus Dominus deputatus sigillum commisseriatus de ny^{t} coram nobis notarijs publicis subscriptis huic presenti transcripto appendit. Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis actis factis gestis et Recitatis prelibatus balliuus a nobis notarijs publicis subscriptis sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum siue publicum transsumptum. Acta erant hec in ecclesia fratrum minorum de Drumfreis in loco Judiciali eiusdem hora quasi decima ante meridiem sub anno die mense indictione pontificatu quibus supra presentibus ibidem venerabilibus et circumspectis viris dominis Johanne symsone Johanne lauchlinsone et stephano ameligane capellanis; Jo^{ne} greirsone willelmo mcbrair nycholao purdoun willelmo gilhespie laicis, thoma welch et herberto dwne clericis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et Rogatis.

Et ego Johannes makhomme presbiter diocesis glasguensis publicus auctoritatibus apostolica imperiali et Regia Notarius prescriptorum acterum perlectorum copiatorum exemplatorum et transumptorum, certisque omnibus et singulis premissis dum sic vt premittitur fierent dicerentur et agerentur unacum prenominatis testibus presens personaliter interfui vnacum notariis publicis

subscriptis. Eaque omnia et singula premissa sic fieri sciui vidi et audiui ac tum notariis presentibus subscriptis in notam sumpsi et exinde hoc presens publicum transumptum manu alterius fideliter scriptum confeci et publicavi signoque nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi Rogatus et Requisitus in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum.

[Here follow in similar terms the attestations of David Makgee, presbiter of the diocese of Glasgow, and John Durane, curate of Glasgow, with their respective paraphs.]

APPENDIX VI.

"Protestation the proveist of Drumfreis against ane act of counsall in favours of the lord Sanqr sheriff anent the bluid wytts in Drumfreis. 1509."—Holograph document, Burgh Record Room, Dumfries.

Apud Edinburg duodecemo die mensis maii Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo nono In dominorum consilii S. D. N. Regis subscriptorum presentia pro tribunali sedentium viz. Reuerendissimi Reuerendique in cristo patris Jacobj archiepiscopi glasguensis Willelmi episcopi aberdonensis nobilium et prepotentum dominorum Ade Comitis de boithuil Willelmi Comitis de Errole venerabilium in cristo patris Johannis prioris sancti andree Georgei abbatis de Arbroith potentium etiam dominorum Jacobj domini ogiluye David domini Kennedye magistri gawini dunbar Archidiaconi sancti andree clericj Registrj Robertj coluile de vchiltre directoris cancellarie necnon magistrorum Jacobi hendersoun clerici Justicie et Willelmi Wallace officialis landonie [?] etc.

Quo die In presentia dictorum dominorum consilii pro tribunali sedentium comperuit discretus vir Nicholaius m'braar aldermannus de drumfreis et Ibidem solempniter protestabat quod quicquid actum seu factum fuerit per prefatos dominos consilii inter communitatem et burgum de drumfreis et Robertum dominum Crechtoun vicecomitem de drumfreiss penes perpetatem [proprietatem?] tencionis curiarum sanguinis alias blede wittis in predicto burgo, non cederet ipse quid [dicto?] burgo dampno aliquo aut eis preiudicaret; ex eo quod ut asseruit prefatus Nicholaius dicta communitas non admisit predicatos dominos consilii in judices si recto dominio huius (?) actionis sed solum super possessione eiusdem: Et si quibus Idem Nicholaius notam petijt Acta in pretorio burgj de Edinburgh hora nona ante meridiem aut ea circa sub anno die et mense quibus supra.

Johannes Murray n.p.

APPENDIX VII.

"For the blude of Drumfress." Holograph document, Burgh Record Room, Dumfries.

At Edinburgh the xxviij day of marche the zeire of god

Jm vc and xi [sic] zers The Lordis of Counsale continewis the actioune ande mater depending betuix Robert Lord Crechtoune of Sanquhar on the ta pert and the alderman balliez and commonte of the toune of Drumfreiss on the tother part tuiching the haldin of courts apoun blude within the said burgh and vyther puncts as is contenit in the acts made therapon of befor on the x day of maij nixt to cum with continuatioun of days in forme as it is now but preiudice of perty And ordains bayt the saids pertiis to produce sik ryts as thai will vse in the said mater agane the said day And in the meyntyme suspends thame bayt fra ony halding of courts apon blude wtin the said burgh the said lords personally present And the said alderman balliez and commonte compirand be maister walter layng and John Ramsay thair procuratouris and ar warnit herof apud acta &c Extractum de libris actorum per me magistrum gawinum Dunbar archidiaconum sanctiandro clericum Rotulorum Registri ac consilii supremi domini nostri regis sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

Gawinus dunbar.

A Unique Example of the National Covenant of 1638.*

By G. W. SHIRLEY.

Historians have directed so much minute research to the Covenanting period, and the details regarding the National League and Covenant of 1638 have been so frequently explicated, that a genuine discovery, which, though not of prime moment, is yet of considerable significance, was hardly to be looked for at this late date. As is well known, there are many examples of the National Covenant of 1638, for, in addition to the Covenant signed in Greyfriars' Churchyard on February 28 of that year, about sixty others have been preserved. Some of these specimens were distributed from Edinburgh and bear the signatures of the leaders, others were written by notaries and schoolmasters in places far distant and were signed by local lairds, ministers, and parishioners. All those hitherto recorded have been copies in manuscript on parchment or paper. Some are beautifully written, as, for example, the framed specimen exhibited in the Laigh Parliament House, with its initial letters in gold, while others are in poor and crabbed hands. So familiar

* The larger portion of this notice appeared in *The Glasgow Herald*, January 31st, 1914.

have the manuscript examples become that no suspicion of the Covenant having been printed contemporaneously, except in pamphlet form, has been aroused.

A printed copy, however, has now come to light. For some generations it has lain, with two other examples of the National Covenant, in the charter chest of the Maxwells of Cardoness, and is exhibited at this meeting by favour of Sir William and Lady Maxwell. The document has just been framed between double sheets of glass, but prior to that it had been attached at the foot to a wooden roller, which was received by a piece of wood hollowed to the shape of a half-cylinder, to which the topmost sheet was nailed. The Covenant is of vellum, in three portions, which had become separated. The three parts are in an excellent state of preservation, a small portion of the margin only having been torn away. The upper portion measures 19 3-5 in. by 14 2-5 in.; the middle part is the longest, 21 4-5 in., and of the same width as the upper part. The third part is the smallest, 5 2-5 in. deep, slightly narrower than the other sections, and it is of a different and thicker skin.

The first two parts bear the text. This is beautifully printed in double columns, the heading being tastefully set out and the whole surrounded by a floreated border, which is of double breadth at the top and bottom. The text is continuous on both sheets, running down the left column to the foot of the second sheet before passing to the right column, but, though specially examined, there is nothing to show whether the sheets were joined before being printed or were printed separately. From border to border the printing is 11½ in. broad throughout and 17 3-5 in. long on the upper sheet and 16½ in. long on the second.

Following the familiar course in such cases, there is a signature, " J. Coupar," written across the juncture of the two sheets to show their continuity. The text is of the usual character, varying but slightly from that given by Dr Hewison in *The Covenanters*. No place of printing or name of printer is given. The third sheet appears to have been added after the bottom of the second sheet had been filled with signatures that still more might be subscribed.

It might have been doubted if the printing was contemporaneous were it not for the genuine holograph signatures. On the left hand margin of the first sheet appear "Rothess, Montrose (a very clear subscription), Eglintoun, Cassellis, Lennox, Wemyss, Lothian, Lindesay, Dalhousie, Yester, Elcho, Johnstoun, Kirkcudbright"; at the foot of the second sheet are the following signatures:[2] Garthland; Dundas off that Ilk; Cunninghamheid; Ærskine off Duns; W. Rig of Sltherrey [?]; William Grahame of hiltoun; W. Riddell; J. [?] Murray; W. Moore, apearand of Rowallane; J. Cokburne, Clerkintyne, younger; William Welche [?], M.A.; Sr J. [?] Murray; Robert hamylton of Binning; Sr W. [?] Foulis, fear of Colintoun; Sr W. [?] Rowallane; Alexr m'dowall off Logane; W. Cochrane of Cowtoun [?]; J R. [or J. T. R.] of merland; Sr J. [?] Fowstoun [?]; Patrick Lissweis [?]; James Hamelton, belstene; Alexander Mackie, Sr P. M'Kie of Larg; Alexander Gordowne of erlistoune; M. [?] Gibsone, durie; R. Naper of Culcreuche; J. Grier [?] of Monzie; Hew M'dowall of Knockglas; Patrik m'dowall of Creichane; Sr B. [?] Samingtoune, Mirtinrig; Johnne Ker; Lethim of etheringholme; T. Shaw of Cauers; W. dowglas of Redheide; Craigdarroughe; G. Douglas of penzery; Lyon; Sr E. B. Sempill, beltreis; J. Dowglais, scheref of roxburghe.

The third sheet is filled with names:—Ogiluy [?] of Inchmartrie; James Ross of balneill; Johne Ramsay of edingtoune; [ ] hamilton [ ]; J. Broune off Carseleuth; Fergus Kennedy; Gilbert Kennedie; Johnne Gordoun of Cardynes; Dauid Kennedy; Jon Gordone; J. Turnbull of Mynto; William Menteath of Randifurd; [ ] Rutheris [?]; Sr D. Campbell, Sr J. [?] Greir; Jo Pringill of Stittchell; W. Menzies; Arthur Ærsken; Sr J. Drummond of Machaine; [ ] Braco; [ ]; Burnett of Leyis; Sr G. Ramsay, ballmeine; Robert Ker; Ja Creichtoune; W. Gordoun of Shirmers; harie Elphinstoune off Caderhall; Killmahei; Wmphra

2 I have failed to decipher a few of the signatures entirely, and throughout the Christian names have given great difficulty and, in certain cases, may be inaccurate.

Colquhoune of Ballbey; W. Sandelandis; Patrik hepburne of Wauchtune; Johne M'Kie of glassoche; Jas. Stewart of corsuall; [ ] of Craigcaskie [?]; Bancharay; Johne Wausz; Robert hamiltone; J. Gordoun of Awchlane; M. H. [?] Charteris; Alexr Scott; Daniell hay, finlamont; J. Knox, wrytter; Alexander M'Kie; R. Scott of Woll; Duncan craford off Drumphi [?].

Altogether there are one hundred and two subscriptions. The only indication as to date is that the parchment does not bear the Glasgow Determination, and it is therefore likely that the document was printed and signed prior to the Glasgow Assembly of November, 1638.

The appearance of this interesting memorial raises many questions. It is scarcely conceivable that only one copy of the print was pulled. The expense and trouble of setting up so lengthy a document does not warrant such a conjecture. But if other copies were printed, where have they disappeared to and how can their total loss be accounted for? Furthermore, why, with printed copies available, should notaries and schoolmasters have toiled with these long lines of manuscript? It has not been hinted that there is anything especially prelatic about a printed sheet.

From what press was it issued? It was the work of no mean printer. Whoever he was, he has studied the appearance of the work as a whole, balanced it well, and freed it of almost all typographical error. It is a comely, pleasing, almost impressive piece of typography.

One may be permitted to indicate by what means it has come to be preserved at Cardoness. We have, in the first place, the signature of John Gordon, the then proprietor. Turning to the other two Covenants preserved in the charter chest, one of which is of the usual vellum type, written locally, and signed by the parishioners of Minnigaff, and the other, a long roll of paper with signatures duplicating those on the vellum specimen,[3] we find that the first name on both is that of Mr William Maxwell, who had then just commenced

[3] A description and list of signatures of these Covenants will be found among the Exhibits under date December 12th, 1913.

his ministry at Minnigaff. He had a long connection with the Covenanters, and in 1662 was deprived of his living for refusing to conform. His son was the gallant Colonel William Maxwell, who on June 30, 1685, boldly stood by the side of Argyle on the scaffold and followed his body to the Magdalen Chapel, and for whom William of Orange conceived a warm affection, presenting him with a ring containing his hair and portraits of himself and his Queen by Kneller. He it was, too, who acted as Governor of Glasgow during the rebellion of 1715, and on whom the Town Council bestowed a service of silver "as a mark of the town's favour and respect towards him," he having "left his own family and countrey, above 70 miles distant from this place, at the desire of the Magistrates and Chiefs of the inhabitants." Colonel Maxwell married Nicolas Stewart of Castle-Stewart, grand-daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and heiress, through her mother, of Cardoness. Thus, either through his father or his wife, Colonel Maxwell may have come into possession of these documents. In the same charter chest was preserved, it may be noted, that other Covenanting document of historical value, *The Minute Book of the War Committee of the Covenanters in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, 1640-1, published by J. Nicholson at Kirkcudbright in 1855.

16th January, 1914.

Chairman—MR HUGH S. GLADSTONE, President.

Plant Superstitions.

By S. ARNOTT, F.R.H.S.

[Mr Arnott, in an interesting manner, recounted many of the popular beliefs attached to particular plants, drawing his matter from widely distributed sources and districts. He illustrated his paper with a number of lantern slides of the various plants.]

30th January, 1914.

Chairman—Mr S. ARNOTT, F.R.H.S., V.-P.

Further Excavations at the King's Castle, Kirkcudbright.

By JOSEPH ROBISON.

When I had the honour, last year, of reading a paper to the members of this Society on the results of the excavations at the site of the King's Castle of Kirkcudbright, the operations had brought to light the east and north towers, with the portcullis gateway between, a smaller tower to the rear of the north tower, and a large section of the curtain wall on the west. The east tower was excavated on the inside, as was also the inside of the north tower, enabling us to get accurate measurements, and many interesting discoveries were made. The excavations were resumed in the month of September of last year, and it is the result of these operations that your courteous secretary, Mr Shirley, has done me the honour of asking to lay before you. A start was made with the continuation of the western curtain wall, which was found to be entire with the exception of one break ten feet wide, which turned out afterwards to have a significant bearing on the extent of the west tower. The contour of this mound was carefully noted before the ground was cut into, but before dealing with this point it will be better to give details as to the western curtain wall. This wall was found to be 8 ft. 6 in. wide. It terminated at a narrow point, and working round this was found the north wall of a passage, which again terminated at the inside of the curtain wall. Working across the front of the passage, the south wall was found, the passage proving to be 5 feet wide, and here a most interesting discovery was made, which was the finding of the bolt of the door which had stood there. It was in a very good state of preservation. The line was continued, and it was found that the southern curtain wall also tapered off to a comparatively narrow point. This curtain wall was excavated on the outside, and was found to

have a break in it at the same distance from the centre of the passage as the break already noted in the west curtain wall. On the other side of this break, although all masonry had disappeared, the line of the wall could easily be traced. A trench was next cut on the inside of the south curtain wall, but the faced building had disappeared, with the exception of one large stone, which afterwards turned out to abut on the entrance to the south tower. Along the whole of the inner line of the southern curtain wall was found a thick layer of clay, no doubt the floor of the apartments abutting on the wall. This south curtain wall was found to be 9 ft. 6 in. thick. Attention was then directed to the large mound at the river front, on which was conjectured to have stood the largest tower of all. A series of trenches was cut on the outside, and although there was abundant evidence of building material, still not one faced stone was found. Fortunately the despoilers had not disturbed, at least to any extent, the bed of the outside course, and this was easy to follow. The mass of packing stones continued right round the front, and where lost the lime bed proved an invaluable guide. The trenches were continued on the inside, and here it was found that the stones had almost entirely disappeared, but again the lime beds were strongly in evidence, indeed more so than in any other part of the building. There was, however, a space of five feet where there was not the slightest trace of stone or lime, and this proved to have been the continuation of the passage which had already been discovered on the outside, and where, in addition to the bolt of the door, part of a spiral staircase was found. The passage had thus extended right across the tower from the inside to the angles formed by the west and south curtain walls. The conclusion come to seems to be irresistible, that the outer and inner faces of this tower formed one huge buttress, with the passage in the centre, and that this buttress rose to the height of the passage, at the inner end of which would be a spiral staircase to the upper rooms and battlements. Measurements were made, which showed the tower to have had the extraordinary diameter of 44 feet. When it is remembered that the towers uncovered the previous year had each a diameter of 36 ft. 6 in., and that

they were equal in magnitude to those of Bothwell Castle, hitherto believed to have been the largest in Scotland, some idea of its strength may be gathered, and also from the fact that the largest towers at Caerlaverock are only 26 feet in diameter. The next operation was the excavation of the inside face of the west curtain wall, which was exposed the whole way to its junction with the small tower at the rear of the north tower, and some interesting discoveries were made here in the way of pottery, notably two masks. The only remaining portions to excavate were the south tower and the east curtain wall, and a start was made with the former. Several trenches were cut into the mound, but for a considerable time nothing but masses of small stones and lime could be got, the walls all round having apparently disappeared. At length a small portion, about two feet in length, of the inner wall was laid bare, and was found to correspond with the inner wall of the east tower, thus solving the problem. It was of the same dimensions as those of the east tower, but, unlike it, it had not been provided with buttresses. Working round this small piece of inner face, the entrance to the tower was found, with one of the socket stones lying in position. The only remaining part to put on plan was the east curtain wall, and a considerable length was found. At its junction with the south tower another interesting discovery was made. When the workman reached the end of the wall his spade suddenly dipped into a hollow, which, on excavation, proved to be a small chamber four feet square and four feet deep, right in the centre of the tower, and faced with masonry, but what its purpose was I am not competent to say. Only one question remained to solve, and that was the discrepancy in the width of the east curtain wall, which is 11 feet wide at the rear of the east tower and only 7 ft. 6 in. at its junction with the south tower. The explanation was found at the rear of the east tower, where, on the inside, the wall took a bend inwards.

The net result of the excavations has been that the whole ground plan of one of the most important Scottish mediæval fortresses has been laid bare. When regard is had to the defences on the outskirts, still to be traced in the deep

ditches in the neighbouring fields, the conclusion must be come to that it must have been a formidable pile, and practically impregnable. The defences of the outer bailey have disappeared, but I presume they would be on the stockade principle, and it is only natural that no trace can now be got of them. Neither is there any trace of the draw-bridge, although excavations in the moat at this point might reveal traces of supports. Another important discovery would be that of the well, which I conjecture to have been immediately behind the north tower, but probably this may also be got at some future time, and no doubt interesting relics will be found in its depths.

The following are the dimensions of the building, and they form an interesting comparison with Caerlaverock :— Length of building, including outer bailey, 214 feet; length of building, excluding outer bailey, 154 feet; width of building over portcullis towers and entrance gateway, 85 feet; width of building over portcullis towers and entrance gateway, including small tower to the rear of the north tower, 97 feet; width over keep and south tower, 107 feet; diameter of north, east, and south towers, 36 feet 6 inches; diameter of keep, 44 feet.

The dimensions of Caerlaverock Castle are :—Width at entrance towers and gateway, 64 feet; length along sides of triangle, 152 feet; length on straight, 141 feet; diameter of largest towers, 26 feet; width at base of triangle, 171 feet.

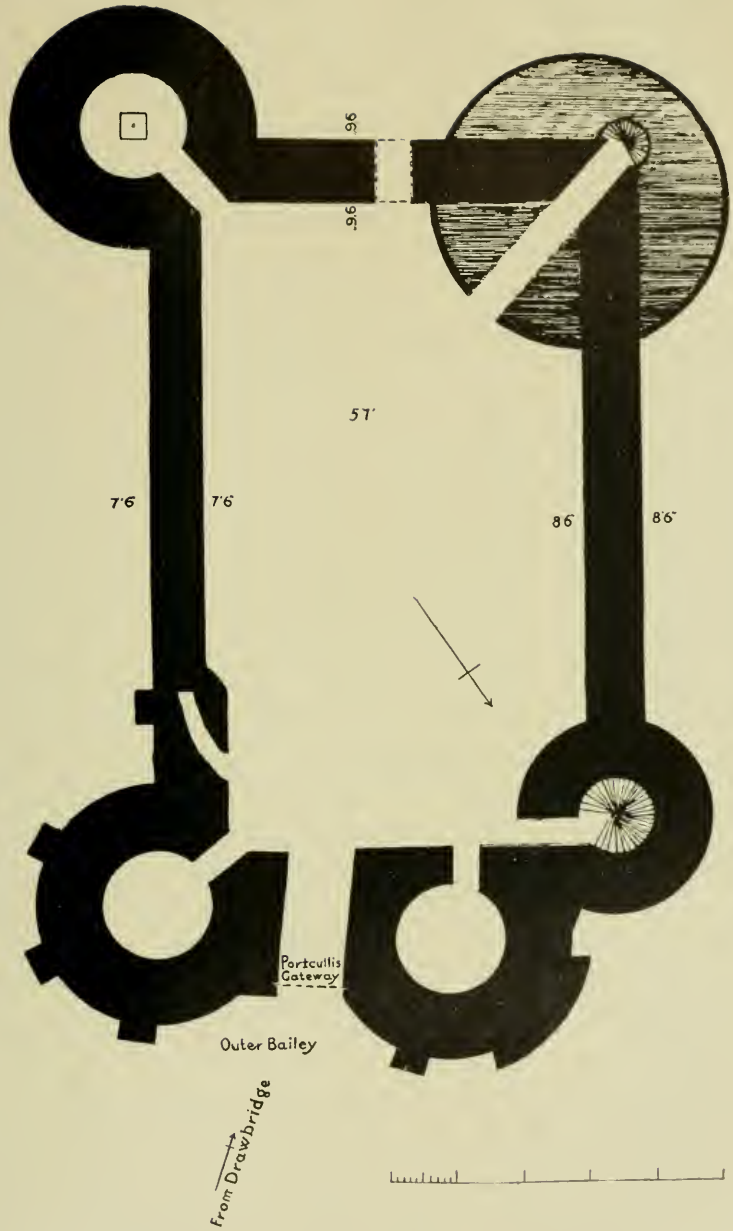
The ancient entrance, according to Ross and M'Gibbon, was 11 feet in from the present entrance, making the length at that period, on the straight, 130 feet. It will be thus seen that the size of the King's Castle of Kirkcudbright compares very favourably with that of Caerlaverock Castle.

As before mentioned, a large number of interesting finds have been made during the excavations, and these, with the exception of a donation of pottery to your museum, by Captain Hope, R.N., of St Mary's Isle, have found a resting place in the Stewartry Museum at Kirkcudbright. The pottery, I may say, has been identified as belonging principally to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth century.

The first entry we have regarding the castle is in the

Exchequer Rolls, under date 1288, where the castle and lands are described as having belonged to the late King (Alexander III., who was killed two years previously at Kinghorn). In my former paper I stated my belief that probably the castle had been founded by Malcolm IV., and that it was dismantled by Robert the Bruce when he finally subjected Galloway. The story of the pottery seems to confirm the latter theory. In the charter by James II., in 1455, there is no mention of the castle or lands. In that by James IV., in 1509, of the lands of Castlemains, again there is no mention of the castle, but the significant phrase, "our lands," is used, proving that the lands which we first meet with in 1288 had remained a Crown possession till they were gifted to the burgh. The present Castle of Kirkcudbright was completed by Sir Thomas M'Lellan, father of the first Lord Kirkcudbright, in 1582, and it is very significant indeed that, five years previous to this, on 19th March, 1577, Sir Thomas received a grant of the Castledykes from the burgh. There can be little doubt that the local tradition that the present castle was partly built from the ruins of the ancient King's Castle is correct, and helps to explain in some measure the different kinds of architecture to be met with in the former building. The burgh must have resumed possession of the lands, and they were not finally alienated till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the burgh exchanged these lands, reserving a right-of-way through them, for the lands bordering the river to the north of the railway station—Stirling Acres, Milnflats, Milncroft, and Claycroft—belonging to the Earl of Selkirk. Regarding the extent of the castle lands, it is difficult to state what it was, but, roughly speaking, it would include the ground between the town and a line drawn from Great Cross to about the head of the Sandside Bay.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my best thanks to Captain Hope for all his generosity in connection with the excavations. Not only did he give the necessary permission for the ground to be opened up, but he enclosed the site, and provided the workmen for the carrying through of the operations, often at great inconvenience when there was a press of estate work.



Ground Plan of the King's Castle of Kirkcudbright.

Drawn by N. M. Harley and J. Robison.

Reproduced by permission of the Directors of the Stewartry Museum.

See page 119 for dimensions.

He has all along been most public spirited, and assisted in every possible manner in getting information bearing upon the question, and had the charter by the burgh to Sir Thomas M'Lellan translated. He has set an example which might very well be followed by other proprietors who have monuments of antiquity on their estates.

[On the motion of the Chairman, the Society passed a vote of thanks to Captain Hope for his generous assistance in the valuable archæological work above recorded.]

White Quartz Pebbles and their Archæological Significance.

By Nona Lebour.

Some few years ago, my attention was called, in the first instance by the Rev. R. Gatty, to the frequent finding of rings or belts of white quartz pebbles on the sandhills of Mid Torrs, Glenluce. I was told that a man employed regularly by an antiquary in Glasgow to look for urns, implements, necklaces, etc., stated that he always searched for a ring of white stones, and if he dug within this zone, found articles of the above nature. The pebbles were of quartz, and must have been brought from the sea-shore more than a mile distant. Some of the rings included much larger white pebbles than others, and these had evidently been placed there as ornaments, and as a reminder of the place of interment. It is a curious fact, as Mr Gatty pointed out to me, that the white quartz pebbles give out a bright spark when struck together, and even when struck under water the light emitted is almost better. Last summer I visited a spot, about two miles south from Dunragit Station, where many urns have been found, and although the actual rings of stones were gone, there were a great number of the white pebbles still to be seen.

In many burial places, large stones form a cist in which the urns with ashes and calcined bones are placed, but in the case of those burial places on the Torrs Sand-Hills, large stones are only to be found beyond the Piltanton Burn which is some distance off, so that the Bronze Age men had to make

the smaller white stones serve the purpose of indicating the spot where the remains of their dead were laid, and it seems almost certain that they chose these particular white quartz pebbles for some symbolic reason upon which I am anxious to throw some light.

While staying last September at Glenluce, I found in the library there, the *Archæological and Historical Collections Relating to Ayrshire and Galloway*, which contain most interesting papers by the late Rev. George Wilson, minister of the Free Church at Glenluce, an ardent antiquary and one greatly beloved and respected in the district. They relate to his finds at Mid Torrs, and to those who have not already come across the papers, it may be interesting to hear what he says. But first I should like to say that in addition to the white quartz pebbles being found outside, and round the burial places already alluded to, they have actually been found inside the urns there. They have been similarly found in other places, in Scotland, England, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and in foreign countries, both in urns of the Bronze Age, and in cists of the Stone Age with skeletons in a contracted position.

Mr Wilson says that "On a sandy knoll, three or four feet above the level of a flat marshy moor, two hundred yards east of Knockencrunge (a large sand-hill at Mid Torrs), urns have been found. Heather and herbage have been gradually killed by the drifting sand which has been moving much more since the great storms of wind in 1883, and the moory soil has been blown away till the upper parts of these urns have been exposed to the weather—in such a situation, the *frost* is very destructive to urns, so that the exposed parts have quite disappeared. The urns were interred in a circular space enclosed by a ring or belt of gravel about three feet broad and twenty-seven feet in diameter, which might have been originally narrower before the sand began to blow. The gravel consists chiefly of water-worn pebbles of grey Silurian sandstone, such as one finds covering the raised sea-beaches among the sand-hills. But mixed with them there are many white quartz pebbles, and some reddish ones. The white ones must have been collected intentionally to form a kind of ornament to this burying-ground, for they catch the eye at once,

and there are more of them in this belt than one could find in a whole day's walk along the sands. Perhaps this belt of gravel represents a ring of bigger stones, for no large stones are to be found within a distance of more than a mile, and that across the River Piltanton. The contents of both urns were very interesting, and consisted of black ashes, mixed with calcined bones adhering closely to the bottom and sides. Upon and in the moss there were lying close together a little heap of water-worn white quartz pebbles about the size of a pigeon's egg. That part of the find seems to give a little confirmation connected with my finding of three small pebbles under the Bankfield urn."*

Last August an account was given in the newspapers of a pre-historic find at Burgie near Forres, consisting of well-preserved human remains in a Short Cist, by Mr C. M. Bruce of Burgie Lodge Farm, which on scientific examination by Professor Reid of Aberdeen and others, was estimated to be from 4000 to 5000 years old. Seeing that pebbles had been discovered in the cist, the find became doubly interesting to me, and I wrote to Mr Bruce asking him if he would kindly tell me the colour of the pebbles and how they were distributed. I received a very kind answer to my letter, in which he told me that " the pebbles were studded throughout the entire bed of the cist rather openly. They seem just to have been pushed into the fine sand, but not buried in it. They were closer together under the head of the skeleton, almost touching each other. The pebbles were common to the upper deposit in which the cist lay. Many of them are felspathic, few granite, few quartzite, fewer brown yellowish quartz. Below the head were a few white quartz pebbles brought presumably from the sea-side four or five miles distant. The white quartz were small, about the size of pigeons' to hens' eggs."

We have here an example of the white quartz pebbles in a cist with a skeleton, and numerous other instances will be pointed out later on. But we must return to the Rev. George Wilson's account of the urns found in the Torrs sand-hills.

* *Archæological and Historical Collections Relating to Ayrshire and Galloway*, Vol. VI., p. 94.

He says :—" Most of the fifteen described are in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, No. 6 was 29 inches deep, inverted on a rough stone underneath, it covered many calcined bones mixed with black ashes; three small pebbles, two of them quartz, may have got accidentally mixed with the bones and ashes, but I sent them to the Museum and recorded their presence in my notes read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, because small pebbles are worshipped in India and the Figi Islands, and they appear to have been worshipped in Palestine long ago :—Isaiah 57, v. 6. 'Among the smooth stones of the stream is thy portion, they, they are thy lot : even to them hast thou poured a drink offering, thou hast offered a meat offering.'

Since I made that observation I have seen another interment where the presence of white quartz pebbles could not be accidental."*

Sir Arthur Mitchell expressed the same opinion as Mr Wilson in his paper, " On the occurrence of white pebbles in graves of the Stone and Bronze Age."†

When a cairn was opened at Ach-na-Cree, on entering the innermost chamber, the first thing that struck the eye was a row of quartz pebbles, larger than a walnut, arranged on the ledge of the lower granite block on the east side. Dr R. Angus Smith describes them thus :—" When we looked into the dark chamber from the outside they shone as if illuminated, showing how clean they had remained." In the loose soil above the natural surface of the ground there was an urn with a white pebble in it like those just referred to. In the outermost of the three chambers in this cairn there were also found six white quartz pebbles, arranged on a ledge, four in one part, and two a little separate, and in the urn found in the chamber, were three white pebbles.‡

Near Crinan, in 1865, Canon Greenwell made a careful

* *Archeological and Historical Collections Relating to Ayrshire and Galloway*, 1889, Vol. VI., p. 92.

† *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. 18, p. 286.

‡ "Descriptive List of Antiquities near Loch Etive." *Trans. Soc. Antiq. of Scot.*, Vol. IX., p. 412-4.

examination of a large chambered cairn on Largie Farm, and found in the South compartment great numbers of quartz pebbles purposely broken, and he says :—" The number of quartz pebbles purposely broken was very great, and they must have been placed there with some intention, and were probably possessed of a symbolical meaning." Four miles from Inveraray, at the village of Ach-na-goul, there is a large oval-formed cairn 130 feet long by 30 feet broad. This sepulchral tumulus gives the name to the place—Ach-na-goul —the field of the Gauls to bury in. The burials there were in rows lengthwise and in cists, and excavation laid bare chambers and passages 70 feet long from North to South. In some cists charcoal was found, an evidence of cremation, and in the eastern chamber there was no sign of burial, as if it had been set apart for religious rites. In one of the chambers a conical stone of white quartz was found exactly like one described by Mr Phene at Letcombe Castle, Berks, while another example was found at Maiden Castle, near Weymouth, each in connexion with human remains.*

At Inveraray there is an old burial-ground called Kilmahew or Kilmaduff. Eight graves there had white quartz pebbles on them varying in size from a walnut to that of the fist, eight to twelve in number, some water-worn or rounded. They were placed irregularly in groups on the grave itself, or in a line along the bottom of the stone at the head of the grave. An old fisherman said that as long as he could remember it was a custom in Inveraray to place white stones on the graves of friends. He did not know if it pertained in other districts, and he did not think it was done with any definite meaning. It was just a practice. Sir Arthur Mitchell heard that this old man's daughter had put white stones on the grave of her mother, and he asks, " For what reason could these stones have been put in graves or in urns?"

He suggests firstly that perhaps it was because they looked pretty, and secondly that a possible symbolism may easily be imagined. For instance, from the fact that a spark

* Rev. A. Scott, *Celts and Druids*, 1897, p. 107.

can be obtained from a quartz stone a symbol may easily enough have been evolved. This quality of the stones chosen for burial with the dead appears to have been desiderated, if we may conclude so from the fact that flint flakes seem sometimes to have taken the place of them, while at other times flints appear to have been associated with white quartz pebbles as in the Stone Age cairn burials in Argyleshire and elsewhere. The whiteness of the quartz stones again would become symbolic, and there may possibly have been some custom among our pagan ancestors.*. Dr John Evans, the great authority on Stone and Bronze Age discoveries, has much to say on the subject, and he tells us in his famous book on *Ancient Stone Implements in Great Britain* that "pebbles selected for their beauty or some singularity of appearance, were very frequently accompaniments of ancient interments. . . . ." After mentioning curious pebbles of different colours in barrows of Wiltshire close to the skeletons found in them, and one specially beautiful pink one at Breedon, near Leicester, under similar conditions, he goes on to say that "quartz pebbles are very frequently found with ancient burials, Mr Bateman, author of *Ten Years Digging*, records that near Hartington, Derbyshire, eighty quartz pebbles were found in a grave. Sometimes the pebble was actually placed in the hand of the deceased as at Alsopp, and in several urns one quartz pebble was found in or near urns with burnt bones, and also with the remains of children or young persons one quartz pebble lay beside the skeletons." Rock crystal sometimes takes the place of white quartz pebbles, and in Stronsay, Orkney, this was found in a cist, and was possibly a charm or amulet. In Italy a piece of crystal is used as an amulet to protect the eye sight. In Scotland we hear of balls of crystal that served as a protection against the evil eye, and were dipped in water which was given to the cattle to drink. Balls of crystal also are frequently set in cross bands and are treasured in many families as victory stones. In India, next to the value of a stone as a pledge of victory in battle would stand its capacity to ensure to its possessor the fulfilment of his prayers addressed to the immortal gods, the idea being

* Sir Arthur Mitchell, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. 18, p. 290.

that the gods cannot resist the spell of the influence of crystal or agate which is closely allied to it. Only let a man go into a temple with a crystal in his hand, and none of the immortals will refuse to hear his prayers.* Many rock crystals have been found in the cists of the Ancient Britons of Caithness. Some think they are similar to the Bateyli offerings to the Sun, but these were invariably white stones. It may not be amiss to remind readers of this paper of the exact meaning of the terms Quartz and Quartzite. Quartz is Silica in its crystalline condition and a mineral. When quite clear and colourless it is rock crystal. Quartzite is a rock, not a mineral, made up of fragments of quartz, which, by metamorphism, have become welded or bound together so that their individual boundaries are no longer visible unless examined by polarised light.

In Penmynydd Churchyard, Anglesea, numerous skeletons were found with a white pebble of the size of a hen's egg near each. The bodies were close to the surface, with here and there a thin layer of lime over the body. No trace of a coffin could be seen. At the south end of the Chancel Arch a heap of the same white pebbles was discovered, each about the size of a moderate potato. The symbolism of a white pebble as representing happiness or a happy day, was widely known. The "Calculi Candore laudatus dies" was not confined to the Romans, but known among the Thracians.† The black balls used at ballots of the present day carry us back to the times when it was the ancient custom to acquit or condemn accused persons by means of white and black stones—by the white ones they were absolved from guilt, by the black ones they were condemned. To return to the finding of white quartz pebbles in cists or urns in these islands, we may mention that in Sligo, where in pre-historic times

* *Cornhill Magazine.* "Myths of the precious stones." N.S., Vol. I. (1883).

† It is interesting to note here, that "according to their earliest records, the Picts of the British Isles claim a Thracian origin. Herodotus tells that the nobles of the Agathyrsi tattooed themselves, and the claim of the Picts to be Agathyrsi is on record and shows their acquaintance with Thracian tradition." Dr R. C. Maclagan, *Our Ancestors,* 1913, p. 371.

the same race as that inhabiting Galloway spread over the whole of Ireland, there have been found in nearly every Stone Age interment, fragments of white, smooth water-worn quartz pebbles, and the fact serves to identify the remains as belonging to a very ancient period of interment.* In Lag-my-Boiragh, Isle of Man, there was found a circle of eighteen graves arranged in sets of three. Remains of cinerary urns were discovered in them. About two feet from the surface was the floor of the graves, composed of flat slabs of various sizes, and under these slabs were found the broken urns, charcoal fragments, bones, black oily earth, several flint arrow heads, scrapers, knives, etc. Near the floor of the grave was found also a number of rounded white quartz stones evidently brought from the sea-shore† It has been stated elsewhere that the fishermen in the Isle of Man have a strong prejudice against having a white stone in a fishing boat, even as ballast. Sir John Rhys thinks it probable that as the Manx folk once decorated their graves with white stones, the feeling of repugnance is so far accounted for. This custom is also mentioned by the Rev. Walter Gregor as being usual with fishermen on the North East Coast of Scotland. In the South West of Scotland, a custom quite the reverse from this prevails among the fishermen in the Kirkmaiden district, Mull of Galloway. To ensure luck at the fishing they carry white stones in their boats.‡ In some notes on Barrows of Derbyshire by Mr Rooke-Pennington in 1877, he thinks that no reasonable man can doubt the practice of depositing articles of value in graves has some sort of religious foundation, and that these white quartz pebbles were looked upon with feelings of reverence. A great quantity of white quartz pebbles were found in 1883 in various old tombs in the Isle of Cumbrae, also they were found in most of the old graves excavated about that time in the neighbourhood

* "Rude Stone Monuments of Sligo." *Archæological Review*, August, 1899, p. 379.

† *Report of the British Association*, Nottingham, 1893, Section H, p. 902.

‡ Rev. Walter Gregor. *Report to British Association*, 1897, p. 487.

of Dundee. So frequent indeed was their presence in the latter place that it was common for the workmen to say when excavating, "Here are the two stones, now we will get the bones."* Miss Gordon Cumming says that "akin to these white quartz pebbles in their symbolical connexion with the religious and funeral rites of our ancestors, are the conical masses of white quartz found entombed with human remains in tumuli at Inveraray, Dundee, Letcombe Castle in Berkshire, and Maiden Castle near Weymouth, which are precisely similar to those found in excavations at Nineveh (now to be seen in the British Museum) with this exception that on the latter are carved representations of serpents, and of the Sun and Moon."* Dr Charles Rogers states that "In the east a small round pebble was worshipped as a symbol of the sun. By the Druids a water-worn crystal of oval shape was worn round the neck; it was styled *glan-nathair*, or the adder-cleanser. Rain water, in which it was dipped, was held to possess the power of healing and was with this intent sprinkled among the sickly.†

At Burghead the smooth white pebbles to the number of five or seven, but never more, have been found on the graves under the fallen ramparts, arranged in crosses.‡ The white quartz pebbles were called Godstones in Ireland and were placed in Irish graves within recent times, and the belief in the virtue of selected pebbles was of an enduring kind. As Sir Arthur Mitchell observed in his paper before mentioned, it was a custom which has been handed down uninterruptedly from the Stone Age until now.

It is chiefly by comparing the customs of other countries that light can be shed on the meanings of those in our own, and in order to do this we may now perhaps consider briefly the uses to which white quartz pebbles or crystals were put amongst savages. The Tasmanians hung them round their necks to prevent being bewitched, and when a youth grew up

* C. F. Gordon Cumming, *In the Hebrides*, 1901, p. 456.

† Charles Rogers, *Social Life in Scotland*, 1884, Vol. I., p. 19.

‡ Sir L. Gomme, *Presidential Address to the Folk Lore Society*, 1893.

to manhood he was given a white stone which might never be shown to women or it would be fatal. For making rain the custom was to select a young girl, a vein in her wrist was opened from which a pint of blood was taken. The black doctor had with him a quantity of water-washed crystalised white pebbles. One of these was steeped in the blood for some time, then all was tied in pieces of bark and consigned to one of the deep water-holes in which the Blacks believed that Nutchie, better known as the "devil-devil," existed. After this, rain might be certainly expected. It may here also be mentioned that crystal-gazing was known to the Tasmanians. The Australians' Coradgee Stone was carefully wrapped up and concealed in the hair, and it was fatal for a woman to see it; it was usually a clear quartz crystal, sometimes a white stone. In Melanesia there is a curious custom when a man dies. A speech is made to him, in which he is entrusted with messages for others departed (as his ghost has not yet left the village) and he is instructed to bear all the news of the place, and told who is to share the dainties of the funeral feast in the land he is going to. Five days after, the ghost is made to understand that it is high time he was off. Two of his friends take up their positions in his house, a white stone in each hand which they clack together till the ghost gets so worried by the noise that he passes out.* In far distant lands we still come upon traces of the superstition about white pebbles. The wife of a missionary told me that when her husband was working among the Gonds she went to see a native funeral and was surprised to see the mourners throwing pebbles into the grave. D^r W. F. Cumming said that he found several graves strewn with white pebbles near the temple of Deir, the capital of Nubia, above the second cataract of the Nile.

"In Guatemala they placed polished stones in the mouth of the dying to supply a permanent abode for the soul. In New South Wales the blacks gave each novitiate at manhood ceremonials a white stone or quartz crystal as an

* Florence Coombe, *Many Sided Melanesia*, 1911.

accompaniment to his new name, the women being forbidden to look at it on pain of death."*

It would be well to consider the uses that white quartz pebbles were put to in Britain in olden times, for they are very numerous as well as curious, and foremost among them we would place curative or magic stones. I think the most remarkable instance of this practice is that in which St Columba figures so conspicuously with Broichan the Druid, who refused to set free a little Irish bond maid for the sake of humanity, and St Columba threatened him with a speedy death if he persisted in his conduct, " And saying this in the presence of Brude the King, and going forth from the royal dwelling, he comes to the river Ness, from which river, taking white stones he says to his companions, ' Note well this white stone by which the Lord will effect many cures among his heathen people.' Broichan being stricken, gasping, feeble, sobbing, and nearly dead, was ready to set the little maid free, and the stone blessed by the Saint, was dipped in water, and Broichan drinking from it, on which the stone floated like an apple or a nut, returned at once from imminent death, and recovered perfect health of body. This remarkable stone, afterwards preserved among the King's treasures, swimming in the same way in the water in which it was dipped, effected through God's mercy many cures of sickness among the people."† The Highlanders to-day cherish similar cure-stones. They are considered as precious heir-looms, and kept carefully wrapped up in the choicest and most expensive cloths. Moreover, one way of using them is to make the patient drink the water in which they have been dipped, just as St. Columba used to do in his miraculous cures. This custom applies to cattle as well as to human beings and its efficacy is firmly believed in.

A few years ago there were dug up in a garden about eleven miles from Darlington three charm stones, one of which was of white quartzite, and all of them were pierced as

* *Survival of Beliefs Among the Celts* (George Henderson), p. 203.

† Adamnan, *Life of St. Columba*; 2nd Book, Huyshe's Translation, chap. 33.

if for suspension round the neck. One of them bore strong evidence of having been carried on the person, one side was so smooth and partially polished as to justify the belief that this condition was the result of habitual rubbing against the body of its wearer such as would occur if suspended round the neck.* Speaking of stones of the white quartz type used as a charm or amulet, there occurs the following information about the Clach na Brataich or "Stone of the Banner." It had been in the possession of the chiefs of Clan Donnachaidh since 1315, when the then chief, going to join Bruce's army before Bannockburn found something glittering in a clod of earth hanging to his flag-staff. The stone in question is a globular mass of rock-crystal artificially polished, an inch and three-quarters in diameter. It is, so to say, the luck of Clan Donnachaidh, and if dipped in water by the chief, the owner, the water cures all manner of disease.† There is a tradition that this stone was the one used by St. Columba. It is thought, says Dr R. C. Maclagan in his book *Our Ancestors*, lately published, that it is the Moon which is represented by the round dipping stones of rock-crystal, when used for curative purposes, and more especially for those who were insane. At Strathfillan, where the pool of St. Fillan is, it was thought sufficient to duck the insane in it, as the Moon can be seen in the water.

Ancient British graves that are identified as those of women invariably contain one bead, if not several. Sometimes there is one large bead of white quartz. Italian women who wish their infants to thrive wear a lump of white stone attached to their stays. This is mostly of white agate, a kind of silica that has the appearance of milk diluted with water. It is probably the same as the galactitus (milkstone) of Pliny.‡

Having cited examples of the numerous discoveries of

* Ed. Wooler, F.S.A., Darlington, "On Lucky Stones," *Proc. S. Antiquaries*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ser. 3, Vol. II., p. 240.

† *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1860-1, Vol. IV., Part I., p. 219.

‡ L. Eckenstein, *European Amulets*. Read before the International Congress of Religions, Oxford, 1898.

white quartz pebbles and other stones akin to them in graves in various parts of the world, and their various uses in all sorts of other conditions, it would perhaps be interesting to suggest the conclusions we may come to, as to the possible reasons for the great reverence paid to them and their apparent value. We have the evidence and opinion of some of the foremost of our antiquaries, but no one seems to be really certain of the purpose for which these stones were employed, so that I think we may venture to make a guess as to their probable use, and it would be very valuable if any one in Galloway who has met with, or heard of the find of any of these white quartz pebbles in cists or urns and who should hear or read this paper, would make the discovery known, so that all information on this most interesting subject may be gathered together.

I like to think, as Mr Gatty suggested to me, that the sparks which the quartz pebbles emitted in the dark, gave the idea to our far-away ancestors, of something which might illuminate the gloom of the grave, and light them to their future life. As we know that white pebbles in the cist at Burgie were found under the head of the skeleton, might we not almost say they were under the man's pillow as being most handy for him to strike a light quickly. Then again, as all the necessary things in life for his daily existence were invariably placed in the tomb beside the departed relative or friend, so that he might continue in a future life to use the same implements, would it not be natural to suppose that what he used for making a light in his dwelling on earth, should be provided for his use in another world?

These stones also may have been used as cure-stones both for his family and friends, as well as for his herds of cattle. A requisite in his every-day life at home, he may have believed that the one to come was only a continuation of this one, and everything needed here would be just as necessary hereafter. So too if he believed that they were able to frighten demons away, he would require a goodly number of these charm stones. Or if, as in the verse, Revelation 2, v. 17, so often suggested, the white stone was regarded as a token of having fought and overcome, here

indeed was the sign, sometimes found clenched tightly in the skeleton hand, an emblem of purity and justification, and of misdeeds wiped out. Also if, as in Palestine of old, as Isaiah tells us, smooth stones from the brook were worshipped, and offerings made to them, it would seem as if the pagan people thought the stones contained the spirit of their gods. For in fact, as Dr Marett says, speaking of the way stones at all curious in shape, position, size, or colour would seem specially designed by nature to appeal to primitive man's supernaturalistic tendency, that they would be invested by his imagination with the vague but dreadful attributes of Powers, ranging from the vaguest semi-conscious belief in their luckiness, onwards to the distinct animistic conception of them as the home of spirits of the dead or unborn, or as the image and visible presence of a god,* and, in such a case, the dearest wish of the departed would be to take them with them, deposited by their nearest relatives in their burial-places, close to, or under the bodies. It is evident that these stones were considered as most sacred, and reverenced accordingly; in some cases they were looked upon as endowed with magical qualities, and the future was constantly foretold by their use.

Therefore, combined with all the other reasons as to their utility in a future life, perhaps the chief one may have been the idea of a passport after purification by death, to a life beyond, a tradition of which persisted through all the centuries before the Christian era, and was present in the mind of the Apostle John when he wrote down the well-known words, "To him that overcometh . . . I will give a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth save he that receiveth it."

* Paper read before the Folk Lore Society, November 15th, 1899; *Folklore*, vol. XI., p. 174.

13th February, 1914.

Chairman—Dr William Semple, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Birds that are Land and Water Feeders.

By Wilson H. Armistead.

As you look from a railway carriage window while the train passes through an agricultural district you will see, as field after field comes into view, large numbers of birds of various kinds. These fields are cultivated by man with a view to supplying the necessities of life. Man feeds off the produce of the fields, so do the birds. It is scarcely to be wondered at that one should enquire whether the foraging of the birds is beneficial, harmful, or neutral to the interests of man. It is foolish to dismiss this problem with the remark—"Oh, there is plenty for both." As a matter of fact there is not. If the commoner kinds of birds, numbered in hundreds of thousands, are taking toll off man's food and rendering no service, or only a very slight one, in return, something must be done. Certain kinds of birds are rapidly increasing—much more rapidly than the casual observer has any idea of. Our population is also increasing, and long ago the land of this country ceased to provide sufficient for our needs. Every cultivated acre is of importance—increasing importance. Is it any wonder, then, that we ask what these birds are costing us? Here is a simple calculation illustrating what I mean. if a rook takes 3 oz. of food a day, 100 birds will consume $18\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. a day, 121 lbs. a week, and within a pound or two of 7 cwt. a year. Now, the question is—What is that food? Is it a loss to the community, or is it beneficial to the land? Is it both? and, if so, is the loss greater than the gain?

However, I am not concerned with rooks to-night. I want to put before you some notes regarding the feeding habits of the gulls. Have you ever been down on the sea shore on an afternoon when the gulls are flying seaward, and watched the seemingly endless procession sailing down the valleys? On fine days you may see them high in the air, with the horizontal rays of the afternoon sun gleaming on

their white bodies. When the wind blows strongly they fly lower, and if battling against a gale they twist and turn and beat to windward much as will a fore and aft sailing craft. For perhaps an hour the procession lasts, with scarcely a break. The flocks—20, 50, or 100—follow each other closely, all keeping to established lines of flight, which are probably the same to-day as they were when Dumfries first became a town.

Not only down the valley of the Nith does this daily flight occur, but down every valley leading to the sea, and where the land is flat there are still immemorial flight lines used by these birds.

The afternoon flight is probably known to everyone who knows the shore, but it may be pointed out that each morning at daylight the same procession may be seen, but wending its way inland instead of seawards.

This huge army invades the land daily and its object is food. That is to say, that the land is feeding many, many hungry mouths besides what it must yield to man. Later I will go into details, but just now I want you to realise that if 100 birds consuming 3 oz. of food a day (estimated) consume within a few pounds of seven hundredweights in a year, the gulls of Dumfries and Galloway must take some hundreds of tons of food in a year. Please note that this is only the gulls. If you consider the other birds and creatures feeding off the land, you may be inclined to ask whether, after all, man gets the larger share.

Perhaps you will say—"Yes, this is all very well, but do not forget that a great part of this food is of no value to man; and more than that, it is to man's advantage that much of it is consumed." I have not forgotten. That is precisely what I wish to go into, but before doing so I wish to point out that this hungry army of birds (not gulls only) is very rapidly increasing. There are two good reasons for this: (1) Protective legislation, and (2) the almost total destruction of predatory birds, as a result of game preservation.

Now to the food question: First, I must ask you to clear your mind of the established ideas, because these are in many cases incorrect; and, further, what was true thirty years ago

is no longer true to-day. There is no doubt whatever that the feeding habits of very many birds have changed and are changing. This is apparently due to necessity. Increased numbers means a decrease in the supply and a keener competition. In many directions, too, there are increased opportunities for the procuring of good food that has not hitherto formed part of the normal diet. Hunger, that greatest of all the compelling forces which have influenced creatures possessed of a brain, has driven many kinds of birds to experiment with other foods. Many species that in the past have not been known to compete with man for the products of the earth are now known to do so.

In illustration of this point I may mention that during a prolonged frost the blackbirds standing on the edge of the thin ice on the hatching ponds at the Bute Fishery picked out the small fish. One of the birds having made the experiment, and found that the food was available and good, its example was followed by hundreds. On the return of genial weather, they went back to their natural food; but the lesson had not been lost on them, and now it does not require a heavy snowstorm or a prolonged frost to cause them to return to feed on the fish; they do it as soon as ice is formed. A robin also discovered the game and introduced it to his fellows; and now as soon as the eggs are hatched we have a considerable percentage of the robins of the Stewartry coming down on them. I am afraid we shall also have to condemn the wagtails. During the last two or three years they had seen reason to suspect them of taking fish; and the worst of it is that, once they begin, they do not take the thing in moderation. Crows also may be seen wading—very awkwardly—in the shallow water at the sea-shore picking up food.

There is another point which we must not lose sight of in forming an estimate of the cost to man of this great and increasing army of gulls. This is the part of their diet which consists of creatures taken from the water. I have direct evidence to put before you to-night, by means of photographs and specimens, of what a gull takes from the water as well as from the land.

Here I may point out that of the several species of gulls the black-headed and the herring gull are the most common. The greater and lesser black-backed gulls are admittedly birds of prey. They do not come under consideration to-night, because no one disputes their destructiveness inland and on the sea-shore. The herring gull is, as its name implies, a fish eater, but I shall show that it is also a grain eater. The black-headed gull—the commonest of all (in this neighbourhood at any rate) is the bird whose feeding habits are the least understood, and till recently it was considered an inoffensive creature living on insects, grubs, worms, etc. There is every reason to believe that this was in fact the case, and probably it would still be an inoffensive creature if legislation and the total destruction of its chief enemies had not caused it to increase in numbers enormously. The simple fact is that if the black-headed gull kept to what was its diet thirty years ago it would starve.

I wonder how many who are here to-night can bear me out when I say that the entomological fauna of Dumfries and Galloway compared with what it was twenty years ago is terribly impoverished?

Where are the butterflies and moths? Where are the larger flies that formed such valuable food for trout in our rivers and streams? They have gone. Is there anywhere in the South of Scotland where on a June evening one may see the meadows dotted with hovering ghost-moths till their numbers are almost as great as the white flowers of the dog daisy? Can you tell me where you will find the thistles in July the perching place of innumerable skipper butterflies? Where have the fritillaries, the ringlets, the blues, the coppers, the painted ladies, the red admirals, and a host of other beautiful creatures gone?

I will tell you where the ghost moth has gone, and where I suspect all the others have met their end too. Watch the meadows when the dew begins to fall and at daylight when the mists are rising. What do you see? White forms in the dusk, white forms in the mist, hovering, gliding, here, everywhere; swooping swiftly, rising again, and "hawking" every inch of ground with wonderful persistence and admir-

able patience. What are they? They are foragers belonging to the great white army which is scattered over the land, and which sees the butterfly burst from the chrysalis, the fly escape in the sunlight from its watery birthplace; and which loses no chance, misses no opportunity. They are black-headed gulls.

After all, it is only a few people who miss the butterflies and moths, and in one sense the country may be no poorer for their absence. The case of the flies is more serious, for every angler knows the value of these on a trout water; but what I wish to point out is, that all these creatures having disappeared (in some cases, I believe, the gulls have actually exterminated them), the gulls must either leave the land or take to other food. Very well. There are earth-worms and beetles, harmful grubs, wire-worms, etc. Yes, the black-headed gull eats all these, but there are not always enough available. It must find other food. It has done so, and the two foods which replace what is lost, or at any rate supplement a very much reduced supply, are grain and fish. My close observations of this bird lead me to believe that ten years ago grain and fish were never (or on the rarest occasions) taken by black-headed gulls. To-day they form a very important part of their diet, and if the increase is allowed to go on unchecked, who can foretell what the damage may be to-morrow? I will show presently that it is not only the grain from the stooks that the gulls take, but sprouted grain from the fields in the spring (and in the autumn where wheat is sown), and this, it will be admitted, is a much more serious matter.

I have before me a most excellent report compiled by Dr Francis Ward for the Suffolk and Essex Fishery Board, concerning some investigations carried out during 1913 regarding the feeding habits of gulls. Some of the birds examined were sent from the Solway Fishery, some from Bute, but most of them were procured in the south of England. For the following facts I am indebted to Dr Ward's careful investigations: Of 104 specimens of black-headed gulls examined, 28 per cent. contained fish. Thirty-nine black-headed gulls were obtained in the vicinity of the Solway Fishery and the Bute

Fishery, and of these 64 per cent. contained trout, the largest number in a single bird being 9 trout 2½ to 4 inches in length, and the largest fish 6 inches in length.

Regarding the land food of gulls, the report contains the following passage:—"We have made inquiries from numerous farmers in the district, and they are of opinion that the destruction of earth-worms, 'per se,' without an accompanying destruction of wire-worms and injurious beetles, is detrimental to agriculture. The examination of gulls following the plough during the winter shows that these birds take practically nothing but earth-worms. Two black-headed gulls shot in December contained over 50 earth-worms apiece, and two common gulls contained over 100 worms apiece, the only other food being a Dor beetle in one of the specimens. Wire-worms, beetles, craneflies (daddy-long-legs), and other insects were present in varying proportions, but the points of interest were the great scarcity of wire-worms. These were found in the black-headed only. Craneflies, or daddy-long-legs, on the other hand, were present in immense quantities, as many as 150 recognisable specimens in a single bird. The black-headed gull is supposed to be guilty of feeding on grain, and in Messrs Thorpe & Hope's report it is shown that 44 per cent. contained oats during the sowing season. Common gulls and herring gulls contained a considerable amount of grain. The destruction of cereals by the herring gull certainly seems a matter for investigation when 19.5 per cent., shot mostly at sea, contained cereals. . . . Mr Stavely, of Rothesay, describes the herring gull as sitting on the sheaves and feeding on oats. A specimen shot contained evidence to prove this. The herring gull would therefore appear to take grain at all seasons. . . . It takes very few earth-worms and practically no insect life, and undoubtedly on occasions it actually feeds on large quantities of growing wheat."

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr Armistead exhibited by means of the lantern a large number of fine pictures, lent by Dr Ward, illustrating chiefly the habits of the gull and other sea birds. The first series showed what had been found in the stomachs of

numerous gulls. The presence in one of them of a quantity of the May fly, or green drake, led him to remark that this insect is of great importance to fishing in lochs and rivers; and that many fishings have suffered severely through its destruction by the black-headed gull. The star fish, a number of which figured in the gulls' food-list, was characterised as very destructive of whelks and oysters, and working havoc on mussel beds. It seemed impossible that such a creature could penetrate a mussel shell; but it simply enveloped the mussel—took the whole thing inside him; the gastric juices did the rest; and the shell was ejected when the mussel had been absorbed. Wire-worms, he remarked, were not often found in the adult black-headed gull, but they were very common in the stomachs of their nestlings. A group of fish taken from one gull's stomach included one with a hook in its mouth and part of the angler's line attached. One black-headed gull was found to have fed almost exclusively on fresh water shell fish.

Cormorant and Heron.

Turning to the Cormorant, Mr Armistead observed that it was capable of taking 14 lbs. weight of fish in a day, and he did not often miss doing it. And often many of these fish were young salmon.

The Heron, of which some pictures were shown, was described as feeding almost as much on the land as in the water, but its depredations as a destructive bird are chiefly from the water. He took small rabbits, rats, and nestlings which he found on the river bank; but as a fish-catcher he excelled. The Heron on the watch, he pointed out, had a great reserve of neck to dart out when he observed his quarry; and the strike of a Heron was just about as swift as the flight of a shot from a gun.

Kingfisher.

A Kingfisher was shown on the watch, then capturing and swallowing a fish about as long as himself, and finally in a very self-satisfied attitude resting on a branch. One King-

fisher in the lecturer's experience had swallowed at a sitting nine minnows about two to three inches long.

OTTER AS FISHER.

A series of pictures showed the development of the trout from the egg to its full-grown state. The otter and its hunting habits was another subject of vivid illustration. Referring to a prevalent belief that the otter eats a piece out of the back of a fish and leaves it, Mr Armistead said it only did that when it was not very hungry and wanted only a tit-bit; when, in fact, he was killing for sport. A photograph showed him on a stone in mid-stream, holding down a fish with his claws and screwing off the head at one bite. Disturbed, possibly by the click of the camera, he was seen plunging under water, taking the fish with him.

WHAT A FISH SEES.

Many of the photographs, lent by Dr Ward, had been taken from under the water, looking upwards; and the lecturer pointed out the singular discovery that the surface of level, unbroken water acts as a mirror, so that the fish sees nothing above the water, but only what is beneath the surface and an inverted image of that. These under-water photographs presented a curious appearance. Thus of a gull swimming you saw only the legs and lower part of the body, and these reproduced as in a mirror, but upside down. And of a heron standing in the water among reeds you saw only the long thin legs, bearing a wonderfully close resemblance to the reeds, and an upward prolongation of the legs in the aqueous mirror.

DISCUSSION.

Dr Semple expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr Armistead for his able and instructive lecture, and also initiated an interesting discussion. He mentioned that when becalmed for some hours off Ailsa Craig in July last he had been struck by the almost entire absence of bird life, with which the island used to teem. He noted also the almost complete disappearance of guillimotes and puffins from Jura,

and of terns from Loch Craignish (an arm of the sea opening off the Sound of Jura). The tenant of Craignish island had told him that the gulls there fed on mice. He further mentioned an incident which he had observed in the fields. A flock of peewits were gathering worms. Every one was followed by a gull, and when a peewit caught a worm the gull pounced upon it. They tried it on also with the starlings, but the starlings shewed fight.

Mr Armistead said the diminution of sea-birds in one particular district could often be explained by the fact that the ground had become fouled by the presence of large numbers for some years, and they moved off to a fresh nesting-place, giving it a few years' rest. Another reason was that the food supply might be diminished. On Colvend shore, he mentioned, the cormorants had moved off from their old nesting-place, "The Dookers' Bing," and found a new and clean nesting-place at Balcary. In other districts colonies of sea-birds might have to go a long distance to find another suitable nesting-place. That there was a great increase in the number of sea-birds all over was clearly established.

Mr William Dickie said he had been informed that on some hill farms gulls attacked young lambs, and were now as much disliked by shepherds as the raven formerly was.

Dr Semple said he had seen them taking the young sheldrake.

Mr Armistead said these would be the Black-backed Gull.

Mr A. C. Penman said he had seen thirteen out of a brood of twenty-one young sheldrakes taken by gulls as they were crossing the water near the Scaur. The disappearance of the tern from Craignish he attributed to the murderous shooting of them by members of a yachting party.

Mr Armistead said at several places in the West Highlands instructions had been given to keepers to destroy these nesting birds on the islands of fresh-water lochs because they were ruining the fishing in the lochs; but the same reason would not apply to sea lochs.

Mr M. S. M'Kerrow, Burnock, said farmers used to believe that nothing but the carrion crow would eat flesh, but for many years the ordinary crow had become quite fond of

bits of lamb or any carrion that was lying about. They had always been suspicious of the gulls eating grain. He had never seen them on stooks, but they were blamed for feeding on fallen grain.

Mr Armistead said specimen stomachs which he had with him shewed conclusively that the gulls do take grain.

27th February, 1914.

Chairman—Mr S. Arnott, F.R.H.S., V.-P.

Weather and other Notes taken at Jardington during 1913.

By John Rutherford.

January.

The first two days of the year were very fine and mild; but taking the weather of the month as a whole it was very changeable and stormy. Saturday, the 11th, was an exceptionally stormy day, with high wind and drifting snow, quite a blizzard—about 6 inches of snow fell during the 24 hours. This was the heaviest snowfall of the year. The direction of the wind was variable; during the first week it was from the south and west; from the 8th till the end of the month it was principally from an easterly direction. There was very little sunshine.

The mean maximum temperature was 42 deg., which is a little above the average, and exactly the same as January, 1912. Highest maximum temperature in the screen (4 feet above the ground), 50 deg., on the 6th and 7th. Lowest maximum, 33 deg., on the 13th. Highest minimum, 44 deg., on the 7th. Lowest minimum, 12 deg., on the 13th. Lowest on the grass, 10 deg., on the 13th. There was 20 deg. of frost in the screen on the 13th and 15 deg. on the 14th. There was no other frost of any consequence. Temperature at or below 32 deg. in the screen on 18 days; do. do., on the grass on 22 days. Range of barometer was between 29.3 and 30.3 inches.

The snowdrop, that beautiful little unassuming flower, an emblem of purity, the first flower of the year, was hanging its head on the 2nd, and opened its corolla on the 8th. This was 10 days earlier than 1912.

February.

On the 4th, 5th, and 6th the weather was wet and stormy, with a rather high wind on the 6th; but taking the month as a whole, it was exceedingly mild. The fields continued fresh and green, and on a number of days the birds were singing cheerily. First heard the mavis on the 3rd. During the first 14 days the wind was mostly from the S.W. and N.W.; from the 14th till the 22nd it was from an easterly direction. During this time there was some frost, but not severe; the last 4 days were like spring. There was very little sunshine. No snow, no floods, and a light rainfall.

The highest maximum temperature was 54 deg., on the 26th. Lowest maximum, 42 deg., on the 1st. Highest minimum, 45 deg., on the 3rd. Lowest minimum, 25 deg., on the 22nd and 23rd. Lowest on the grass, 20 deg., on the 22nd. Temperature in the screen at or below 32 degrees on 10 days. Do. on the grass on 12 days. Range of barometer between 29.5 and 30.5 inches. The high barometric pressure of the month is worthy of special notice. The barometer stood at 30 in. and over on 18 days, the mean of which was 30.34 inches. In February, 1912, it just reached 30 inches on 4 days and 30.2 on 1 day.

Yellow Crocus came into bloom on the 12th; Hazel on the 13th; Lesser Celandine on the 22nd; Dog-Mercury first noticed on the 23rd; Tussilago on the 21st.

March.

With the exception of the first and last two days the weather of March generally was wet and stormy, with a south and S.W. wind. There was a deep barometric depression on the 18th, when the barometer fell from 29.7 to 28.7 in. within 24 hours. This was the only occasion during the year that the barometer was below 29 inches. On the preceding day there was 16 degrees of frost. Towards the end of the month the

wind was from the N.N.W. and E., when the fields soon lost their green appearance and looked quite grey and barren. There were snow showers on the 13th and a thin covering of snow on the 16th. Thunder was heard on the 12th and 19th. There was comparatively little frost, a heavy rainfall, and no March dust.

Highest maximum temperature, 58 deg., on the 29th. Lowest maximum, 42 deg., on the 17th. Highest minimum, 41 deg., on 28th and 29th. Lowest do., 21 deg., on the 17th. Lowest on grass, 16 deg., on 17th; at or below 32 deg. in the screen on 12 days; do. on the grass on 20 days. Range of barometer between 30.3 and 28.7.

Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil came into bloom on the 1st, Wood Anemone on the 20th, Primrose on the 24th, Dandelion on the 28th. Saw first Bat on the 29th.

APRIL.

The 1st was a fine spring morning, bright and cheery. Birds singing all round. This mixed up with a little colder weather and an E. wind continued till the 10th, when there was a fall of about 4 inches of snow, which went away in a few days. From the 10th till the end of the month there was a good deal of wet, stormy weather, with wind mostly from the S. and S.W. On the 26th the distant hills had a covering of snow. Vegetation made good progress, and by the end of the month there was a fair amount of grass. Corn sowing, which began on the 1st, had been kept back by the wet weather. There were medium floods on the Cluden on the 16th and 30th. Thunder was heard on the 17th.

Highest maximum temperature, 67 deg., on the 29th. Lowest maximum, 45 deg., on the 11th. Highest minimum, 46 deg., on the 9th. Lowest minimum, 28 deg., on the 1st. Lowest on the grass, 23 deg., on the 1st. At 32 degrees and under in the screen on 3 days; do. on the grass on 12 days. Range of barometer between 30.4 and 29.2 inches.

Sweet Violet in bloom on the 1st, Flowering Currant on the 1st, Jargonelle Pear on the 10th, Dog Violet on the 22nd, Sloe on the 26th, Cuckoo Flower on the 27th. Sandmartin first seen on the 12th, first Swallow on the 17th, Willow Wren on the 25th. Cuckoo first heard on the 30th.

May.

A fine May morning ushered in the "Merry Month," no frost and plenty of dew. From the 2nd till the 23rd there was a continuance of wet, cold, changeable weather, a good deal of thunder, with the wind mostly from an easterly direction. There were floods on the Cluden on the 7th and 9th. From the 23rd till the end of the month there was more genial weather, with a higher temperature and S.W. wind. There was a good growth of grass and every prospect of a heavy hay crop. A lot of potato planting (which could not be done in April through the wet) was done during the month. Turnip sowing began on the 16th.

Highest maximum temperature, 74 deg., on 30th. Lowest maximum, 49 deg., on the 6th. Highest minimum, 54 deg., on the 29th. Lowest minimum, 33 deg., on the 15th. At 32 degrees and under on the grass on 2 days; do. in the screen, none. Range of barometer between 30.4 and 29.5 inches.

Violets and Primroses very plentiful. Blenheim Apple came into bloom on the 1st, Wild Hyacinth on the 7th, Garden Strawberry on the 14th, Chestnut on the 21st, Hawthorn on the 22nd, Lilac on the 23rd. The Small White Butterfly first seen on the 26th; first Wasp on the 26th.

June.

This month came in with sunshine and shower. From the 5th till the 10th the weather was changeable, cold, wet, and stormy. From this on till the end of the month it was dryer and more seasonable. There was an exceptional vegetable growth; grass was abundant. Thunder was heard on several days. Turnips that were sown on the 16th of May were hoeing on the 18th.

Temperature about normal. Highest maximum, 78 deg., on the 17th. Lowest maximum, 54 deg., on the 19th. Highest minimum, 55 deg., on the 17th. Lowest minimum, 37 deg., on 1st. No frost. Rainfall slightly above the normal, but only about half that of 1912. Wind principally from the W. and S.W. Range of barometer between 30.4 and 29.5 inches.

Ox-Eye Daisy came into bloom on the 1st, Wild Rose on the 8th.

JULY.

This was a fine, dry, warm summer month, with variable wind. There was a small rainfall, and by the end of the month the grass on the knowes and light land was getting burned, and in many localities water for domestic purposes was getting short. Ryegrass and meadow crops were secured in fine condition with a minimum of labour. Corn that was sown on the 7th of April was ragging on the 5th. Cutting meadow hay began on the 5th. The 15th of this month is generally known as St. Swithen's Day. The well-known tradition—" That if it rain on that particular day it will rain on the 40 succeeding days; and should there be no rain on the 15th 40 dry days will follow "—I need hardly add, has been proved to be without foundation.

The temperature of the month was about normal. Highest maximum, 85 deg., on the 29th. Lowest maximum, 59 deg., on the 21st. Highest minimum, 57 deg., on several days. Lowest minimum, 41 deg., on the 23rd. No frost. Range of barometer between 30.4 and 29.9 inches. This was the only day during the month that the barometer was below 30 inches.

Hare Bell came into bloom on the 9th. Meadow Brown Butterfly first seen on the 7th.

AUGUST.

Fine dry summer weather continued throughout the month. Only 1.19 inches of rain fell, and more than the half of this amount, .57 in., fell on the 21st; this was not nearly sufficient for the land and crops. It was simply a surface watering; it revived the turnips and grass a little, but was too late for the corn. On all light soils the grass was quite withered up. On heavier land it was dry and sapless. Yet stock did very well on the dry grass, especially where they had plenty of water. The water supply in many districts was now getting very low. The wind was variable till the 19th, mostly from an easterly direction. This was followed by wind principally from the W. and S.W. Harvesting began

on the 22nd. Corn that was sown on the 7th of April shot on the 5th of July, was cut on the 28th of this month.

The temperature of the month was normal. Highest maximum, 82 deg., on the 29th. Lowest maximum, 63 deg., on the 21st. Highest minimum, 59 deg., on the 15th and 29th. Lowest minimum, 37 deg., on the 7th. Lowest on grass, 34 deg., on the 7th. Range of barometer between 30.4 and 29.8 inches.

Wasps were rather scarce, which is unusual, especially in a dry summer.

September.

Dry weather still continued. On the 12th and 13th over an inch of rain fell, and was followed by more on the 22nd. This welcome rain gave renewed life and freshness to grass and turnips, and where not too far gone put them right for the autumn. This rain only brought the surface drought to an end, as many springs were still dry, and in a great many places water for stock and domestic use was procured only with a lot of trouble. The wind was easterly for 20 days. It did not, however, bring the low temperature so often associated with our spring east winds. The weather was all that could be desired for the in-gathering of the harvest. Corn was a good crop on heavy soils. On light land it was considerably injured by the drought.

Highest maximum temperature, 73 deg., on the 7th and 28th. Lowest maximum, 57 deg., on the 13th. Highest minimum, 58 deg., on the 25th. Lowest minimum, 34 deg., on the 16th. Lowest on grass, 32 degrees on 3 days. Range of barometer between 30.5 and 29.4 inches.

Last Swallow seen on the 24th.

October.

The weather throughout the month was very mild, with the exception of the 13th and 29th, which were wet and stormy. The wind from the 11th was mostly from an easterly direction. 3.50 inches of rain fell, but most of the deeper springs continued dry at the end of the month. The Dumfries water supply from Lochrutton continued to be quite sufficient

as to quantity, but was contaminated with a great deal of decaying vegetable matter, which made it very objectionable.

Highest maximum temperature, 65 deg., on the 1st and 19th. Lowest maximum, 50 deg., on the 23rd and 24th. Highest minimum, 53 deg., on the 2nd and 18th. Lowest minimum, 31 deg., on the 21st. Lowest on the grass, 21 deg., on the 23rd. At 32 degrees and under in the shade on 3 days. Do. on the grass on 6 days. Range of the barometer between 30.3 and 29.2 inches.

NOVEMBER.

The weather during the month was very mild, except on the 1st and 17th, when it was rather stormy, with a high wind on the latter date. There was little frost, and the fields were fresh and green. Young cattle went out on the grass most of the day. Wind was principally from the W. and S.W.

Highest maximum temperature, 57 deg., on the 17th and 27th. Lowest maximum, 47 deg., on the 6th and 26th. Highest minimum, 50 deg., on the 28th. Lowest minimum, 25 deg., on the 21st. Lowest on the grass, 21 degrees. At 32 degrees and under in the screen on 4 days. Do. on the grass on 8 days. Range of barometer between 30.3 and 29.2 inches.

DECEMBER.

Till the 25th the weather of this month was also very mild for the time of the year. With the wind mostly from the N.W. and S.W., from the 26th it was more like winter, with a North and N.E. wind. There were snow showers on the 26th, and the distant hills had a covering of snow. There was a snap of pretty hard frost on the last three days.

Highest maximum temperature, 54 deg., on the 8th. Lowest, 32 deg., on the 31st. Highest minimum, 45 deg., on 3 days. Lowest, 16 deg., on the 31st. At 32 degrees and under in the shade on 13 days. Do. on the grass on 19 days. Range of barometer between 30.6 and 29.45 inches. The barometer registered the very high reading of 30.6 on four consecutive days from the 17th.

The uncertainty of the weather is one of the most familiar of facts; no reliance can be placed on former records or

statistics as to their being any guide in foretelling what the weather will be three days hence.

On looking back over the weather of the year 1913 as a whole: January stormy, with temperature above the normal. February very mild, a very wet spring, protracted summer drought, followed by an exceptionally mild autumn and winter. The summer, although dry, was not by any means a hot one. I gather from statistics where sunshine is recorded that the total hours of sunshine for the four months from June till September was below the average. During the year the temperature was in excess of the normal. This resulted almost entirely from the warmth of February and the last three months of the year. It has been found that on an average we get the coldest days of the year about the 22nd of January, about a month after the sun has reached its lowest altitude; and the warmest days of the year about the 22nd of July, just about a month after the sun has reached its highest altitude. I find the mean of the difference in temperature between the minimum temperature on the grass and the minimum temperature in the screen 4 feet above the ground for the 32 days following the longest and the shortest days in 1913, from the 22nd of June till the 22nd of July. The daily mean difference is 2.8 degrees, and from the 22nd of December till the 22nd of January it is 3.8 degrees, a daily mean difference of one degree.

There were no continued frosts during the year, no heavy falls of snow, no remarkably heavy gales of wind, and no very high floods.

The rainfall was just one inch below the mean of the last twenty years.

Flowers generally came into bloom a little later than in 1912, while the swallows stayed with us twelve days longer. The plants noted are those growing about the same place and under the same conditions from year to year. All notes (except where otherwise stated) refer to this immediate locality.

Since writing the foregoing I have, in *The English Mechanic* of the 6th inst., read a short report of a lecture by Sir Oliver Lodge to the Institute of Electrical Engineers, under the title of "The Electrification of the Atmosphere,"

in which he said that "he desired to experiment on changing the weather, and that meant experimenting on a very large scale. If the weather were conditioned by the electrification of the air, we ought to try artificial electrification. It would, of course, be expensive and difficult; but something was bound to happen if a trial were made; it might be a thunderstorm, bringing down rain. There were large tracts of the earth which would be better off for some control of the weather, and he ventured to offer one, possibly absurd, suggestion. The negative particles from the sun went to the Poles on account of the Terrestrial Magnetic field. Supposing that we interfered with that field by placing a large Section Copper Conductor for heavy currents like a girdle round the earth somewhere near the Poles, not to require too much copper. If the earth's interior were mainly iron, and its temperature were below the critical point, the permeability of the earth should be considerable, and a million amperes should do something. If there was no iron, or the temperature above the critical point, the million amperes would not do anything. But we might ascertain the facts by trying to magnetise the earth."

Had the foregoing suggestion not been made by such a high authority as Sir Oliver, I would have been inclined to use his own word concerning it, "absurd." Even should it be at all practicable to encircle the earth with a large section copper conductor, and to use a million ampere current on it, I fail to understand how the thunderstorm and rain could be localised, that is, how the rain could be made to come down just where it was required; also on large dry areas like the Sahara, or any other part where there was a severe drought, the air is perfectly dry, there is no aqueous vapour to form into clouds, and be brought down as rain by electrification.

RAINFALL IN 1913.

At Jardington, in the County of Kirkcudbright. Rain Gauge—Diameter of funnel, 5 inches; height of top above ground, 1 foot; height of top above sea level, 70 to 80 feet.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of days with ·01 or more recorded
	Inches.	Inches.	Date.	
January ...	4·60	·64	23	19
February ...	2·51	·79	3	11
March ...	4·43	·54	15	26
April	4·71	·94	15	21
May	4·48	·62	13	22
June	2·69	·56	2 and 19	17
July	·67	·26	6	8
August ...	1·19	·57	21	7
September ...	2·19	·97	13	10
October ...	3·50	·53	29	20
November ...	4·54	·62	2	24
December ...	2·83	·80	3	19
Total,	38·34			204

Rainfall Records for the Southern Counties for the Year 1913.

Compiled by Mr ANDREW WATT, Secretary to the Scottish Meteorological Society.

DUMFRIES[1]	H'ght Ft.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Langholm, Burnfoot	541	5·35	3·80	6·31	5·94	3·68	3·23	1·20	1·71	2·05	5·07	6·31	3·70	48·35
,, Ewes School	445	5·94	3·52	5·97	6·07	3·75	2·97	·95	2·20	2·00	5·90	6·25	3·15	48·67
,, Drove Road	270	5·43	3·81	6·23	5·99	3·14	2·93	1·08	2·56	2·50	5·10	7·06	2·92	48·75
Canonbie, Watch Hill House ..	230	3·75	2·50	4·20	4·46	2·75	2·67	1·06	2·74	1·87	4·33	5·22	2·62	38·17
,, Byreburnfoot	160	4·00	2·75	4·63	5·00	2·63	2·50	·03	2·63	1·88	4·38	5·13	2·63	38·79
,, Irvine House	200	4·39	3·02	5·10	5·85	3·29	2·78	1·18	3·02	2·14	5·04	6·20	3·39	45·40
Rigg	65	2·68	2·17	2·44	2·06	3·49	2·36	1·75	1·88	2·27	3·97	4·93	1·91	31·91
Eskdalemuir Observatory	778	4·49	4·76	7·60	6·51	4·14	2·97	·99	2·35	2·50	4·46	6·73	5·55	53·05
Moffat, Hope Lodge	450	5·18	3·07	6·24	4·99	3·42	6·17	1·00	1·87	1·91	4·42	5·31	3·24	46·82
,, Auchen Castle	500	5·55	4·05	6·94	5·72	3 91	3·65	·80	2·02	2·67	4·61	6·81	4·19	50·92
,, Craigielands	331	7·71	4·54	6·93	7·07	3·83	3·23	·69	1·75	2·57	4·67	7·05	4·71	54·75
Beattock, Kinnelhead	820	5·05	5·60	8·81	7·32	4·43	3·57	·88	1·87	2·59	5·27	8·07	5·33	58·79
Lockerbie, Castle Milk	199	5·18	2·27	4·82	4·03	3·31	3·09	·97	1·44	2·97	3·80	4 83	2·43	39·14
Lochmaben, Esthwaite	166	4·52	2 36	3·91	4·38	3·75	2·66	·81	1·25	2·27	3·55	4·91	2·55	36·92
Dalton, Kirkwood	245	3·94	2·57	4·70	4·37	4·10	3·36	1·19	1·68	3·26	3·95	5·46	2·51	41·09
Ecclefechan, Knockhill	170	3·28	1·89	3·15	3·67	3·40	2·69	1·12	1·81	2·48	3·05	5·03	2·09	33·66
Hoddam Castle	150	3·23	2 12	4·05	3·88	3·32	2·77	1·01	1·82	2·67	3·16	5·22	2·35	35·60
Dalton, Whitecroft	240	1·90	1·22	2·11	2·41	2·60	3·00	1·14	1·60	3·09	3·59	5·06	2·12	29·84
Comlongon Castle	68	2·61	2·45	4·27	3·94	3·52	3·20	·74	1·40	2·20	3·29	4·69	2·36	34·67
Dumfries, Crichton Inst.	155	4·11	1·85	3·40	4·15	4·07	2·55	·57	1·16	2·30	3·08	4·14	1 77	33·15
Drumlanrig Castle	191	5·59	3·71	6·14	5·10	5·50	3·12	·71	1·25	2·27	3·06	6·27	4·32	47 04
Moniaive, Glencrosh	350	6·35	3·60	5·44	5·21	5·70	3·14	·85	2·01	3·28	4·74	6·16	4·45	50·93
,, Maxwelton House ..	400	6·53	3·95	5·26	5·27	5·44	2·78	·83	1·93	3·20	3·59	6·00	4·09	48·87
,, Jarbruck	350	7·60	4·05	6·11	5·99	6·37	3·13	1·02	2·17	3·68	4·42	6·38	4·34	55·26

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.	H'ght Ft.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Jardington	79	4·60	2·51	4·43	4·71	4·48	2·69	·67	1·19	2·19	3·50	4·54	2·83	38·34
Lincluden House	60	5·23	2·58	4·55	5·07	4·38	2·70	·74	1·23	2·20	3·62	4·95	3·03	40·28
Cargen	80	6·19	3 02	5·77	6·02	4·88	3·16	·63	1·65	3·00	3·87	5·82	3·37	47·38
Lochrutton	273	5·40	2·68	5·02	5·26	4·85	3·02	·88	1·58	2·66	3·43	5·05	3·30	43·13
Arbigland	50	3 32	2·44	3·85	4·01	3·34	3·25	·82	1·85	2·75	2·71	4·45	..	..
Auchencairn, Torr	50	6·00	2·94	5·20	4·27	4·16	2·93	1·04	2·44	4·02	2·89	5·71	3·39	44·99
Glenlair	250	8·41	3·57	6·19	5·15	5 23	3·15	1·07	1·79	3·49	3·63	6·76	4·76	53·20
Twynholm, Barwhinnock	300	6·78	2·53	4·77	4·41	4·39	2·90	1·17	2·24	3·46	3 72	5·04	3·93	45·34
Dalbeattie, Little Richorn	54	6·16	2·40	5·04	4·37	4·14	3·08	·86	2·32	3·36	3·29	4·89	2·67	42·58
,, Kirkennan	30	6·93	3·03	5·46	4·67	4·52	3·36	·93	2·34	3·32	3 12	5·20	3·17	46·05
Monybuie..	..	6·63	3·60	5·60	4·82	5 01	2·81	1·00	1·97	3·43	3·75	6·39	4·25	49·26
Kirkcudbright, Balmae	150	4·43	2·02	3·74	2·83	3 97	1·62	·89	1·23	2·85	2·60	4·23	3·99	34·40
,, St. Mary's Isle ..	20	7·32	2·33	3·10	3·59	4·56	2·28	·91	1·92	3·08	2·94	5·41	3·13	40·57
Gatehouse, Cally	120	7·99	2·06	4·99	3·77	5·01	2·79	·87	1·80	3·21	3·33	5·96	3·76	45·54
Creetown, Cassencary	50	7·23	1·58	4·54	3·44	3·54	1·99	·82	1·30	3·35	3 22	5·14	3·23	39·38
Palnure, Bargaly	..	6·56	2·22	5·78	3·84	4·79	4·08	·85	1·77	3·93	3·64	5·17	4·59	47·22
Dalry, Glendarroch	192	8·15	4·65	5·94	5·10	5·29	3·52	·64	1·99	3·61	4·32	8·32	5·19	56·72
,, Clenerie	850	8·07	5·92	6·86	6·52	5·80	5·32	1·21	2·72	3·51	5·21	12·21	8·32	71·67
,, The Old Garroch	448	8·39	5·58	6·77	5·50	5·57	4·41	·91	2·20	4·09	4·34	10·21	7·46	65·43
Carsphairn, Shiel	850	9·49	6·19	8·45	7·32	4·89	5·18	1·26	2·39	4·06	5·50	12·69	8·63	76·05
,, Knockgray	641	7·93	4·71	7·15	5·37	5 04	3·91	1·08	1·96	3·06	4·40	9·46	5·26	59·33
Glenhead of Trool	320	11·00	5·00	5·00	6·00	7·00	3·70	·75	2·50	5·60	6·30	9·20	6·00	68·05
WIGTOWN.														
Loch Ryan Lighthouse . ..	46	4·92	1·96	3·26	3·03	3·74	3·44	1·54	1·45	2 82	2·46	4·64	3 97	37·23
Corsewall ,, ...	112	5·56	1·68	3·91	3·33	3·73	[2·77]		·83	3·70	2·71	5·14	4·78	38·14
Mull of Galloway Lighthouse ..	327	3·12	·98	2·43	2·16	2 28	1·32	·73	·64	2·38	1·63	3·42	2·18	23·27
Galloway House	20	4·96	1·79	4·39	2·73	2·56	1·60	·89	1·37	3·07	2·84	4·60	3·03	33·83
Whithorn	207	4 95	2·70	5·39	2 71	3·04	1·99	1·32	1·95	2·92	2·46	6·64	4·02	40·09
,, Cutroach	120	4·12	1·89	5·05	2·58	2·59	2·04	1·16	1·64	2·97	2·66	6·22	3·36	36·28
Logan House	80	4·38	1·35	3·62	3·31	3·44	2·08	·99	1·17	3·91	3·06	5·17	3·71	36·19
Ardwell House	107	4·31	1·29	3·37	3·13	3·63	1·75	·59	1·59	3·21	3·06	5·40	3·89	35·22
Glenluce, Crews	218	4·88	1·28	4·08	2·60	3·04	1·92	1·18	1·54	3 07	2·66	5·68	3·85	35 78
Lochnaw Castle ..	230	6·12	1·46	3·51	4·13	4·11	2·66	1·06	1·53	3·15	2·82	4·73	4·04	39·32

Astronomical Notes for 1913.

By JOHN RUTHERFORD of Jardington.

There were three partial eclipses of the sun, and two total eclipses of the moon, all invisible here. There is not much to record in connection with the Planets of our system during the year. Our neighbour "Mars," during the later months was in a conspicuous position in the sky near to "Castor and Pollux," in Gemini; "Neptune" was in the same constellation in December; "Saturn" was in the adjoining constellation "Taurus," although the earth is at present moving away from this planet, and Saturn is becoming fainter. The ring system is well open and there is good opportunity for its observation.

Six Comets were discovered during the year (all telescopic) :—

The first, 1913a, was discovered by M. A. Schaumasse, of Nice Observatory, on the morning of the 7th of May, near Delta, "Delphini." It was about the 10th magnitude, a faint nebulous object, without any sign of a tail.

1913b was discovered by the Rev. J. H. Metcalf, Winchester, Massachusetts, on the 2nd of September, in the constellation "Auriga." It was about the 10th magnitude.

1913c was discovered by —. Neujmin, Pulkova Observatory, St Petersburg, on the 6th of September, in the constellation "Pisces," about the 10th magnitude.

1913d, the fourth Comet of the year, was discovered by M. Delavan, assistant at the La Plata Observatory, Argentine Republic, on the 27th of September, in the constellation "Aquarius," about 10th magnitude. It increased in brightness until it could be seen with a field glass. This turned out to be "Westphal's Comet," which has a period of 61 years. It was a conspicuous object to the naked eye in 1852.

The fifth Comet (e) was discovered on the 23rd of October by Herr Zinner, assistant at Bamberg Observatory, Bavaria. It was in the constellation "Aquila." I believe this turned out to be Giacobini's short period comet, which was originally discovered in 1900.

Comet (f) was discovered by M. Delavan, in the constellation " Cetus " on December 18th. As this comet will not pass perihelion until the end of October, 1914, it is quite possible that it may develop into a brilliant spectacular object.

Dumfries: Its Burghal Origin.*

By George Neilson, LL.D.

The difficulty about the generality of great subjects is to strike the road that leads to the heart of them. Most of us only manage to find paths that meander in and about after a labyrinthine fashion which does not enable the adequate ground plan to be sketched after we come out. So has it been, so probably it will for a while still be, with the remarkable historic phenomenon called feudalism—an institution of foreign growth, but developed by home cultivation; military in all essentials, yet the basis of the real settled civil government of the country; a foundation of remorseless force, on which there rose a stately structure of peace, commerce, and civic freedom. Truly feudalism as we see it in Britain, still more as we see it in North Britain, is a mass of paradoxes. It was the moral of Samson's riddle over again. Out of the eater came forth meat, out of the strong came forth sweetness—although in old Scotland, as in Judea, it was the carcase rather than the live power which manifested the rich maturity of the scarcely expected product.

Based on an organisation for warlike purposes, feudalism went out from the army into the land. The soldier's pay was in his fief. The fief was connected on the one hand closely—most closely—with the system of national or dynastic defence; on the other it touched no less closely the inland administration. It was a little solar system of which the crown was the sun, but which had in every county its planets, each with revolving satellites; and sometimes the units grouped themselves in constellations known only to

* This contribution is reprinted by favour of the Editor, from *The Dumfries and Galloway Standard*, May 24th, 1899, *et seq.*

the astronomy of man—those star masses of freedom-seeking citizens who made in those far-off days the burghs in which there germinated the promise of so much human hope and glory, of so much material, mental, social, and political advance. If we would understand history aright we must get to see how out of Norman conquest, with all its tyrannous violence and blood, there not only sprang public order but also conditions which fostered that popular spirit with which it seemed at first so little compatible. In short, the story of the burghs is the real study of history; it is a chapter of record perhaps more priceless than the story of parliament, for it lies nearer the vitals of social existence, and its formative influence—the most conspicuous organic feature visible in parliamentary institutions—has had an even wider range.

What has Dumfriesshire to contribute towards the understanding or illustration of Scottish feudalism? What traces of the first rough working, of the rapidly-evolved modification, and of the manifold ultimate forces of what is styled the feudal system? What early footprints of its fateful progress can we find in the records of our county, its territorial divisions, and its burghs? Its tenures, do they tell anything of military service in its older forms? To what ages severally belong its burghal foundations? How comes it that Dumfries itself so clearly ante-dates the other corporations? These be hard questions, and the desultory contributions here offered are but fragments towards the answers.

On the threshold faces us the need to come to some understanding with the word "burgh." A royal burgh at an early period often combined the several qualities (1) of being on crown lands, (2) of possessing a royal castle (or rather *castellum*), (3) of being a county town, and (4) of exercising its jurisdiction over very wide bounds—sometimes those of the county. In the evidences for the fourth of these Dumfries compares disadvantageously with some other early burghs, such as Rutherglen, Elgin, Ayr, and even Wigtown. In the other three it conforms to the best types, and suggests comparison with Lanark, which, like Dumfries, is said to

have been "erectit in ane brugh royall" by that energetic emissary of feudalism, King William the Lion.

There are extremely interesting differences between the far side of the Forth and the near side. The old Scotland, the Scotland of the earliest incipient feudalism of Malcolm Canmore and the devout Queen Margaret, lay on the north; the old earldoms, bishoprics, thanedoms, and even burghs, were there too. The feudal settlement of the west half of southern Scotland came late. Let us see what we can make of it so far as three shires and three shire towns—Lanark, Ayr, and Dumfries—are concerned. If we find repeated traces in them all of elements of origin demonstrable as having lain close about the roots of other county-burghs, we may awake to a new sense of the constitutional importance of the history of Dumfries. One of the greatest legal and institutional historians of our day observed some years ago, that in order to understand the bearings of national movements in early times it is necessary to have a minute acquaintance with the detailed local story of at least one particular district. Those who concern themselves with the chronicle of Dumfries, therefore, may hope to find in it some reflection, however restricted, of the whole great picture of the Scottish past in which it has an appreciable share.

At the time of David I.'s accession to the Scottish throne what shall we say was the condition of the territories from the Clyde and the Annan to the sea? Strathclyde, Strathgryfe, Cunningham, Kyle, Carrick, the Rhins, the Farinnes, the Desnes, Strath Nith, Strath Annan, the indefinitely overlapping region of Galloway—the accent of the Celt is on their very names, Cunningham (Cunigam) perhaps, and only perhaps, excepted. It was in David's time that a Norman settlement effectually began. Rutherglen is the first royal burgh we hear of existing in the south-west in that reign. Of its associations feudally five facts are to be marked. It had a royal castle; it was crown property; it had a wide subject area embracing in substance what is now known as the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire. That subject area explains how in 1221 the *castellaria* or castellany of Rutherglen, no doubt with a rental of its own, was part of

the Queen of Scotland's dowry. Correctly or incorrectly, to round off our list of five points notable, there is even mention of a shire of Rutherglen. Glasgow in David's day was a poor little village honoured as containing the tomb of St. Mungo, but as yet within the toll-bounds and under the thumb of Rutherglen. From Rutherglen to Carlisle, between them and the firths of Clyde and Solway, there seem to have been no royal burghs. Carlisle was virtually David's capital: there latterly he lived, and there he died —facts typifying the southern motive power so active then. It was from Norman England that the great feudal movement of the twelfth century proceeded.

The "sair sanct" passed away; Malcolm the Maiden followed him. It is not till after William the Lion's accession that we find the conclusive *mens burgus* of a king applied to the town of Lanark. There are different characteristics here from those of Rutherglen. The subject area of the burgh (in after times at least) is small. There is, however, a royal castle, of which the mote-like mound remains; subject to the castle is a large part of Lanarkshire, which we may reckon as coterminous with the Upper Ward. Lanark, like Rutherglen, is a castellany; and many a baron or knight of the shire holds his land by castleward.

Ayr, again, is still more absolutely William the Lion's creation. In 1197 there was made, the Melrose chronicle tells, the *Novum opidum* between Doon and Ayr. King William called it his *Novum Castellum*, and by charter dated between 1202 and 1207, declared that "at his new castle upon Are he had made a burgh," with extensive toll and trade jurisdictions as far east as Loudonhill, as far south as Lachtalpin in Wigtownshire, bounds which were the limits of the great wild shire vaguely counted part of the Galloway of early history. As a castellany it accompanied those of Lanark and Rutherglen in the warrandice of the dowry of Alexander II.'s bride.

Circuitously we reach Dumfries, not needing to tarry either at Wigtown or Kirkcudbright by the way, as to all seeming these were not burghs yet. If Lord Hailes concluded wisely that the castle at Ayr was put up to restrain

Galloway, we may speculate with equal reason that the castles of Lanark and Dumfries had the same object. First in William the Lion's charters does there emerge mention of both, and the same general argument of cause applies to each. If Lanark has a castlehill, Dumfries is still better furnished with the material vouchers of a military past, having both Mote and Castledykes, to say nothing of the adjacent Mote of Troqueer. If baronies of Lanarkshire held by castleguard, so did baronies of Dumfriesshire; if judges of Galloway are recorded to have sat at Lanark, so they did at Dumfries; if Lanark is a county town, so is Dumfries; if events made the one famous as a military centre, the same fact is clear of the other; and if speculation is equally needed for the origins of both, one might with some force contend that Ayr is a legitimate example to appeal to—an example of the founding of a burgh at a particular time and under conditions which may be assumed to have been much alike in all the fringes of Galloway.

Suppose, then, that Ayr is the best key we can use, what doors unlock themselves? The irreducible minimum of certainty is that there William the Lion builds a new castle, and that that produces a new burgh. It has been argued that a new castle implies an old one. But no proof of such an earlier castle exists, and the verbal argument by itself is worthless. When Sweetheart Abbey was built it was called, and has ever since been called, the New Abbey. Did that infer that an abbey was there before? When Robert Curthose in 1080 built the New Castle upon Tyne did that mean there was a previous fortress? Not so. Who will say there was an older castle of Ayr must bring us different proofs, and no such proofs have ever been advanced. Ayr historically was the creation of William the Lion, and its dominating purpose was evidently military. We may fitly reckon it a garrison town.

Of the beginnings of Lanark we have no chronicle. William the Lion was often there, and the county tenures shew that its castle was maintained by contributions from the baronies. The history of the institution known as castle-ward appears to be, that at first the barons in turn had to

send knights to serve as guards in the castle for 40 days each year, a duty subsequently commuted to a payment of 20s a year. There is charter reason for believing that such commutations were already made by the year 1221 in some cases. The necessity of personal attendance of knights for castle duty annually is believed to have been a weighty influence in the development of the little towns which grew up at the foot of the castle rampart or within the encircling ditch of its wide base-court. If William the Lion or his brother Malcolm the Maiden, who was a gallant fellow despite the feminine epithet, made the castle—the mote-mound crowned with a fortress dwelling, doubtless not very magnificent at first—the burgh-town was a natural sequence as likely to be royally encouraged from military considerations as from the broader ends of national policy. It secured so much the better the supply of stores for the garrison; it increased the resources in point of arms and men; and it tended to the promotion of agriculture, reclaiming from the waste acre upon acre, with every toft which found its burgess occupant. The land was the king's too, its rental was increased thus, and the town was a burgh of the king's. Such was the story of Ayr; such, it is scarcely possible to doubt, had been the earlier tale of Lanark. And now we reach Dumfries.

The fates of Strath Nith as a province are not unravelled. We do not know how the property at Dumfries came to be the King's, but certainly under William the Lion the King's it was. However this may have happened, it is the fact which is of chief account. Perhaps the local and national circumstances of the time may aid us in the attempt to grasp the complex whole. Dumfries was reckoned in the twelfth century and later as in Galloway; and Galloway in the latter part of the twelfth century was a very lively place. Time after time the Kings of Scotland—aye, and at least one King of England—had tackled the project of its subjugation; but in spite of "scutage of Galloway" in the southern realm, and invasion and fortress building by the northern Kings, the moorland heights of Criffel and Cairnsmoor and Merrick were as hard to girdle with a permanent

Norman civilisation as were the slopes of Snowdon in Wales, where a kindred landscape and a kindred race and a kindred fierceness of courage and tribal sentiment long made conquest a devout hope of which realisation was far remote. Yet Malcolm IV. made good headway after three expeditions against these, his sturdy but intractable subjects. Forts were put up amongst them, most probably, as has been elsewhere[1] shewn, those Motes which are so curiously important in the archæological remains of the south-west. The plantation of these forts was accompanied by the settlement of Anglo-Norman families, at once garrisons and colonists. It may well be that the original castle of Dumfries was one of Malcolm's forts, and that the Mote of Troqueer, at the other side of a ford of the river, was the first little strength of the series by which the Norman grip of the province was sought to be maintained.

It is, however, in the highest degree significant that on the outbreak of war in 1173 with Henry II. William should be so carefully, and with such minute circumstance, described as holding by himself and his vassals the castles of Stirling, Edinburgh, Jedburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Lauder, Annan, and Lochmaben, while there is no mention of either Lanark or Dumfries. The inference is that these places were either unfortified or of no note as strengths, and were not yet established (on any permanent footing at anyrate) as royal castles. The Norman hold on Galloway was eminently precarious. After William the Lion's capture by the English in 1174 the men of Galloway who had followed his banner in the expedition returned home in a mood of determined hostility to the intrusive Englishmen and Normans who had set themselves down in the province. "Uchtred, the son of Fergus, and Gilbert, his brother," we are told by an ancient historian, "when they heard that their lord the King of Scots was taken, at once returned with their Galwegians into their own parts, and immediately expelled from Galloway all the bailies and guards whom the King of Scotland had set over them; all the Englishmen and

[1] *Scottish Review*, October, 1898, pp. 209-238.

French whom they could lay hold of they slew; and all the strongholds and *castella* which the King of Scotland had fortified in their land they besieged, captured, and destroyed, slaughtering all they found within."[2] Celtic fury burst forth at extreme heat. A Scots historian[3] records the wicked and merciless slaughter of French and English men, and the very great and very pitiful persecution of the English, stopping at no cruelty, and appeasable by no ransom. To this period, it seems to me, we may attribute a new castle, which came in place of an old castlestead, and to this time also we must look for the foundation of the burgh of Dumfries—the occasion of the burghal *status* to whatever in the shape of village may have already existed there.

Those disturbances were not all external, Gilbert and Uchtred fell out between themselves, and Uchtred was inhumanly mutilated at his brother's instigation, dying very shortly afterwards in consequence. Meanwhile the game of intrigue was afoot. Henry II. was eager to bring the lords of Galloway directly under his sovereignty. Gilbert was eager to throw off his allegiance to the King of Scotland, and probably anticipated that by becoming the vassal of Henry he might effect his first purpose, trusting to the chapter of chances for securing ultimately an absolute independence. William's captivity, of course, facilitated such a hope; but the proposals did not come to the desired issue. In 1175, as one of the conditions of liberation, William with his nobles did homage to Henry at York—homage to the English Crown for the whole realm of Scotland. The first of his enterprises after his release was to make war upon Gilbert. To do this he had the express permission of the feudal over-lord of Scotland, Henry II.,[4] or rather perhaps we should say he received Henry's command, for Gilbert was now as much Henry's rebel as William's. Accordingly, William led an army into Galloway,[5] with the result that the ferocious Gilbert submitted,

2 Palgrave's *Documents*, p. 80, also Benedict, i., 67.
3 Fordun *Annals*, ch. xi.
4 Benedict, i., 99.
5 Fordun *Annals*, ch. 14.

and in 1176 was conducted by William to Henry's court at Feckenham, in Worcestershire. There, for a promise of £1000, he made his peace, and did homage to the English King against all men (that is, without any reservation in favour of William), and so returned, if not quite independent, at anyrate freer and more defiant than ever before of the King of Scotland, and cherishing a deadly hostility against the Anglo-Normans, the *alienigenæ* who had been planted in the province, and whom he proceeded to expel or exterminate.[6]

Gilbert evidently nourished an undying hatred of those Norman influences which King William represented. Repeatedly the hordes of Gallovidians broke into the more civilised region which lay eastward of their borders. Significant is the name given to Gilbert by a contemporary annalist—"the enemy of the King of Scotland, his lord."[7] Racial antagonism interprets for us this keenness of feud. "The fortified towns and burghs of Scotland are well known," wrote William of Newburgh, "to be inhabited by Englishmen." Anglo-Normans were the garrison-colonists of the feudal settlement, and it was no wonder that the dispossessed Celt avenged himself when he could upon his evictor. On the other hand, it was the plainest dictate of policy—nay, shall we not say of grim necessity in the face of the barbarian danger?—to strengthen and develop where it might be those little fortress-towns where the English dwelt, dreaded by the Celt, and returning (as we shall see at Dumfries) his hatred with a contemptuous animosity no less intense. From 1174 until 1185 Gilbert gave William little peace. History tells specifically of William's offensive proceedings: it leaves to inference the defensive measures adopted by him along what may be called the Celtic line, the borderland of Galloway. Gilbert had in a limited measure probably the goodwill of Henry behind him. It suited Henry that the King of Scotland should have subjects too powerful, and should feel the thorn

6 Benedict, i., 126.

7 Benedict, i., 336.

in his side. In Henry's absence on the continent in 1184, William collected an army, and was on the point of advancing against Gilbert when the news of the English monarch's return stopped the purpose. William disbanded his army.[8] In January, 1185, Gilbert died, and the rival claims of Roland, the son of Uchtred, and Duncan, the son of Gilbert, made Galloway the scene of a very fierce civil war, culminating in a bloody battle and leaving Roland victorious. At this stage of the story of Galloway it is well to interject the early charters of Dumfries, with a view to approaching more nearly than has yet been done their dates, and thus reaching conclusions on the historical bearings of the deeds.

1. When William the Lion confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow certain rights of teinds, his writ was granted at Dumfries (*apud Dunfrez*), and the witnesses were:—

Richard de Moreville, constable.
Walter fitz Alan, steward.
Walter Olif[ard].
Robert de Quinci.
William de Vetripont.

This list is decisive on one point: the deed cannot have been later than 1177, the year in which Walter the Steward died. This is probably the oldest documentary mention of Dumfries in connection with royalty.[9] There is no word, however, implying a burgh. Conceivably enough, we have

[8] Benedict, i., 313.

[9] Perhaps the earliest mention of Dumfries in any connection is in a charter granted there by Radulf or Ranulf, the son of Dunegal, to the Hospital of St. Peter of York. "R. son of Dunegal grants them of his heritage in Dronfres two bovates free of all custom and service.

Witnesses Gilchrist son of Brun.
Gilendonrut Bretnach.
Gilcomgal MacGilblaan.
Udard son of Uttu.
Waldev son of Gilchrist.

And many others. At Dronfres." (Bain's *Cal.*, ii., 1606.) The granter flourished in the middle of the twelfth century under King David and King Malcolm IV. It would be hazardous to offer a particular date, for the witnesses, evidently local Celts, are not public persons whose careers and obiits are recorded.

here a vestige of William's Galloway campaign and embassy in 1175 and 1176.

2. Of very exceptional note is a charter granted by King William at Gretna :—

"William King of Scots grants [to the hospital of St. Peter of York] 2½ carucates in the territory of Dumfries and Kulenach [Conheath] in frank almoigne and freedom from toll and custom for all their men dwelling there except traders.. Witnesses :

Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1174-1199).
Richard de Moreville, constable (died 1189).
Robert the Chaplain.
Robert de Quynci.
Hugh de Sigillo [made Chancellor 1188] and Richard de Prebenda, his (the King's) clerks.
Robert de Bruys.
Alan fitz Walter [Steward 1177-1204].
Rolland fitz Uchtred.
Walter de Berkley, Chamberlain [after 1180].
William de Lyndsee.

At Gretenhou."[10]

Leaving for later treatment the proposal of a more definite date, it seems clear that this deed must lie between 1180 and 1188. The gift to St. Peter's hospital is probably due to St. Peter's being the cathedral church of York, to which for long Galloway was a subject see. Besides, in that church in 1175 the homage of Scotland was done to Henry II.

3. King William granted to the church of Glasgow[11] that toft at Dumfries which is between the old castlestead (*vetus castellarium*) and the church, viz., from the castlestead to the cemetery of the church. The witnesses were :—

David, "my brother."
Abbat E[rnald] of Melrose [made abbot of Rievaux 1189].
Richard de Morville, constable.
Walter de Berkeley, chamberlain.
Philip de Valun.

[10] Bain's *Cal.*, ii., 1606.
[11] *Reg. Glas.*, p. 42.

These names, as in No. 3, restrict the date within 1180-1189. The implication that the old castlestead proves the existence of a new castle does not rest merely on this allusion, but on the subsequent continuous references to the actual castle, which presumably occupied a fresh site, possibly not far from the original one.[11a]

4. King William also[12] confirmed to the Abbey of Kelso the church of Dumfries, with lands and tithes and all oblations, and the chapel of St. Thomas in that burgh, and the toft to that chapel belonging, with five acres of land, "which to said church and chapel," said the King, "in free almoigne I gave, and by Philip de Valoniis caused to be delivered to them, with all the just pertinents of said church, so that it shall not be lawful to anyone to alienate that church or chapel, or their rents or benefices, from the church work (*ab operatione ecclesie*) of Kelso and the uses of the brethren." Witnesses :—

J[ocelyn], bishop of Glasgow (1174-99).
H[ugh], bishop of St. Andrews (1183-1188).
J[ohn], bishop of Dunkeld (1183-1203).
M[atthew], bishop of Aberdeen (1172-99).
H[enry], abbot of St. Thomas (Arbroath), (1178-1201).
Earl Duncan (-1204).
Philip de Valoniis.
William de Lyndesie.

This gift, which was made at Dumfries (*apud Dunfres*), is by its witnesses limited between the year 1183 and 1188.[13]

Strong presumptions arise from this donation to Kelso that William had himself been the founder and builder, or rebuilder, of the church of Dumfries. When its rents were

[11a] Since this was written (1899) I have satisfied myself that the *vetus castellarium* was the mote of which about one-third still overhangs the road on the left bank of the Nith at Castledykes. It is within the grounds of Castledykes, and is known as Paradise. The subject has been dealt with by me in a Rhind lecture not yet published (October, 1913).

[12] *Liber de Kelso*, 317.

[13] Compare list of witnesses in deed by Malcolm, Earl of Athole, in *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, i., 387.

thus conveyed as an endowment of the brethren and the kirk wark of Kelso Abbey—a grant afterwards confirmed by the Bishop of Glasgow, because Dumfries was in his diocese—it is at least evident that church, chapel, toft lands, and tithes were the king's to give; and as Dumfries church is never mentioned before, it will be for those—if there be any—who say that it was not new to shew their reasons.

Returning once more to chronicle, can we discover anything there that will help to determine the period of all or any of these three charters—2, 3, and 4? It seems certain that we can. In the end of May, 1186, Henry II. held a great Council at Oxford. William the Lion was there with many of his nobles. With him were Jocelyn, bishop of Glasgow, and Ernald, abbot of Melrose. Part of the business done was an arrangement for his marriage with Ermengard. Nor was that the only stroke of policy that Henry achieved. When the Scotsmen left the court it was with commands from Henry to make war upon Roland, and compel him to "stand to right" in the king's court for breach of fealty in his unauthorised seizure of his uncle Gilbert's lands. So soon as Roland got wind of this he mustered an army of horse and foot, blocked as far as he could the approaches to Galloway, and placed across the roads trees cut through the middle. This was a familiar military expedient of the period both in England and Ireland, and was known as "plashing" the ways. Henry with a great army marched to Carlisle. Arrived there, he despatched King William and his brother Earl David to bring Roland to his presence. At first Roland would not go; whereupon Henry sent King William and Earl David back to him with Hugh, bishop of Durham, and Ranulf de Glanvil, the great justiciar, who had been one of William's captors in 1174. The second embassage succeeded. In July or August, 1186, Roland went to Carlisle, and there, by command of William, swore fealty to Henry "against all men." And William swore, and David swore, and all the earls and barons of Scotland swore, says the chronicle,[14]

[14] Benedict, i., 349.

that if Roland did not keep his word they would "confound the said Roland until he did satisfaction to the lord King of England." Besides, Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow, promised on the Word of Truth, and on the relics of the saints, that if Roland broke faith he would launch against him the thunders of excommunication.

If the list of distinguished persons occurring in this narrative from the chronicles (covering the time from the end of May, 1186, till the beginning of August in the same year) be now compared with the names in the three Dumfries charters, not only do we find the King, Bishop Jocelyn, Roland, Earl David, and Abbot Ernald present as witnesses, but in the Gretna charter Roland appears actually in the train of William at Gretna, where there was the famous ford of Sulwath, or Solway, the direct road to and from Carlisle. Hence it seems exceedingly probable that these charters may with confidence be referred to July or August, 1186.[15] And thus to 1186 will be assigned the earliest attribution to it of the character of a burgh. It is called a burgh in one of the three charters; another of them by its allusion to the *old* castlestead implies the recent erection of a new castle; besides the church of St. Michael, most likely a recent erection, there is a chapel to Thomas

[15] This was the period, it must be remembered, of the long quarrel over the bishopric of St. Andrews between Hugh, King William's chaplain, who was the royal nominee, and John, surnamed the Scot, nominee of the chapter of St. Andrews, the latter being supported by the Pope. A sort of reconciliation was effected in 1183 by which Hugh got the St. Andrews see and John that of Dunkeld. The controversy, however, was not finally settled by this compromise. In July, 1186, both prelates were in Scotland (Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, ii., 262-5), although summons was being issued for their appearance immediately at the Roman court. Later in the year Hugh was suspended and excommunicated (*ibid.*, 265) by the very bishop of Glasgow who heads the list of witnesses to the foregoing charter, No. 4, to which the rival bishops are also both attestants. Hugh went to Rome and never returned, dying in 1188. Thus 1183 is the earliest possible, 1186 the latest possible date. The persuasions for preferably connecting the deed with the episodes of 1186 are therefore in full harmony with chronological conditions.

of Canterbury, killed in 1170, whose most famous memorial in Scotland was Arbroath Abbey, founded by William in 1178. There was soon another chapel, if it was not already existing in 1186. It was in the castle,[16] as we learn from a litigation dating about the year 1200. Most likely it was that chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and commonly called the "Castledikis," of which we still hear in the sixteenth century.[17]

On all sides are indications of rapid movement between 1173 and 1200. A new castle, a new church, a new chapel to St. Mary, a new chapel to St. Thomas, a new burgh, first heard of in 1186, simultaneously with the new castle. The latter must have been a peculiarly necessary institution for the military organisation of the Dumfriesshire knights' fees, which by turns furnished its garrison. On the wild Galloway frontier Dumfries Castle had been built, and Dumfries burgh had been instituted by King William to help in keeping down and stopping the periodic outbreaks of the marauding Celt, whose predatory renown was unhappily a commonplace with the townsmen. So to check and keep properly subject the ever-rebellious Moray, the "wild, wicked Highlandmen," William founded Inverness and Nairn. So to tighten his hold on Kyle and Carrick, the northern part of Galloway, he founded Ayr. Burgh and castle went together; a single policy cherished both.

The considerations, which in the burghal rise of Dumfries make so powerfully for the support of the thesis that the prime object was military, lose nothing in weight when the early organisation of the county in respect of its land tenures is put alongside the history of the town. If the castle was so probably the occasion of the burgh it was still more certainly the military and administrative centre of the rural shire. The castle of Dumfries had dependent upon it, just as Lanark had, a number of baronies liable for castle-ward. It was not enough to provide the fortress; the machinery for garrisoning it was equally a necessity.

16 *Liber de Kelso*, 260-1.

17 *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iii., 2083.

And in this connection there is a fact which is of great direct moment as bearing on the date of Dumfries castle and burgh. When David I., about or soon after 1124, granted Annandale to Robert de Brus there was no stipulation for castle-ward in the tenure. It is fair to argue from the terms of the charter that the county of Dumfries was as yet an institution of the future. David I. knew Strath Annan and Strath Nith. The county of Dumfries he could know as little as the castle and the burgh. All three lay in the future, and all three probably took form and name about the same time. In 1166, by the renewal charter of Annandale granted by William the Lion to the second Robert de Brus, it was declared that that wide stretch of territory was held for the service of ten knights, except the ward of the king's castles, whereof the king discharged him. It was a most important exception.

The feudal obligation—appurtenant to land tenure—of keeping guard in a royal castle is an institution of a very wide application, notwithstanding which considerable obscurity still prevails on this function. It was in use on the continent and all over England under the Norman kings. How it was introduced is not so clear; probably it was not a perfected system until a half-century at least after the Conquest. And by its very nature it tended to re-shape itself, to pass out of a duty of actual service, and to become a payment instead. Indeed, legislation became necessary as abuses arose, and Magna Charta provided a remedy for the case where a feudal vassal, after doing his turn of warding the castle, found himself distrained for payment of a money tax for the same object. In Scotland the record of the thing is fragmentary, yet the pieces fit well into the known circumstances of the institution in England. We can boast the possession of a charter of date 1160, which provides for the tenure of lands in Morayshire, granted by Malcolm IV., "for rendering to me the service of one knight in my castle of Elgin."[18] And we can compare with it a charter relative to lands in Roxburghshire

[18] *Familie of Innes,* pp. 51-2.

of date believed to be about 1221, whereby the king (Alexander II.) commuted the service of guarding for 40 days the castle of Roxburgh into a payment of 20s a year, under careful reservation, however, that if war broke out and danger of invasion loomed ahead the vassal-knight was still to be liable to watch and ward and even to march with the host to battle.[19] The importance attaching to this charter, which was first printed in the article just referred to, lies chiefly in its ready and, indeed, almost necessary adaptation not only to the particular Roxburgh holding, to which it specially belonged, but also to the many other cases of baronies in other counties, such as Berwick, Edinburgh, Stirling, Lanark, and Dumfries, where the tenure was by castleguard, *per wardam castri*. It enables us to say that where in the fourteenth century there was prevalent a payment of, say, 20s a year levied on certain baronies in name of castleward, the inference is scarcely defeasible that in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century there must have been a personal feudal duty of doing service by self or knightly deputy in maintaining for forty days annually the garrison of the county castle. Thus in Dumfriesshire, under Robert the Bruce, castleward was paid to the sheriff. The baronies from which it partly came are named in 1336:—Staplegorton, 20s; Mallaynok, 20s; Kirkmichael, 10s; Tinwald, 10s. But this only accounts for £3, while in 1328-9, the last year of Robert the Bruce, the amount collected was £7 5s,[20] shewing that we have not the full list of castleward-paying baronies. At a more remote time there were in all likelihood a good many other baronies of the same tenure. The four we have, nevertheless, are enough to illustrate the principle that the responsibility of furnishing a garrison to the county castle of Dumfries had at one time rested on the rural baronies or certain of them. Thus it becomes evident that both town and county, considered as institutions under feudalism, had vital connection with the king's castle. Nor will it be hard

19 *Juridical Review*, April, 1899, p. 174.

20 Bain, iii., 315-19.

to shew that the same bond associated also the baronies with the burgh, that the baronies both maintained the castle and helped materially in making the burgh, that baron as well as burgess had a share in early burghal administration, and that thus the castle, the town, and the shire are in their initiatory developments inseparably interlocked.

Of this close relation no more illuminating phenomenon exists than the legal connection which so curiously emerges in the famous inquest held in the castle of Dumfries over the death of Adam, the miller. One Sunday Adam picked a quarrel with a man named Richard, and in the cemetery of St. Michael's called him "a Galuvet, that is, a thief." The following Thursday they came to blows in the street. Adam, who had been standing in a doorway, drew his knife. Richard drew his sword, and in the encounter that followed Adam was wounded so that he died. The date of this occurrence is supposed to have been not long before 1259, probably in 1256. Mr M'Dowall, in his *History of Dumfries*, set it down as having happened during the reign of Malcolm IV., which extended from 1153 until 1165, but (apart from the fact that it mentions the "burgesses," and must therefore be subsequent to the burghal creation which Mr M'Dowall assigned to "probably about 1190") there is no authority for the suggestion of a date so unprecedentedly early. Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes, the great legal antiquaries, placed the deed after 1232 and before 1259. Joseph Bain, the weightiest living authority, follows them, and all the evidence supports the united view.[21]

Historically the value of the document turns not a little on the important constitutional fact that, although the man was killed in the town, the enquiry was conducted in the castle by the king's bailies; the oaths of upwards of thirteen citizens were taken; and sworn along with them and expressly concurring were a number of barons. The sworn *barones*, we are told, agreed in all respects with the sworn burgesses. And all the burgesses and barons (the latter styled this time not *barones* but *alii baronie*) declared that the said Richard

[21] *Acts Parl.*, i., 98.

was faithful in all things, while Adam had been a thief and of bad fame. Now, it is not easy in a single breath to advert to all the data here which go to shew the bearings of this old enquiry. Racially it is overwhelming proof that Dumfries (which equated Galwegian and thief) was strongly anti-Celtic in its tone. The jurors are partly burgesses and partly barons, a fact which is easily paralleled elsewhere and is deeply significant (1) of the as yet composite character of burghal government when burgess and baron sat together, (2) of the influence of the castle on the burgh, and (3) of the suggestiveness of this connection—the demonstration that in all probability the barons' share of the jurisdiction was due directly and indirectly to their tenurial obligations towards the King's castle of Dumfries. If year by year the rural baron came to do military duty in the royal castle, or sent his deputy for the purpose; if, as we know, the tendency asserted itself for him to own a house and croft in the town where his family or that of his retainer might dwell during the forty days as well as at other times; if the military centre gathered round it a social and civic influence of ever-widening reach; if in this way the best forces of both town and country united their effort towards a permanent urban settlement—we may well pause before we reject so many testimonies to the share of the knights of early Dumfriesshire in the making of their county town. One remembers, with a better perception of its full meaning, how there were towns whose chief dignitary was the *Constabularius*—not so named as of the castle but as of the burgh—and that so late as the fifteenth century the Constable of Dundee and the bailies of that burgh sat together in judgment upon the castle hill.[22] The links of an analogous relation in early Dumfries, though slender, are yet strong.

Viewed as originating in the defensive as well as offensive policy of William the Lion, a centre for operations alike to repress the ravages of those "Galuvets," who were "thieves," and, as occasion called, to facilitate punitive expeditions into their midst, the burgh of Dumfries, the

22 *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii., 615.

corollary of the royal castle, the home of a non-Celtic intrusive population, increasingly deserves to stand forth as it has never hitherto been made to stand—an instructive type of feudal history. Here, as at Stirling, it could be said that on one side of the river were the advancing possibilities of Anglo-Norman immigration; on the other lingered the receding Celt. The native is confronted by the foreigner, and is, despite his unwillingness, being thrust back. As on the Severn, so on the Nith, the Clyde, the Forth, and the Spey. It is a long chapter, and part of it tells why and how on these frontiers the royal burghs were built.

13th March, 1914.

The Protocol Book (1541-1550) of Herbert Anderson, Notary in Dumfries.

Abstracted by Sir PHILIP J. HAMILTON-GRIERSON.

INTRODUCTION.

At the suggestion of Mr Shirley, our Secretary, I undertook the task of writing abstracts of the protocols contained in the book of Herbert Anderson, Notary, Dumfries. What I have done owes much of any value it may have to Mr Shirley's assistance and criticism. His intimate acquaintance with Anderson's handwriting, and with the names of the people and places mentioned, enabled him to set me right on many occasions when I had stumbled; and his suggestions in dealing with words and contractions hard to decipher have been of the greatest value. That portion of this introduction which is concerned with matters of topography is his work alone.

Practically nothing is known of Herbert Anderson's personality. We learn from an entry in the Burgh Court Books, dated 10th August, 1562, that Janet M'Morine, relict of umquhile John Anderson of Terrachtrye, with the consent of her brother William M'Morine of Glaspane, entered into a contract with her son Herbert, in which she renounces in his favour all her rights in his feu-lands of Terrautti, in considera-

tion of an annuity. Whether this Herbert Anderson was or was not our author does not appear. We know with certainty from his book and from a later collection of his protocols that Anderson exercised the functions of a notary from May, 1541, until January, 1568-9. Further, we find Schir Herbert Anderson mentioned in the Burgh Court Books, under date 12th May, 1572, as constituting certain persons, of whom Herbert Anderson, clerk, was one, his procurators in an action by John Law, goldsmith (? of Edinburgh), to recover a silver challace, "contenand xij vnche of siluer or thereby," amounting to "xl ss of maid werk," the challace having been delivered to him eight years previously. The protocol book itself contains a loose fragment, dated January, 1574, signed in a hand which is very similar to that of the writer of the book itself. It might, indeed, be his, but the description following the signature, rather suggests that it is that of Herbert Anderson mentioned above as his procurator. The name of Anderson appears frequently in the Burgh records *circa* 1561-3, as one of the Town Clerks of Dumfries, while that of the second Herbert Anderson is mentioned in similar writings dated from fifteen to twenty years later.

To come now to the book itself. It is a small quarto, of which the covers are formed of leaves torn from two or more liturgical or devotional MSS. of the 13th or 14th century. In a doquet on the last page it is stated that the volume consists of one hundred and twenty leaves, of which the first contains an instrument concerning Janet Dunbar, lady Parton, and the hundred and sixteenth an instrument concerning James Johnston of Blacklaw. These instruments stand respectively first and last in the book as it exists. Unfortunately, folios 29, 30, 45, 53-55, 97, 99, 100, 102, 104-109, and 117-120 are awanting, while folios 110 and 111 contain only the beginnings of instruments.

Occasionally Anderson's handwriting presents difficulties, and some of his contractions, even when deciphered, are unfamiliar. Thus, in instruments Nos. 1 and 2, there occurs what looks like "o^{r}s ma" or "o^{v}s ma"—letters which represent, if we accept Mr Shirley's suggestion, the word "ovirsman." It appears that not infrequently a testator

named certain learned or powerful friends as " supervisors " or " coadjutors " to advise those whom he had appointed executors. Thus to the Bishop of Lincoln and Friar Adam Marsh was entrusted the duty of giving their counsel to the widow of Simon de Montford ;[1] and Thomas Grierson, younger of Barjarg, constituted Viscount Drumlanrig, Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, the Lord Advocate, and several of his near relations "guydders and governors" to his heir, his wife, and his younger children, while he appointed his daughter Sara and Jean his executrices.[2] The persons so appointed are spoken of by English lawyers as " coadjutors " and " overseers."[3] The dictionaries[4] give to "oversman" or "overman" the meaning of " a man having authority," and cite instances in which the word is applied to sheriffs, provosts, arbiters, and superintendents of workmen. It seems, therefore, hardly doubtful that Mr Shirley's conjecture is well founded.

In some cases I have left a Latin word to speak for itself —where, for example, it is not easy from the context to determine the exact shade of meaning. Thus " claviger " (No. 95) may mean a porter, or a turnkey, or a bar-officer; and " cellarius " (No. 19) may mean a butler or a cellarman, or may be a misspelling for " sellarius," a saddler. It appears to be highly probable from protocols of Anderson not contained in this collection that in No. 97 " scissor " is not used in the sense of " butcher " but in that of " tailor " (" scisor ").

Some of the surnames are not easily recognised. I have not met elsewhere with the form " Lorin " (No. 42). It is possible that the name which the writer had in his mind was Lorane or Lorraine.

[1] Sir F. Pollock and F. W. Maitland, *The History of the English Law before the time of Edward I.*; Cambridge, 1878, ii., p. 340.

[2] *Commissariot of Dumfries*, 3rd March, 1629.

[3] Thomas Wentworth, *The Office and Duties of Executors*, 3rd edition, London, 1640, p. 9; Sir R. L. Vaughan Williams, *A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators*, 9th edition, London 1893; i., pp. 193-4, 209, note l.

[4] *A New English Dictionary* and *The Century Dictionary*. Jameson does not throw much light upon the subject.

Anderson's book ranges over a great variety of subjects. Some of the instruments are mere records of transactions of buying or selling or borrowing, and contain little of interest except the names of persons and places. But others bring us into touch with the daily life of the men and women of the period in some of its unfamiliar aspects, or remind us of the obsolete methods of old Scottish practice or procedure. Thus Nos. 4 and 5 illustrate the quaint symbolism which accompanied the reality of a removing. They show how three articles belonging to the defender were set out in the open as a sign of the ejection to follow, and as an incitement to the tenant to remove. If he remained on the premises, the act of exposure was repeated, and his goods were removed from his lands by the pursuer, who then brought in his own. Again, in Nos. 14 and 15 we see in operation the right of the superior to control the marriage of the heir of his deceased vassal. In No. 14, Newlandis of that Ilk requires Alexander Charteris, who has the right of his marriage, to give him an honest woman of ——, and then follows a contraction which seems to be composed of the letters " ptn." Mr Shirley suggests that " portion," Mr J. C. R. Macdonald that " position," is intended; and I am inclined to adopt the latter view, as, while the heir was entitled to demand a wife of character and suitable status, he had, so far as I know, no right to insist upon receiving a lady of fortune. In No. 15 we find Alexander Charteris giving Newlands the choice of three women, the daughters respectively of James Charteris of the Hoile, of Roger Charteris of Bartympane and of his own brother. When we turn to No. 7 we find that materials frequently mentioned in the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland* (see, for example, Vol. IV. Index) as in use for the garments of both men and women, were not unknown to the ladies of Tynron; for Katherine Wilson, who was apparently the wife of William Schitlington of Stanehouse, gave her grand-daughter a gown of Rouen russet and a tunic (" colobium ") of Paris black with " ane braid bar of blak velvet." According to D'Arnis' *Lexicon Manuale ad scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis* (Paris, 1890) " colobium " means a tunic either sleeveless or with short sleeves, which

was worn in the early middle ages by ecclesiastics and lay persons of high degree. Apparently, in later days it had won its way into the female wardrobe. The deed was executed in 1541 in the house of Thomas Wilson of Croglin, a kinsman, doubtless, of the donor; and it may not be without interest to note that the said Thomas, on his marriage with Agnes, widow of Gordon of Blacket, and daughter of Gilbert Grierson of Dalton, the representative of a junior branch of the Lag family, settled upon himself and his wife and their prospective issue, two tenements in Dumfries, thus providing himself, if the inference be permissible, with a town house, according to the common custom of country magnates. (See Nos. 69 and 84.) In many instances, the proprietor of a landed estate transferred to his heir apparent, on the latter's attainment of majority, or on his approaching marriage, the family property, or a substantial part of it, under reservation of a liferent to himself, and of his widow's terce. This practice is exemplified in Nos. 71, 73, and 92; and it seems as if the prejudice to her rights apprehended by Isabella, daughter of Cuthbert Fergusson (see No. 51) originated in similar action on the part of John Grierson of Dalmacurane. The place occupied by the High Altar of the Parish Church in ordinary business transactions appears from Nos. 3 and 45. (See also Nos. 6 and 9.) No. 12 reminds us of the common usage of paying rents in kind—in this case, in meal by measure of Nith; and No. 82 indicates the relative value of the gold coins in circulation at the time. Perhaps the most curious of all the instruments is No. 47, which tells us of the fate of William Asloan. He had been condemned to death by an assize for his misdeeds, and especially for his theft of Patrick Scott's "corne and claiths"; and, when on the gallows, he sent for a notary, in whose presence, and in that of the assembled witnesses, he solemnly swore before Almighty God that he had falsely accused William Makmoran of being art and part in his crime, and begged the said William's forgiveness. Even were I sufficiently acquainted with the facts, it would occupy more space than is at my disposal to identify the different persons mentioned, and to enter upon questions of family history. But, it remains to say

something about the places, whose names occur in these instruments, for, without some explanation, the descriptions of properties, especially urban tenements, are hardly intelligible.

Although the protocols extend to only 100 memoranda they exhibit a considerable clientele and embrace an extensive tract of country. Among those whom Herbert Anderson did business for were the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald, the Earl of Morton, and Lord Hay of Yester. He also acted for the considerable landed families of Glendinning of Parton, Lindsay of Barcloy, Grierson of Lag, and the Fergussons of Craigdarroch, Isle and Glencrosh. The officials of Lincluden College and the Grey Friars of Dumfries also employed him.

A larger number of the protocols deal with Glencairn than with any other parish, and visits there were of frequent occurrence. Anderson's business took him as far as Parton on the west, Kirkbride (Sanquhar) on the north, Colvend on the south, Bodsbek on the north-east, and Hoddom on the south-east.

A few notes on the topography of Dumfries at the period may assist in defining the entries relating to that Burgh. With the exception of the northmost portion of the town beyond Friars' Vennel and St Andrew Street, which were practically continuous—broken only by Bell's Wynd, which is, with some doubt, Castle Street—and formed the northern boundaries of the town, the streets in the centre of the burgh in the 16th century followed mainly the lines of those of the present day. "Townhead" was occasionally the name for the quarter of the burgh (No. 38) comprising St Andrew Street, Queensberry Street, Chapel Street, and Academy Street, and at other times more definitely St Andrew Street (Nos. 90, 91). Loreburn Street was a mere lane called "the passage under the Yairds." Queensberry Street was the "back raw" (Nos. 38, 84), while between the High Street (Nos. 84, 86, 87) and Queensberry Street was a row of houses (it is doubtful if there was a street) known as the "mid raw." Intersecting these houses and parallel with St Andrew Street was the Rattanraw or Chapel Hill, now Chapel Street. Here for some two centuries stood the School of

Dumfries (No. 34). Anderson's memorandum is the first record we have of the building, though there was a Master John, Rector of the Schools of Dronfres, in 1330. (Exch. Rolls, Vol. I., p. 303.) In consequence of the bequest of Bailie John Paterson a second school, in which were taught writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation, was built in 1722. It was in Friars' Vennel, and was removed for the widening of Castle Street. The first school appears to have been used for a decade or so after the erection of the writing school. Its groundstead, which was on the north side of Chapel Street immediately behind Isabella Wells' house, which faced the High Street, was sold by the burgh in 1757. The first Trades Hall, predecessor of the one in Queensberry Square, was built in 1722 on the site of Gladstone's house at the corner of High Street and Chapel Street.

The Grey Friars' Convent (Nos. 10, 11, 45), as is well known, stood on the north side of Friars' Vennel, east of St David Street. There were two gates, one to the Church from Friars' Vennel, the other to the Conventual buildings from a passage now either St David Street or Greyfriars' Street. Irish Street bore sometimes the same indefinite designation—Under the Yairds—as Loreburn Street, as did also Shakespeare Street. More definitely Irish Street was the "Gallowaygate," "the way under the gardens called Irishgate," "the way to the Milnburn Brig," which was at Nith Place. Bank Street was the "Stynking Vennel" (No. 72), or "Cavart's Vennel," the latter being also the name of the little passage beyond the ford on the west side of the Nith opposite Bank Street, now called Lovers' Lane. "The way to the Chapel of the B.V.M." was applied to Bank Street, Irish Street, and to the Nether Sandbeds. In Nos. 86, 87 it was Irish Street. The Chapel was also called the Chapel of the Willies (No. 9). It was situated at the north-west corner of Bank Street and Irish Street, probably at the back of the present Bank of Scotland. The ground below it stretching to the river was called the Chapel Yairds. The Chapel seems to be the one mentioned in the Papal Relaxation (Cal. of Papal Reg. Letters viii., p. 347), of 1431-2 as the Chapel of St Mary the Virgin founded near the said Bridge [of Dum-

fries]." The Willies were the Willows which were planted to preserve the banks of the Nith, which ran at that date more to the east than now. At the Reformation the Chapel was feued by the Town Council as a dyehouse and became known by its owner's name as Rig's Chapel. The Chapel Yairds passed from the Rigs in 1613-14 (Reg. of Sas. Dumfries, Vol. 2, fols. 35, 57). The lower portion of the High Street is still popularly known by its old name as the Soutergate. It is generally taken to mean the Southern gate, but was not so understood by the sixteenth century notaries. To them it was "via sutoria"—the souters' (cobbler's) way. Assembly Street is an opening only dating back to the end of the eighteenth century, when it was called the New Entry. Burns Street was known as the way to the Mill of Dumfries or the Millgate. The Glebe lands (No. 18) were adjacent to St. Michael's Church. St. Michael Street School is built on Glebe land. St. Michael's Church was outside the Port. The ports may be looked for at the narrowest points of the streets they crossed. The Nether Port (No. 55) was in St. Michael Street beyond the Penthouse End; the Lochmabengate (Nos. 14, 60) (English Street) Port was a little to the west of the end of Loreburn Street; the Townhead Port was at the east end of Kerwyn Terrace. When the present houses were built there its foundations were found by the Burgh Surveyor, Mr Francis Armstrong. The Port of the Vennel crossed Friars' Vennel at the west corners of St. David Street and Irish Street. Like most Scottish towns the burgh was not walled in any greater degree than was supplied by the enclosures of private houses, but ditches extended between the Ports. It will be seen that Loreburn Street, Shakespeare Street, and Irish Street were originally passages running at the foot of private enclosures, and they, roughly, outline the boundaries of the sixteenth century burgh. In the eighteenth century they were known as the East, South, and West Barnraws. It will be noticed also that chapels were near each port—the name of the one on Chapel hill being unknown. In 1715 the Ports were hurriedly strengthened to repel Kenmure's advance and some effort at wall building may have been made. St. Christopher's Chapel was utilised in the process.

The Lochmabengate gallows (No. 47) were almost certainly upon the hill at the juncture of the Moffat and Lockerbie Roads. The former was known as the Gallows Close. There seems to have been another place of execution on the south side of the town, at least, we have the names Flosh-gallows and Flosh-gallow-rig. In Troqueer the gallows were upon a hill between the Dalbeattie and Castle-Douglas roads. The house called Suffolk Hill is on the Gallowhill.

The Piesshill (No. 43) appears to have been one of the low hills on the south side of the Lockerbie Road. It is mentioned in conjunction with the Punnershill, on which stands " Birkhill " House, and also as bounding the Gallowfield, and possibly " Larkfield " House may be upon it.

The vicarage lands (No. 46) lying near the Kirkland Moat (a small round fort) comprised the present Dumfries Cemetery and two adjacent enclosures, one of which bears the name of Kirkland Moat and belongs to Moorheads' Hospital.

Mr J. C. R. Macdonald has kindly revised the foregoing topographical notes and rendered them much more conclusive than they otherwise would have been.

THE PROTOCOL BOOK.

Jesus maria Amen per hoc [ ] Liber prochogollorum herberti Andersoun commorantis in Drumfres, notarii, etc., Incipiens primo die mensis maij, Anno domini millessimo quingentessimo xli°.

(1.)
Dunbar.

Instrument narrating that Alexander Gordoun in Ardis in name and on the part of Janet Dunbar, lady Partoun, made the following declaration :—" Schir notar heir that Janot Dunbar ladie Partoun hes fulfillit hir husbandis testament in presence of Edward Maxwell [ ]* testamenter, and yat scho hes presentit all guids movabill contenit in ye said

* The words which these contractions represent have not been determined with certainty; see Introduction.

umqle Niniane hir spous testament befoir ye said Edward and John Glendonyng son aire and executor to ye said umqle Niniane, and als yat ye said Janet hes payit all dettis baitht testit and untestit be aduiss of ye said Edward and John, and devidit ye remanet of ye saids guids amangst ye said umqle Niniane barnis for ye barnis part of guids contenit in ye said umqle Niniane testament." Dated at Ovirbordland in the parish of Partoun—witnesses, Alexander Gordoun in Scheirmaris, Edward Maxwell, junior, David Grahame in Corstinchell, Adam Hoip, William Hoip, and Gilbert M'Nacht.

23rd May, 1541.

(2.)

Glendonyng de Partoun.

Memorandum narrating that John Glendonyng son and heir of Ninian Glendonying of Partoun deceased made the following declaration:—"Notar heir that I haif
fol. 2] fulfillit all ye ponctis of my fader testament in presence of Edward Maxvell of Lochrutoun [ ]* legall be ye said umqle Niniane and be aduiss of ye said Edward, and als that I haife payit all dettis y^t^ my said fader was in awin als weill untestit as testit, and devidit ye Remanet of ye guids amangst ye said umqle Niniane barnis as ye Inventur of ye payment of ye dettis and division of ye guids mayd yr upovn ye said day beris at mair lenth, qlk ye said Edward Maxwell as [ ] grantit was off verite." Dated at Ovirbordland in the parish of Partoun. Witnesses, Alexander Gordoun in Ardis, Alexander Gordoun in Scheirmaris, Edward Maxwell, junior, David Graham, Adam Hoip, William Hoip, and Gilbert M'Nacht.

23rd May, 1541.

(3.)

Glendonyng.

Memorandum narrating that Alexander Gordoun of Scheirmaris obliged himself his heirs and assignees to grant in favour of John Glendonyng and Besseta Gordoun his spouse their heirs and assignees a letter of reversion as to the

* What words these contractions represent have not been determined with certainty; see Introduction.

redemption of the five merkland of Arnemannocht, lying in the barony of Partoun and Stewartry of Kirkcudbricht on payment of £3 on the high altar of the church of Balmaclellane. Dated at the place of Partoun. Witnesses, Master James Joly, vicar of Dalry, Sir Andrew Kincragy. vicar of Partoun, and Simon Bodene.

20th June, 1541.

(4.)

fol. 3] Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating that Sir John Cunynghame, chaplain, tenant of the five merkland of Ardis lying in the barony of Corsmichell and stewartry of Kirkcudbrycht passed to the said lands, occupied by Katrina Fergussoun, relict of Cuthbert Greyrsoun deceased, and there set out a "stuill," a "trest," and a tub in sign of her ejection and removal from the said lands, as custom is.* Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Roger Dungolsoun, John Greyrsoun, Archibald Thorbrand, and Thomas M'Millane.

3rd, June, 1541.

(5.)

Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating that Sir John Cunynghame, chaplain, tenant of the five merkland of Ardis, lying in the barony of Corsmichell and stewartry of Kirkcudbrycht, passed to the said lands, occupied by Katrina Fergussoun, relict of Cuthbert Greirsoun, deceased, and there "laid furt thre things of hir guids, as use is," and removed her goods from the said lands, and put his own therein.* Done upon the ground. Witnesses, James Cunynghame, William Cunynghame, and Adam Fergussoun.

8th June, 1541.

* Stair (*Institt.*, 11-9-38) regards the laying out of the goods in a process of removing as completion of the solemnity of the proceeding; Walter Ross (*A Discourse upon the Removing of Tenants*, Edinburgh, 1782) as a method of forcing the tenant to remove so as to save his goods from injury by exposure. The practice is alluded to in the statute, 1555, cap. 12 (*Folio Acts*, ii., 494). The oldest form of warning was by breaking a wooden platter or plate ("discum escarium" Craig, *Jus. Feudale*, ii., 9-4)

(6.)

fol. 4] Stewart, Garlis.

Memorandum narrating the protestation of Alexander Stewart of Garelis that he had been summoned by Sir Thomas Stowip on the allegation that Sir Thomas had letters from the bishop against him, and that he had been refused a copy of them. Done in the churchyard of Kirkmaho. Witnesses, Archibald Stewart, Master John Stewart, John M'Kie, and John Brown.

9th December, 1541.

(7.)

ffergussoun.

Memorandum narrating that Katherine Vilsoun, lady Stanehous, uncompelled and of her own free will delivered to Besseta Fergussoun her granddaughter a gown ("togam") *lie* "rowand russat" and a tunic ("colobium") *lie* "paris blak wt ane braid bar of blak velvet." Done at the house of Thomas Vilsoun of Croiglin. Witnesses, William Schitlingtoun of Stanehous, Gilbert Vilsoun, in Corsferdin, Thomas Pantonstoun, Edward Dalrumpill, John Vilsoun, and Sir Robert Velche, vicar of Tyndron.

27th December, 1541.

(8.)

fol. 5] Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating discharge by Sir John Cunynghame, chaplain of the vicarage of Troqueir, in favour of William Maxvell of Ardis, William M'Kennane, William M'Byrne in Kirkconnell, John Greirsoun in Vodheid, and all other parishioners in respect of a composition for the vicarage teinds. Witnesses, John Asloan of Garroch, William Maxvell, John Andersoun, John Clerk, and Sir Gilbert Bek, chaplain.

8th January, 1541-2.

(9.)

Gordoun.

Memorandum narrating that John Glendonyng, son and heir of Ninian Glendonyng of Partoun deceased, acknowledged that he owed Alexander Gordoun in Scheirmaris £18

and granted obligation therefor. Done at the chapel of the B.V.M. of the Willies. Witnesses, Sir Michael Dysart, rector of Suthik, William Doby, and John Dungolsoun, burgess of Kirkcudbricht.

16th January, 1541-2.

(10.)

fol. 6] Gurlaw.

Memorandum narrating a protestation by Thomas Gurlaw, chaplain, within the church of the friars of Drumfres, in presence of Sir John Turnour, official of Glasgow within the parts of Nith, that as he was ready to implement the contents of a certain decree arbitral subscribed by Herbert Maxvel in Newark and Sir Patrick Locht, chaplain, he ought not to be found liable in the expenses of any further legal process on the part of James Walker, the other party to the proceedings. Done in the place of judgment (" in loco judiciali "). Witnesses, Sir Archibald Nyt, Sir John Bryss, Sir John Irland, and Sir James M'Birnie, chaplains.

6th February, 1541-2.

(11.)

Marjoribanks.

Memorandum narrating that Robert Marjoribanks uncompelled and of his own free will resigned all right, claim, and kindness (" amicitia ") which he had in the ten shilling lands of Burelschaw, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta in the stewartry of Annandale and lordship of Marjoribanks after his death in favour of his grandson, William Marjoribanks. Done in the merchant's booth (" opella ") of Thomas Ireland. Witnesses, Herbert Cawart, Robert Carstone (?), John Murdocht, Thomas Ireland, and David M'Kowin.

11th March, 1541-2.

(12.)

fol. 7] Maxwell in Drumfres.

Memorandum narrating that freir Herbert Stewart wardane of ye freirs of Drumfres admitted Richert Maxwell burgess of Drumfres, tennant to vii ruddis of ye landis of Corbre Hill lyand wtin ye prochin of Troqueir quhilks landis

Johne Maxwell elder in Drumfres haud in tak of ye said place of befoir for payment in meal—measure of Nith—or else the price as the place and he can agree. Done at the gate of the church of the minor friars of Drumfries. Witnesses, John Neilsoun in Suthick, John Thomesoun, and Nicholas Rob.

6th May, 1542.

(13.)

Memorandum narrating requisition by John Robsoun, son of James Robsoun deceased, who was formerly tenant of the [blank] merk lands in Terauchty, lying within the six merkland of Ower Terauchty, in the presence of Alexander Stewart of Finthelauch, chamberlain of William bishop of Aberdeen and usufructuary of Lincloudane, that the said chamberlain should let to him the said merklands formerly let to his father, he being the eldest son of his father and his mother Helen Lawrie, and the said Helen being married to another husband. Done at the college of Lincloudane. Witnesses, Edward Maxwell of Hillis, John Asloane of Gareocht, Paul Cunynghame, John Brown, and John Anderson.

24th May, 1542.

(14.)

Memorandum narrating protestation by [blank] Newlandis of that Ilk, in the presence of Alexander Charteris in the following terms:—"'Schir notar heir I requyire Alexander Charteris, as he yt allegis him to haif ye
fol. 8] ryt of my maraige to geif me ane honest woman of [ ]* to mary and to assigne me quhat woman scho is and quhat day I sall resaue hir,' and ye said Alexander assigned him na woman nor day to resaue hir quhairfor ye said [blank] Newlandis protestit yt he myt be free to mary quhai he plesit and yt it war na prejudice to him becauss he haid requyrit hir lauchfullie."† Done in Lochmaben gait within

* The contraction may represent "portion" or "position."

† The superior or his donee or assignee in respect of his right of marriage of the deceased vassal's heir, who at the time of his ancestor's death was unmarried and a minor, was entitled to

the burgh of Drumfres. Witnesses, Sir John Jacksoun, David Jacksoun, Kentigern Newlandis, and Andrew Andersoun.

12th June, 1542.

(15.)

Memorandum of the same date narrating that in Newlandis presence Alexander Charteris made the following offer:—"'Schir notar heir I offer to [blank] Newlandis as I qlk hes ye ryt of his mariage James Charteris' dochter of ye Hoile, Roger Charteris' dochter of Bartympane, or my awin brother dochter, and requyris him to set ye day to resaue ony ane of thaim.'"

(16.)

Memorandum narrating that Gilbert Greir in name and on the part of Gilbert Amuligane, dweller in the parish of Tynron within the sheriffdom of Drumfres, by William Oliver burgess of Drumfres, king's messenger, by virtue of the King's letters demanded of Thomas Amuligane and Gilbert Amuligane himself at the instance of Gilbert Wilsoun that they should remove themselves and their goods from certain merklands of Nethirsyde of Bennane lying within the said parish and sheriffdom; and the said Gilbert Greir in name and on the part of the said Gilbert Amuligane obeyed the order contained in the said letters as to removal from and intromitting with the said lands. Done at Drumfres. Wit-

receive from the heir a sum of money as the avail or value of his tocher. This casuality was an incident of ward-holding; and was also demandable when the vassal's charter contained the clause "cum maritagio." The avail might be single or double. The superior was entitled to the latter only where he had offered to the heir a wife without disparagement, which was estimated in respect not of means, but of quality and reputation, and the heir had not only refused the match proposed, but had married another woman without the superior's consent. It was required that all the proceedings should take place in the presence of witnesses, and be recorded in a notarial instrument. The subject is dealt with in detail by Stair (*Inst.* ii. 4-37-61), Erskine (*Inst.* ii. 5-18-21), and Craig (*Jus. Feudale*, 11-21) See also *Quon. Attachiamenta*, §§ 91-94.

nesses, John Greir under the Vod, Thomas Pantonson, Thomas Huntar in Auchenbrak, and George Amuligane.

19th June, 1542.

fol. 9] (17.)

Memorandum narrating that Archibald Menzies, vicar of Mortoun, dean of Christianity* within the parts of Nith and Annandale, at the instance of John Dowglas, rector of the parish church of Kirkbryd, diocese of Glasgow, called prebendary of the college of the B.V.M. of Lincloudane, and along with him passed to the said church of Kirkbryd, and there the said John Dowglas presented the letters of collation and pension of Gawine, archbishop of Glasgow, signed at Edinburgh, at the Archbishop's residence there on 9th October, 1542, regarding the rectory and prebend of Kirkbryd, to the said Archibald in the said church at the high altar, and with becoming humility requested him to induct and institute him in the said rectory and prebend in

fol. 10] terms of the said letters. Accordingly, after the letters had been read by the notary, the said Archibald gave to the said John real and corporeal possession of the said rectory and prebend, and immediately thereafter passed with the witnesses underwritten to the glebe and manse, and gave sasine thereof to the said John. Done in the said church and at the said glebe and manse. Witnesses, Edward Menzies of Castlehill, Thomas Sinclar, Leonard Asloane, John Haykat, Thomas Dalzeill, and Sir Walter Fawsyd, vicar pensionary of the said church of Kirkbryd.

19th October, 1542.

(18.)

Memorandum narrating that John Nicholsoun, burgess

* The "decanus Christianitatis"—the Rural dean—was quite distinct from the Dean of the Cathedral and Chapter. He "had a jurisdiction over the clergy of a certain district quite well defined and known as a rural deanery. The Rural dean's jurisdiction was made up of a delegation of the general pastoral authority of the bishop and of the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, which that judge exercised in its highest form in the "curia christianitatis" (Cosmo Innes, *Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities*, Edinburgh, 1872, p. 183.

of Drumfres, with consent of his wife Katrine Nycht uncompelled and of his own free will resigned all right, claim, kindness, &c., in an acre of the glebe land of Drumfres, lying in the parish of Drumfres and sheriffdom of Nithsdale between the piece of land belonging to Gilbert M'Cristin and a ditch on the west and certain land occupied by Archibald Maxwell on the east, in favour of Thomas Frude, his
fol. 11] heirs and assignees, and that for a certain sum paid by Thomas to John, of which John discharges the said Thomas. Done in the house of the said Thomas. Witnesses, James Mayr, William Smyth, and Charles Murray.

27th November, 1544.

(19.)

Memorandum narrating that Robert Murheyd, son of Martin Murheyd and Mariota Vrycht deceased, resigned in favour of his kinsman and friend John Maxvell, son of Villiam Maxvell in Crustanis deceased, all right and claim in half of the goods to which the said Robert was or might become entitled by reason of the decease of the said Mariota his mother, Mariota of Maxwell his guidaime and Patrick Vrycht his guidschir deceased, excepting always the said Robert's heirship goods and heritage. Witnesses, Roger Johnstoun, burgess of Drumfres, Thomas Harper ("cellarius"), and Patrick Taggart.

3rd September, 1544.

fol. 12] (20.)

Memorandum narrating that Alexander Norvay, tenant of the fifty shilling land of Mains of Logane, in the parish of Butill and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, resigned all his right, &c., in the said lands in favour of John Maxwell in Logane his heirs and assignees without revocation or contradiction of any kind. Witnesses, William Carrutheris, son of John Carrutheris of Holmendis, Andrew Sturgioun, John Sturgioun, Nicholas Newall, and John Johnstoun.

15th December, 1544.

(21).

Maxvell, Hillis.

Memorandum narrating that John Glendonyng, in virtue

of a precept directed by William, bishop of Aberdeen and usufructuary of the collegiate church of Lincloudane,
fol. 13] to Archibald Stewart, John Andersoun, John Glendonyng, and John Maxwell, bailies of the said bishop in that part, dated at Aberdeen, 12th September, 1544, gave sasine to Edward Maxwell of Lochrutoun, his heirs and assignees of a croft of the lands of Nonlandis, with houses, buildings, "et ortis inibi situatis super le gait," lying in the parish of Lochrutoun, which belonged to Andrew M'Birnie, and were resigned by the said Andrew into the hands of Master George Marchell, provost of the church of Lincloudane, as his lord superior. Done on the ground. Witnesses, James Carsone, Patrick Scute, John Maxvell, John Amuligane, John Thomson.

14th October, 1544.

(22.)

Glencorss.

fol. 14] Fragment narrating a precept of clare constat directed to John Edzar, Peter Dennam of Crechane, and John Maxwell, bailies of the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Kilmawris in that part, and relating to Alexander Glencorss, son of Thomas Glencorss.

12th May, 1545.

(23.)

Memorandum narrating that John Lindsay of Barcloy passed to the three pound land of Barcloy lying in the parish of Culwen and stewartry of Kirkcudbricht, and there with his own hands gave sasine of the said lands to John Maxvell in Ardis and Unice his assignee. He also passed to his lands of Bordland of Culwen in the said parish and stewartry and there gave sasine of a half merk land of Bordland of Culwen to the same persons. Done on the above-named lands respectively. Witnesses, Robert Heres of Maby, Alexander Heres, Clement Edzar, John Lindsay, Alexander Vilsoun.

28th April, 1542.

(24.)

ffergussounis in Neiss.

fol. 15] Memorandum narrating that John Edzar of Inglistoun

by virtue of a precept directed by Alexander Glencorss of Stronschilloch to John Maxvell and John Edzar of Inglistoun, bailies of the said Alexander in that part, dated 15th May, 1545 [witnesses, John Edzar of Inglistoun, James Glencorss, James Scharpro, David M'Gee, and Herbert Andersoun, notary public], passed to the merkland of Stronschilloch called the nethir merkland, lying in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Drumfres, and there gave sasine to Fergus Fergussoun in frank tenement or liferent during his lifetime and to Andrew Fergussoun his son and the heirs of his body, whom failing the heirs whomsoever of the said Fergus. Done on the ground. Witnesses, Thomas Fergussoun of Craigdarroch, Cuthbert Fergussoun of Glencroische,
fol. 16] Arthur Fergussoun, John Fergussoun, John M'Cawle, Uchred Edzar, and Sir John Dunbar, chaplain.

22nd May, 1545.

(25.)

Velche—Fergussoun.

Memorandum narrating that John Edzar of Inglistoun, in virtue of a precept directed by Alexander Glencors of Stronschilloch to John Maxvell in Kilbane and the said John Edzar, bailies in that part, dated at Dumfries, 15th May, 1545 [witnesses, John Edzar of Inglistoun, James Glencors, James Sharpro, David M'Gee, and Herbert Andersoun,
fol. 17] notary public], passed to the merkland of Stronschilloch, called the merkland of Burnesyde, lying in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Drumfres, and there gave sasine to John Velche in Makcollestoun and Mariota Fergussoun his wife, to the longer liver in conjunct fee, and the heirs of their bodies. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Uchred Edzar, John Caule, and Sir John Dunbar, chaplain.

22nd May, 1545.

(26.)

Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating that Robert Cunynghame of Haykat in virtue of a precept directed by William Earl of Glencairne to James Tempeltoun and the said Robert Cunyng-

hame, his bailies in that part, dated at the burgh of Irving, 16th May, 1545 [witnesses, William Cunynghame, Robert Fergussoun of Craigdarroch, and John Cunynghame of Kerschawe], passed to the three merkland of Nethir Kirkcudbrycht, lying in the barony of Glencarne and sheriffdom of Drumfres, and there gave sasine to Robert Cunynghame son of the said Earl and Mariota Cunynghame his wife in conjunct fee to the longer liver, and to their heirs and
fol. 18] assigns. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Andrew Roresoun, senior, and Gilbert Roresoun.

21st May, 1545.

(27.)

Charteris.

Memorandum narrating that Robert Charteris, junior, in Auchinsloronehill, in virtue of a precept directed by Michell Lord Carlile as lord superior of the lands mentioned below to Robert Charteris, Andrew Charteris, and the said Robert Charteris, junior, dated at the lands of Rowkane, 24th July, 1544 [witnesses, John Charteris of Wyndehillis, and Sir John Charteris, vicar of Tynevald], gave sasine to Elizabeth Charteris, wife of Robert Grahame of Thornyk, in liferent of the three merkland of Ovirholme, occupied by Symon Vaucht, John Vaucht, and Robert Corry, the three merkland of Thornik occupied by [blank] Martin, John Pantonsoun, and Herbert Corry, and the two merkland of Coittis occupied by Robert Johnstoun, lying in the lordship of
fol. 19] Thornik in Annandale, in special warrandice of the three merkland of Skalegarholme, the three merkland of Coittis, the three merkland of Brigend, and the one merkland of Redlynnis, held of Michell, Lord Carlile as lord superior, and of the five merkland of Buranis, the two merkland of Craiglandis, the two merkland of Brumelandis, and the one merkland of Moslandis, held of the Queen, until the
fol. 20] said Elizabeth be infeft in the ten merkland of Skalegarholme, &c., and the ten merkland of Buranis, &c. Done upon the lands of Ovirholme and Thornik, which the persons aforesaid occupied. Witnesses, Adam Grahame, George Neill, John Pantonsoun, John Vaucht, and Henry Martin.

17th June, 1545.

(28.)

Maxwell in Ardis, Kirkconnell.

Memorandum narrating that John Lindsay of Barcloy passed to the three poundland of Barcloy, lying in the parish of Colwen and stewartry of Kirkcudbrycht, occupied by Robert Heres of Maby, and there uncompelled and of his own free will gave sasine with his own hands thereof to John Maxvell in Ardis in Kirkconnell and Unice his assignee.

He also passed to the lands called Bordland of Culwen
fol. 21] and there gave sasine to the said John Maxvell of the six shilling and eight penny land thereof. Done upon the lands of Bordland of Culwen. Witnesses, Robert Heres of Maby, Alexander Heres, Clement Edgar, and John Lindsay.

28th April, 1542.

(29.)

Maxwell, Hillis.

fol. 22] Memorandum narrating that Andrew M'Burnie, senior, dweller at *lie* Lochrutoun gait, with consent of his wife, Helen Sturgion, resigned all right, claim, and kindness to the two parts of the five merkland pertaining to him and steading lying within the barony of Drumsleit and provostry of Lincloudane in favour of Edward Maxvell of Lochrutoun his heirs and assignees, and this for a certain sum paid to him, and for "certain guid to be done" to him and his said spouse. Done at the house of the said Andrew at the gait of Lochrutoun. Witnesses, Patrick Scuit, John Kirkaugh, and Sir Thomas Haiste, chaplain.

2nd September, 1543.

(30.)

Of the same date the said Andrew constituted John Andersoun, John Brown, &c., to compeir befoir ye provost of Lincloudane and to resign all his rights.

(31.)

Edzar.

fol. 23] Memorandum narrating that John Edzar, in virtue of a precept directed by John Lyndsay of Barcloy to him and John Hynd, his bailies in that part, dated at Drumfres, 23rd

May, 1543 [witnesses, Matthew Shortrick, Alexander Vilsoun, David Lyndsay, Sir James Lorymar, chaplain, and Herbert Andersoun], gave sasine to Clement Edzar of one merkland of Markbroun, lying in the parish of Colwen, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbricht. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Alexander Wilsoun, Matthew Wilsoun, and [blank] Hornar.

19th June, 1543.

(32.)

Sinclar, Auchenfrankaugh.

fol. 24] Memorandum narrating that William Sinclar, son and heir of William Sinclar of Auchenfrankaugh deceased, passed to the principal messuage of the lands of Auchenfrankaugh, lying in the parish of Lochrutoun and Stewartry of Kirkcudbricht, and there presented to John Makmoraine a letter of bailliary and precept of clare constat by John Greirsoun of Lag, superior of the lands of Auchenfrankaugh, directed to the said John Makmoraine and John Amuligane, his bailies in that part, dated at Lag, the last day of December, 1543 [witnesses, Cuthbert Greirsoun, Gilbert Greirsoun, Sir John Jameson, chaplain, and Herbert Andersoun, notary], and there gave sasine of the hundred shilling land of Auchenfrankaugh to the said William Sinclar as his father's heir. Done in the hall of Auchenfrankaugh. Witnesses, John Hucheon, Gilbert Cormock, John Carnis, Adam Carnis, John Fergussoun, and John Oliver.

3rd January, 1543-4.

(33.)

Glendonyng.

fol. 25] Memorandum narrating that Archibald Stewart of Finthelaucht, stewart depute in that part of Robert Lord Maxwell, stewart of Kirkcudbrycht, having in his hands a precept from the chancery, dated at Edinburgh, 6th November, 1543, gave sasine to John, son of Ninian Glendonyng of that Ilk, in the lands of Hawknest, Coggert, Nether Bardennoch, Corauchie, Barquhillach, Midlaggane, Overlaggane, Bar, Clony, Arwy, the lands called the twenty shilling land together with the mill of Partoun in the parish of Partoun

and Stewartry of Kirkcudbricht. Done on the lands of Nedirbordland. Witnesses, Ninian Glendoning, John Bensoun, junior, John Glendoning in Fominoch, Adam Bannatyne, and Fergus Hannay.

10th November, 1543.

(34.)

Vatsoun.

fol. 26] Memorandum narrating that Isabella Vellis, daughter of John Vellis deceased, burgess of Dumfries, passed to her merchant's booth ("botham sue opelle"), lying within the burgh of Dumfries between the large stone house of the late Master Herbert Gledstains on the south, and the merchant's booth of said late John Vellis on the north, and the boundaries of the school of Dumfries on the east, and the High Street on the west, and there resigned all right and claim of right to the said booth in the hands of David Newall, bailie of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of James Vatsoun, his heirs and assignees, and sasine followed. Done at the said booth. Witnesses, Master William Turnor, John Maxvell, Nicholas Jarding, John Lyndsay, James Kirkpatrick, and Archibald Welsche, burgh officers ("sergiandis de Drumfreis").

13th March, 1543.

(35.)

Roresoun.

fol. 27] Memorandum narrating that John Quhite, in virtue of a precept directed by Robert Cunynghame in Midgrenane, son of William Earl of Glencarne, to him, Andrew Roresoun of Bardanoch, and Andrew Roresoun, junior, in Kirkcudbrycht, bailies in that part, dated at the messuage of Midgrenane, 20th October, 1545 [witnesses, John Roresoun, son of the said Andrew, William Tennand, James Tempeltoun, and Robert Dyke], passed to certain forty shilling lands, viz., one merkland in Kirkcudbrycht, and a two merkland
fol. 28] in the barony of Glencarne and sheriffdom of Drumfres, occupied by the said Andrew Roresoun, and gave sasine thereof to Andrew Roresoun, junior in Kirkcudbrycht. Done on the said lands respectively. Witnesses, John Cunyng-

hame, tutor, Arthur Fergussoun, John Asloan, and Gilbert son of Andrew Roresoun.

3rd December, 1545.

(36.)

Nelsoun—Scottis.

fol. 31] Notarial instrument narrating that Janot Nelsoun and Cuthbert Scot and Robert Scot her sons, having obtained a nineteen years' lease of the merklands of Stepfurd from the abbot and convent of Holyvod, dated at Drumfres, 17th November, 1545, to the longest liver of the three, and John Scot, son of Cuthbert, agreed that Janot shall have the life-rent thereof, and on her decease, Cuthbert and his son John should have the one half, and Robert and his heirs the other, notwithstanding the terms of the lease. Witnesses, John Cunynghame, William Velch, and Andrew Thorbrand.

28th November, 1545.

(37.)

Glencors, Stronschillaucht.

fol. 32] Memorandum narrating that Thomas M'Cubbyne, in virtue of a precept directed by William Earl of Glencarne to him and John Maxvell in Kilbayne, bailies in that part, dated at Glencarne, 10th November, 1546 [witnesses, John Edzar, Adam Kirkaucht of Gleneslane, John Blak, Allan Cunynghame, and Herbert Andersoun, notary public], passed to the five pound land of Stronschilloch in the sheriffdom of

fol. 33] Drumfres, and there gave sasine thereof to Alexander Glencorss of Stronschilloch and Besseta Maxvell, his wife, and to the longer liver in conjunct fee. Done upon the ground at the dwelling-house of Quintein Fergussoun in Nethir Merkland. Witnesses, Andrew Cunynghame of Byrkschawe, Bartholomew Smart in Marquhryne, John Bryce, and Fergus M'Crere.

10th November, 1547.

(38.)

fol. 34] Memorandum narrating that Ronald Ranying passed to a tenement with garden lying in the burgh of Dumfries in Tounheid on *lie* bak rawe between the tenement of John Farlein deceased, now in the hands of John Birkmyre, on the

north, and a tenement of Andrew Donald deceased, and occupied by John Browne, on the south, and there resigned all right in the hands of Thomas Frude, bailie of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of John Maxwell and Agnes Andersoun, his wife, and to the longer liver of them, and the heirs procreated or to be procreated between them, whom failing to the nearest heirs of the said John, and sasine was given. Done on the ground. Witnesses, Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, John Heres in Drumjowane, John Frude, John M'Guffok, John Stewart in Carneselloch, Herbert Craik, Robert Carrutheris, John Heris, junior, James Kirkpatrick, and Archibald Welsche, burgh officers ("sergiandis de Drumfres").

11th May, 1546.

(39.)

fol. 35] Memorandum narrating that Andrew Roresoun of Bardanoch, in virtue of a precept directed by William, Earl of Glencarne, to him, John Edzar, and John Velsche, his bailies in that part, dated at Drumfres [day and month blank], 1545 [witnesses, James Vallas, notary, Master Nichel Vallace, Herbert Jon of Petteraw, and Andrew Greir], passed to the sixteen shilling land of Ovirsyde of Nethir Farthing of Inglistoun in the sheriffdom of Drumfres, which John Edzar of Inglistoun had resigned, and gave sasine to Uchred Edzar, son and heir apparent of the said John and Besseta Roresoun his wife, and to the longer liver in conjunct fee and the heirs of their bodies procreated or to be procreated. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Robert Greir in Inglistoun, John Edzar, Andrew Greir, William M'Curte, John Valker, Paul Roresoun, and Thomas M'Corane.

12th May, 1546.

(40.)

fol. 36] Memorandum narrating that James Hannay, son of John Hannay in Craigvild deceased, and James Hannay in Ernemolloch, uncompelled and of their own free will resigned all right, claim, and kindness in the six shillings and eight pennies lands of Vodheid, with their kindness in the mill thereof in the parish of Troqueer, lordship of Lag, and

stewartry of Kirkcudbrycht, occupied by John Greir in Vodheid in favour of Herbert Irving in Trailtrow. Done in the notary's chamber. Witnesses, Nicholas Harkness, William Maxwell, dwelling with John Maxwell of Lochrutoun, Thomas Hornar, and Sir James Carrutheris, chaplain.

24th May, 1546.

(41.)

Memorandum narrating that John Kirkaucht, in virtue of a precept directed by George Marchell, provost of Lincloudane, to him, John Maxwell of Lochrutoun, and John Andersoun, bailies in that part, dated at Lincloudane, 1st July, 1546 [witnesses, John Browne, Master John Stewart, Andrew Stewart, Master James Murray, and Hercules Barkclay], passed to a piece of land of the lands of Lincloudane, occupied by John Clark, lying within the town of Troqueir, between the lands of George Heris deceased on the north and the lands of Lincloudane on the south, and another piece of land or tenement in the town of Troqueir, having on the west the high road which leads to the
fol. 37] parish church of Troqueir, containing three roods occupied by Janet Neill between the lands of the said George Heres deceased on the south, and the said lands of Lincloudane on the north, with houses, &c., and gave sasine thereof to John Greirsone of Lag, his heirs and assignees. Done upon the land respectively. Witnesses, John Velche, William Velche, and James Amuligane.

20th August, 1546.

(42.)

Marjoribanks.

Memorandum narrating that William Marjoribanks, grandson of Robert Marjoribanks, uncompelled and of his own free will resigned all right, &c., to the ten shillingland of Burellschawe, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, stewartry of Annandale, and lordship of Marjoribanks to
fol. 38] William Marjoribanks, his heirs and assignees, and this for a sum of money paid to William by John Marjoribanks, "als gynkin," in name and on the part of William. Done in the chamber of the notary. Witnesses, David Newall, burgess of Dumfries, John Bell in Lochrutoun,

Thomas Lebody, and Sir Robert Loarin (?), chaplain and curate of Kirkpatrick Durane.

30th August, 1546.

(43.)

ffrude.

Memorandum narrating that Herbert Johnstoun, son of Edward Johnstoun deceased, burgess of Dumfries, uncompelled and of his free will resigned all right, claim, and kindness to an acre of land *lie* Peisshill, within the lands of Dumfries occupied by Margaret (?) Jardine between the acre of John Newall deceased, occupied by Elizabeth Douglass, spouse of James Andersoun deceased, on the north, and a rood of land of Patrick Steile, now in the hands of his wife, Joan M'Dill, on the south, in favour of Thomas Frude, burgess of Dumfries, and this for a certain sum of money paid to the said Herbert by the said Thomas. Done in the dwelling of the said Thomas. Witnesses, Elias Cunynghame,
fol. 39] baillie of Dumfries, John Corre, Thomas Ranying, Peter Rig, Ninian Jardine, and Cuthbert Macmannady.

17th August, 1546.

(44.)

On the same day, Herbert Johnstone constituted Thomas Frude, his heirs, &c., his cessionaries and assignees, to a three years' tack by the laird Conhayth, from this the date of the said Herbert's entry and paying of the duty to the said laird.

(45.)

Memorandum narrating that John Carrutheris of Holmendis, cautioner of Mariota Carrutheris, wife of Gilbert M'Clellane of Barmagaichane, who for herself and her husband had entered into a contract with William Jardine of Appilgarth, in regard to a charter and precept of sasine of the forty shilling lands of Drumjowane in the parish of Kirkanderis and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in favour of herself and her husband, under reversion of three hundred merks, and had caused the said contract to be read and published at Dumfries on the last day of July, 1546, that she and her cautioner required the presence of William Jardine so that he might receive one hundred merks of the

three hundred merks not yet paid, that they had consigned the money in the hands of John Carrutheris, burgess of Dumfries, for the use of the said William, that Mariota and her husband exhibited their seals for sealing the reversion, and that she and her cautioner asserted that she had performed her part of the contract, and that she was entitled to the possession of the said lands. Done in the
fol. 40] church of the friars of Dumfries. Witnesses, John Bell, burgess of Kirkcudbricht, William Stergioun, Andrew Mathesoun, Herbert Andersoun, notary public, Thomas Connelsoun, Sir James Loremer.

8th September, 1546.

(46.)

Reid.

Memorandum narrating that John Raa, burgess of Dumfries, uncompelled and of his free will resigned all right, claim, and kindness in six roods of the vicarage lands of Dumfries lying near *lie* Kirklands Moit occupied by Thomas Colling, between certain lands in the hands of John Craufurd, junior, on the west and east, in favour of Matthew Reid, his heirs and executors, upon reversion of £5,
fol. 41] together with a letter of tack of the said six roods for three years after the redemption of the same, for the annual payment to the vicar of Dumfries and his factors of the usual rent, and this until repayment made to the said Mathew, together with the said letter of tack. Done in the notary's chamber. Witnesses, David M'Kynnell, Alexander Frude, burgess of Dumfries, John M'Ilweyn, and John Gibbonsoun.

20th September, 1546.

(47.)

Memorandum narrating that William, son of John Asloane in Troquere, deceased, "beand condampnit to ye deid by ane assiss for his deidis and in speciall for certain corne and claiths of Pate Scute's tuik upone him as he was to mak ansre befoir almychtie God that William Makmorane sone to umquhile Quintyne M'Morrane was yeirout Innosent and saikless of art and part of Pate Scuittis corne and claithis,

And in ye meantyme askit ye said William forgevnis and grantit yt he haid faillit to him in ye scandering of him for ye saids gudis. At Lochmaben gait gallowis, at or about two p.m. Witnesses, David Newall, Peter Rig, baillies of Drumfres, Thomas Rig, Charles Gurlaw, William M'Morane in Mwir, John Amuligane, Gilbert Cannock, Finlay Reche, John Thomsone, William Carnis, and John Carnis his sone.

11th October, 1546.

(48.)

Memorandum narrating that William Earl of Glencarne passed to the five pound land of Stronschilloche, lying in the sheriffdom of Drumfres, and there with his own hand gave sasine thereof to Alexander, son and heir of the late Thomas Glencorse, his heirs and assignees. Done on the said
fol. 42] ground. Witnesses, John Maxwell in Kilbeyn, John Edzar of Inglistoun, Andrew Roresoun, senior, John Cunynghame of Dardarroch, Andrew Cunynghame, William Cunynghame, John Edzar, and John Blak.

28th October, 1546.

(49.)

Memorandum narrating that Edward Creichtoun of Luberre, deputy of William Lord Sanquhar, sheriff principal of Dumfries, in virtue of the letters and extract from the books ("rolamentum") of the court of the said sheriff, passed, in order to divide the third part, to the following lands, viz.: the £20 lands of Dolfebill, the £10 lands of Cumrewe, the £5 lands of Nethirgarvald, the fifty shilling-land of Overgarvald, the £5 lands of Mekilholme, the
fol. 43] thirty shillingland of Skallig, the half part of Knocknyll, the twenty shillingland of Fawgill, the twenty shillingland of Coitlandis, the twenty shillingland of Reidhall, the twenty shillingland of Templand, the half merkland of Carneselloch, and the forty pennyland of Glenmaid in the stewartry of Annandale and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and after service of the brief, assigned to Katherine Kirkpatrik, relict of Roger Kirkpatrik of Ross deceased, a third part of the said lands. Done at Dolfebill. Witnesses, Alexander Kirkpatrick in Kirkmichael, Herbert Corry, Thomas Mortoun,

James Vilsone, Andrew Creichtoun, John Colter, William Kirkpatrik, and Gawine Kirkpatrik.

8th November, 1548.

(50.)

fol. 44] Memorandum narrating that John Charteris, in virtue of a precept directed by William Earl of Glencarne to him, John Smycht, and John Gordoun, bailies in that part, dated at Glencarne, 30th October, 1546 [witnesses, John Blak, John M'Culloch, John Reyde, John Gordoun, and Herbert Andersoun, notary public], passed to the three merkland of Lochur, lying in the barony of Glencarne and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to Elizabeth Chalmer, relict of Ninian Chreichtoun of Bellebocht, her heirs and assignees. Done at the dwelling place of John Smycht within the said lands. Witnesses, George Cunynghame in Craignestoun, John Smycht, Uchred M'Ewyne, and John Momorsoun.

4th November, 1546.

(51.)

fol. 46] Memorandum relating that Cuthbert Fergussoun in Glencrosche produced to William Earl of Glencairn a charter of the two merkland and forty pennyland of Glenjawin in the sheriffdom of Dumfries and earldom of Glencairn, granted by John Greirson of Dalmacurane in favour of Isabella, daughter of the said Cuthbert, dated 20th November, 1522, and a notarial instrument, under the hand of Sir Thomas Connelsoune, notary public, in favour of the said Isabella, dated 20th November, 1522, and alleged in presence of the said Earl, lord superior of the said lands, that he went to his audience, that the said John was about to invest [blank] Greirsone, his son, in the fee of the said lands to the loss and prejudice of the said Isabella, and meanwhile the Earl himself made answer that the premisses could not hurt or damage Isabella, because he himself had previously seen the instrument of sasine granted by John before Isabella's infeftment and sasine, and so Isabella could suffer no damage during her lifetime.* Done at the Castle of Glencairn. Witnesses, Andrew Roresoun of Bardannoch, John Wilsone,

* "Pro eo quod ipse prius videbat instrumentum sasine ipsius

John Cunynghame, and Sir Herbert Andersoun, notary public.

4th November, 1546.

(52.)

Memorandum narrating that Andrew Roresoun intimated in the presence of the Earl of Glencairn that he was infeft in the merkland of Nethir Kirkcudbrycht and in the lands called "the twa merklands," in virtue of a charter granted by Robert Cunynghame, son of the Earl, as he alleged, for the time. Done at the Castle of Glencairn. Witnesses, Robert Cunynghame of Hayket, Robert Cunynghame of Auchenerve, Thomas Farle, John Edzar, and George Cunynghame.

28th October, 1546.

(53.)

fol. 47] Memorandum narrating that William Earl of Glencarne and lord superior of the one merkland of the *lie* ovirfarthing of Inglistoun, formerly occupied by Patrick Blak deceased, and the twenty shillingland of *lie* oversyde of Mydfarthing of Inglistoun in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, passed to the said land, and there gave sasine thereof to John Edzar of Inglistoun and Isabella Fergussoun, his wife, and to the longest liver on conjunct fee, &c., &c. Done upon the said twenty shilling land. Witnesses, John Maxwell in Kilbane, Alexander Glencorss, John Welsche in Collistoun, and John Edzar.

28th October, 1546.

(54.)

Memorandum narrating that Andrew Roresoun of Kirkcudbrycht uncompelled and of his own free will granted to William Earl of Glencairn authority to erect a mill and water-gang within the merklands of Nethir Kirkcud-
fol. 48] bricht. Witnesses, Robert Cunynghame of Hayket, Robert Cunynghame of Auchenharve, Thomas Farle, John Edzar, and George Cunynghame.

28th October, 1546.

Johannis dictarum terrarum factum ante infeodationem et sasinam ipsius Isabelle, et sic non potuit nec decet inferre sibi Isabelle dampnum ex toto tempore vite sue."

(55.)

Memorandum narrating that Andrew Newlandis, burgess of Dumfries, with the consent of Mariota M'Cartnay, his wife, passed to his tenement and garden lying within the burgh of Dumfries beyond the lower gate, and there resigned an annual rent of ten shillings to Helis Cunynghame, baillie of the burgh of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of John Lyndsay, burgess of the said burgh; and the said bailie gave sasine of the said annual rent to be uplifted out of the subjects aforesaid, and this under reversion of £5 to be paid to the said John, his heirs and assignees, for redemption of the said annual rent. Done on the ground. Witnesses, James Watsone and Michael Lyndsay, burgess of Dumfries.

1st April, 1546.

(56.)

fol. 49] Memorandum narrating that Master George Marchell, provost of Lincloudane, and lord superior of the lands underwritten, passed to the three acres, lying in *lie* piesscroft on the north with house and garden and grazing of three soums ("herbagium trium summarum"), all in the Mains of Lincloudane, formerly the property of Beatrix Carmichell, and resigned by her in favour of Richard M'Kee of Myrtoun, his heirs and assignees, and there gave sasine thereof to the said Richard. Done on the ground. Witnesses, Walter Stewart of Barcly, Symon Johnstoun, Robert Maxwell, Herbert Johnstone, Master James Murray, vicar of Terreglis, and George Maxwell.

16th December, 1546.

(57.)

Ranyng.

Memorandum narrating that George Maxwell, son of Master George Maxwell, deceased, uncompelled and of his own free will assigned all right, claim, and kindness to a "quarter land" lying in Tounheid of Tynvald, within the sheriffdom of Dumfries and lordship of Tinwald, which belonged formerly to John Ranyng, deceased, and which said John at the time of his illness gave to said George, in favour of Thomas Ranyng, and that for a certain sum of money

paid by him to the said George. Done in the hall of Tynvald. Witnesses, George Maxwell, brother
fol. 50] german of the lord of Carneselloch, James Maxwell in Borschell, John Mundell, and Sir Andrew Glover, rector of Tynvald.

5th March, 1546.

(58.)

Memorandum narrating that John Maxwell in Kilbane, in virtue of a precept of clare constat directed by James Earl of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeith and Abirdor, to him and Robert Brown, bailies in that part, dated at Abirdor, 8th May, 1546, passed to the two merkland of Drumschennoch, in the barony of Mortoun and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to Alexander, son of Thomas Glencors, deceased. Done on ground at the house occupied by William Hunter. Witness, William Hunter, Donald Dalrumpill, and Lancelot Dougall.

27th May, 1547.

(59.)

fol. 51] Scrymgeor.

Memorandum narrating that John Kyle, in virtue of a precept under the Great Seal, directed by the Queen to him and Jeffrey Irving, baillies in that part, dated at Edinburgh, 18th March, 1547, passed to the ten merkland of the south side of the mains of Torthorwald and the ten merkland of the town and lands of Rouken and Drumbeg, lying in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, which belonged to Michael Lord Carlile, and were apprised, and there gave sasine
fol. 51] therof to Jonet Scrymgeor, Lady Carlisle, her heirs and assignees. Done upon the said lands respectively. Witnesses, Jeffrey Irving, Michael Rechertsoun, Cuthbert Murray, James Murray, John Irving, William Irving in Hoille, James Gordoun, Walter Branzer, and Thomas Rechertsoun.

7th April, 1547.

(60.)

Vilsone, Drumfres.

Memorandum narrating that John Neilsoun, burgess of Dumfries, son and heir of John Neilsoun deceased, formerly

burgess of Dumfries, passed to a tenement and garden lying in Lochmabengait in the said burgh, between the tenement of George Curror on the west and that of George Hucheon on the east, and there assigned all right and claim to a hall, chamber, stable, peat-house ("domus glebarum"), and the third part of the garden of the said tenement, occupied by John and Herbert Vilsone, into the hands of Peter Rig, bailie of the said burgh, in favour and for the use of Herbert Vilsone, burgess of Dumfries, his heirs and assignees, and the said Peter gave sasine thereof to the said Herbert;
fol. 52] and this under reversion of £30. Done in the foresaid garden. Witnesses, William Bell and William M'Birnie, burgesses of Dumfries.

7th July, 1547.

(61.)

Of the same date John Neilsoun bound himself, his heirs and assignees, his lands, and his goods moveable and immoveable in warrandice of the said subjects, under the said reversion and with a letter of tack for one year. Witnesses, Peter Rig, bailie, William Bell, and William M'Birnie.

fol. 56] (62.)

Memorandum narrating that Thomas Fergussone of Craigdarroch passed to the thirteen shillings and four pence land of Chapellmark, lying in the barony of Craufurdstoun within the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, occupied by Fergus M'Cubbyne, and there with his
fol. 57] own hands gave sasine to Arthur, his son, in terms of a lease, dated at Craigdarroch, 27th November, 1546 [witnesses, Matthew Fergussone, Cuthbert Fergussone, Andrew Fergussone, Thomas Fergussone, Fergus M'Cubbyne, John Bryce, Fergus Fergussone, tailor, John M'Connell, and Herbert Andersone, notary public], at a rent of five merks. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Matthew Fergussone, Fergus M'Cubbyne, and Sir John Dunbar, rector of Castelmylk.

6th August, 1547.

(63.)

Memorandum narrating that Thomas Fergussone of

Craigdarroch passed to the two and one half merk land of Conraicht, in the barony of Craufurdstoun, and within the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and
fol. 58] there with his own hands gave sasine thereof to Matthew Fergussone, his son "natural," in liferent, in terms of a lease, dated at Craigdarroch, 27th November, 1546 [witnesses, Arthur Fergussone, Cuthbert Fergussone, Andrew Fergussone, Thomas Fergussone, John M'Kee, Dynniss M'Millane, Robert Fergussone, John Symsoun, and Herbert Andersone, notary public], at a rent of ten merks. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, Arthur Fergussone, John Symsone, and Sir John Dunbar, rector of Castelmylk.

26th August, 1547.

(64.)

Memorandum narrating that Arthur and Matthew Fer-
fol. 59] gussoun obliged themselves not to trouble their father in the bruiking or setting of the merklands of Chapellmark, or the two and one half merkland of Conraicht, nor to intromit with the said lands during their father's lifetime save with his consent.

26th November, 1547.

(65.)

Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating that William Earl of Glencarne passed to the five merkland of Maxweltoun *alias* Darnayngill, lying in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there with his own hands gave sasine thereof to Marjorie Cunynghame, relict of John Cunynghame of Byrkschawe, deceased, her heirs and assignees. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, John Edzar, James Dunbar, and John M'Come.

26th August, 1547.

(66.)

fol. 60] Memorandum narrating that John Edzar, in virtue of a precept directed by William Earl of Glencarne to him and Peter Greir in Inglistoun, bailies in that part, dated at Glencairn, 8th December, 1547 [witnesses, Allan Cunynghame, John Blak, Robert Greir, John Edzar, James Dunbar, and

Master Michael Vallace], passed to the two and one half merkland of Maxveltoun, *alias* Darnayngill, and there gave sasine thereof to Robert, son of John Cunynghame
fol. 61] of Byrkschawe, deceased. Done "apud manerium sui castri" at the lands of Maxveltoun. Witnesses, John M'Gellane in Bellybocht, John Maxwell, junior, there, Allan Edzar, and Sir George Hustoun, chaplain.

17th December, 1547.

(67.)

Memorandum narrating that Cuthbert Cunynghame of Castelpharne passed to the two merkland of Castelpharne, lying in the barony of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there with his own hands gave sasine to Isabella, daughter of Thomas Fergussone of Craigdarroch, in her pure virginity in an eleven shillings land of the said two merkland in liferent. Done at the mansion of Castelpharne. Witnesses, Robert Fergussone, junior, of Craigdarroch, Arthur Fergussone, Cuthbert Cunynghame in Craignestane, Robert Greir in Inglistoun, Thomas Fergussone of Craigdarroch, and James Greir.

25th June, 1548.

(68.)

fol. 62] Memorandum narrating that Arthur Fergussoun, in virtue of a precept of clare constat directed by Alexander Stewart of Garlies to him, and Robert Fergussoun of Craigdarroch, bailies in that part, dated at Kernzeild, 8th June, 1548 [witnesses, Master John Stewart, James Charteris, John Stewart, and Sir John Wallace, junior, chaplain], passed to the forty penny land of Ile in the barony of Dalswinton, parish of Kirkmahoe, and sheriffdom of
fol. 63] Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to John Fergussoun, son of John Fergussoun of Ile, deceased. Done at the mansion of Ile. Witnesses, Sir Roger Kirkpatrik, rector of Nethirewiss, Sir Andrew Hanying, vicar of Dunscoir, Martin Murheid, and William Harper.

26th August, 1548.

(69.)

Memorandum narrating that Thomas Wilsone of Croig-

lyne passed to his lands of Macquyestoun and there gave sasine of £10 scots to Agnes Greirsone, relict of John Gordoun of Blaket, deceased, in her pure viduity, by reason of marriage between her and the said Thomas, to be uplifted annually by her all the years of her life, with infeftment in the ten merk lands of Croglin and Macquyestoun, in the parish of Tynron, barony of Glencairn, and sheriffdom of Dumfries. Done at Macquyestoun. Witnesses, Paul Redik of Dalbaty, Gilbert Greirsone of Daltoun, Herbert Redyk, Thomas Schitling, and Sir Robert Velche, vicar of Tynron, and also Sir James Carrutheris, rector of Vamffrey.

13th August, 1548.

(70.)

fol. 64] Memorandum narrating that Cuthbert Greirsone, brother german of John Greirsone of Lag, resigned all right, claim, and kindness in the forty shilling lands of Laucht, in the parish of Tynron and sheriffdom of Dumfries, occupied by John Fergussoun and Agnes Bannatyne, relict of John Fergussoun deceased, in favour of Gilbert Greirsone, his brother german, his heirs and assignees, reserving his own liferent, with free right of disposal after his death. Done at Penpont. Witnesses, James Dougless, Henry Greirsone, Robert (?) Bannatyne, and William Bannatyne.

7th August, 1548.

(71.)

Memorandum narrating that Gilbert Greirsone, brother of John Greirsone of Lag, in virtue of a precept under the great seal directed to him and Peter Greirsone, dated at Pynkie, 20th August, 1548, passed to the £14 lands of Ardis with the mill thereof, the twelve merkland of Holm of Dalgarnok, lying within the sheriffdom of Dumfries, and the twelve merkland called Betwixt the waters and Preistlandis, lying in the stewertry of Kirkcudbrycht, which lands and mill had belonged to the said John Grierson, and

fol. 65] had been resigned by him to the Crown, and gave sasine of the lands and mill of Ardis and of the lands of Holme of Dalgarnok aforesaid to William Greirsone son and heir apparent of the said John Greirsone of Lag, his heirs

and assignees, under reservation of the said John's frank tenement for his life. Done on the lands of Holme of Dalgarnok. Witnesses, John Hunter, Gilbert Greirsoun, Thomas Ireland, John Wallace of Brekandsyde, and Sir John Johnstoun, chaplain.

11th September, 1548.

(72.)

fol. 66] Cunyinghame.

Memorandum narrating that Roger M'Brair, provost of Dumfries, passed to the tenement of John M'Dill, burgess of Dumfries, deceased, lying within the said burgh, between the tenement of the late John Corsby on the north and the vennel called *lie* stynkand vennel stretching to the water of nyth on the south and thare resigned all right and claim to an annual rént of 13s 4d to be uplifted out of the said tenement into the hands of George Maxwell, baillie of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of John Cunyinghame, burgess thereof, his heirs and assignees in fee, and the said George Maxwell gave sasine to the said John Cunyinghame. Done upon the land of the said tenement. Witnesses, William M'Culloch, servant of John Redik; Roger Carrutheris, burgess of Dumfries; and Sir Mark Carrutheris, rector of Moswald, chaplain and notary public.

24th December, 1548.

(73.)

Greirsoun.

Memorandum narrating that Alexander Kirkpatrik in virtue of a precept under the Great Seal directed to him and Gilbert Greirsoun, bailies in that part, dated at
fol. 67] Pynkee, 28th August, 1548, passed to the ten merkland called Betwixt the waters and Preistlandis, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbrycht, and there gave sasine
fol. 68] thereof to William Greirsoun, son and heir apparent of John Greirsoun of Lag and his heirs, under reservation of the frank tenement of the said lands during all the days of his life, with a third of the same to Egidia Kennedy, his wife. Done upon the ground. Witnesses, John Maxwell, John Fawop, John Saidler, Gilbert Greir, and James Amyligane.

[Blank] February, 1548-9.

(74.)

Corswan—Maxvell.

Memorandum narrating that John Corre, in virtue of a precept directed by John Greirsoun of Lag to him, John Andersoun in Terrauchy, Gilbert Greir, and John Asloane of Corbiehill, bailies in that part, dated at Lag, 1st
fol. 69] September, 1547, [witnesses, Cuthbert Greirsoun, John Velche, John Kirkaucht, and David Murheid], passed to the tenement in the territory of the town of Troqueir and barony of Drumsleit, on the west of the highway which leads to the parish church of Troqueir, containing three roods of land, between the land of George Heres, deceased, on the south, and certain lands of the provostry of Lincloudane on the north, occupied by Jonet Neill, which tenement and lands were in the hands of the said John Greirsoun as lord superior by reason of the death of Herbert Corswan, and there gave sasine thereof to John Corswan, son
fol. 70] of the said Herbert, his heirs and assignees. Reddendo two shillings annually. Done on the ground. Witnesses, William Maxwell, John Maxwell in Bourlandis, and Thomas Reche. Immediately afterwards the said John Corswan gave sasine of the subjects aforesaid to James Maxwell, dwelling in Conhaith.

3rd April, 1549.

(75.)

fol. 71 Creichtoun, Craufurdtoun.

Memorandum narrating that Robert Fergussoun, junior of Craigdarroch, in virtue of a precept directed by William Lord Creichtoun of Sanquhar and baron of the barony of Craufurdton *alias* Balnacane, to him bailie in that
fol. 72] part, dated at Sanquhar 10th March, 1548, [witnesses, Harbert Creichtoun and William Creichtoun, brothers of the said Lord, William Creichtoun in Auchintaggart, Master Robert Creichtoun, rector of Sanquhar, and William Litill], passed to the fourteen merkland of Craufurdtoun and Steuartoun lying in the barony aforesaid, and there gave sasine of the said lands to John Creichtoun, son and heir apparent of Andrew Creichtoun of Craufurdtoun.
fol. 73] Done on the ground. Witnesses, Andrew Creich-

toun of Craufurdtoun; Andrew Creichtoun and Thomas Creichtoun, brothers; John M'Murdy, John Reid, and William M'Joir.

6th April, 1549.

(76.)

Ewart—Jonstoun.

Memorandum narrating that John Ewart of Bodisbek passed to the £5 land of Bodisbek, and to the £5 land of Skistinholm, lying in the Stewartry of Annandale, and there with his own hands, uncompelled and of his free will, gave sasine thereof to his son John, and Jonet Johnstoun,
fol. 74] his wife, in conjunct fee. Done on the ground. Witnesses, William Atkinsone, James Hendersone, Thomas Ewart, John Johnstone, son of Thomas Johnstone of Cragoburne, and Andrew Colterer.

25th April, 1549.

(77.)

Makcawlis, Messingerlandis.

Memorandum narrating that Robert Greirsone in Inglistoun in virtue of a precept of clare constat directed by John Greirsoun of Lag, Lord Superior of Messingerlandis
fol. 75] and Grenane, to him and John Velche, bailies in that part, dated at Lag 26th September, 1548 [witnesses, Cuthbert Greirsoun, John Maxvell, and Sir John Jamesoun, chaplain], passed to the said lands lying in the barony of Tibbaris, parish of Penpont, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine of four oxgates thereof to Isabella, Jonet, and Mariota M'Cawle, daughters of Gilbert M'Cawle of that ilk. Done on the ground. Witnesses,
fol. 76] Gilbert Greirsoun in Craignie, Gilbert Greirsoun of Dalmaccurane, Arthur Fergussoun, Gilbert M'Cawle, James M'Cawill, and Roger Greirsoun.

27th September, 1548.

(78.)

Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating that Alexander Coittis in virtue of a precept of clare constat directed by John Lord Hay of Zestor and baron of the barony of Snayde to him and

Andrew M'Gowin, bailies in that part, dated at Neth-
fol. 77] pecht 4th June, 1548 [witnesses, John Lyndsay, John Dicksoun, James Hay, and Nicholas Quhippo, notary public], passed to the two merkland of Byrkschawe and the two merkland of Feuchlarg, within the said
fol. 78] barony, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to Andrew, son of John Cunynghame of Byrkschawe, deceased. Done on the ground. Witnesses, William Cunynghame, Andrew Makgowin, Amer Smycht, John M'Clein, John Hunter, and Sir George Cunynghame.

7th June, 1549.

(79.)

fol. 79] Kirkpatrik.

Memorandum narrating that Andrew Roresoun, junior, tutor of Bardanocht and Lord of the one merkland of Ovirkirkcudbrycht, lying in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, passed to the said lands, and there with his own hands gave sasine thereof to Allan Kirkpatrik in Cloisborne, his heirs and assignees. Done on the ground. Witnesses, John Velche in Collestoun, John Creichtoun in Hill, Peter Dennam of Creichane, David Morton, Robert Amvligane, and George Amvligane.

11th June, 1549.

(80.)

fol. 80] Amuligane.

Memorandum narrating that John Velche in Collestoun and lord of the land underwritten, passed to the one merkland of Stronschilloch called the merkland of the burnesyde lying in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, occupied by Marion Schitlingtoun, and there with his own hands gave sasine to George Amuligane, merchant, dwelling in the parish of Tynroun, his heirs and assignees. Done on the ground. Witnesses, Cuthbert Grierson in Dalskairth, John Creichtoun in Hill, Peter Dennam of Creichane, Gilbert Amuligane, and Allan Kirkpatrick.

11th June, 1549.

(81.)

fol. 81] Roresoun.

Memorandum of obligation by Allan Kirkpatrick dwell-

ing in Cloisburn, by which he bound himself, his heirs and assignees, to grant to Andrew Roresoun, junior, his heirs and assignees, a letter of reversion, for redemption of the one merkland of Overkirkcudbright alienated by Andrew to him, on payment of 100 merks. Witnesses, John Welsche in Collestoun, John Creichtoun in Hill, Peter Dennam of Creichane, David Mortoun, Gilbert Amuligane, George Amuligane, and Cuthbert Grierson in Dalskartht.

11th June, 1549.

(82.)

Welche.

On the same day George Amuligane bound himself, his heirs and assignees, to grant to John Velche in Collestoun, his heirs and assignees, a letter of reversion for redemption of the merkland of Burnesyde in Stronschilloch in the barony of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, on
fol. 82] payment of £100 of money as underwritten, viz., xxxvii unicornis and crovnis of ye abbay, ii harye nobillis, xliii crovnis of vecht, iii riders and ane franche crovne, contenand ilk unicorn, crovne of ye abbay and crovne of vecht, xxii sh. vi d. Ilk Harie nobill xlviii sh. Ilk rider kepand ye angell nobill vecht, xxx sh. Witness, Andrew Roresoun.

11th June, 1549.

(83.)

Cunyngham—Craufurdtoun.

Memorandum narrating that Thomas Creichtoun, in virtue of a precept directed by William Lord Crechtoun of Sanquhar and baron of the barony of Craufurdtoun, *alias* Balnacane, to him and Edward Crechtoun, bailies in
fol. 83] that part, dated at Sanquhar, 6th June, 1549 [witnesses, Herbert Creichtoun and William Creichtoun, brothers of the said lord, and [their] brother, Master Robert Crechtoun, rector of Sanquhar, Ninian Crechtoun in Auchintaggart, Cuthbert Creichtoun, his brother, and
fol. 84] William Littill], gave sasine to Robert Fergussoun of Craigdarroch, attorney of Christina, daughter of William Cunynghame of Craiganis, deceased, in her pure virginity, in liferent, on her marriage with John Creichtoun of Craufurdtoun, *alias* Balnacane, with consent of his father,

Andrew Creichtoun, liferenter of the lands underwritten, in the two and one half merkland of Segesik and Ovirclauchop, *alias* Sanct Michell Chapell. Done on the ground.
fol. 85] Witnesses, Andrew Crechtoun of Craufurdtoun, Edward Crechtoun, Thomas Asloane, and John Creichtoun.
12th June, 1549.

(84.)

Vilsoun, Greirsone, of Croglin.

Memorandum narrating that Thomas Vilsoun of Croglin, heir of Gilbert Vilsoun, deceased, passed to his back tenement, in the burgh of Dumfries, on the east of the High Street, between the tenement of Thomas Newall, deceased, on the south, and the tenement of Thomas M'Brair, deceased, on the north, and the tenement of John Andersoun on the east and the High Street on the west, and there resigned all right, claim, &c., to the said back tenement in the hands of David Cunynghame, bailie of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of himself and Agnes Greirsoun his wife, and the longer liver in conjunct fee, and their heirs. He also passed to a tenement with garden in the said burgh in the "bak rawe" on the east of the High Street
fol. 86] between the tenement of Gilbert M'Cleir on the south and the tenement of Richard Edzar on the north, and there resigned all right, claim, &c., in the said tenement in favour and for the use of himself and his said spouse and the longer liver, and the heirs to be procreated of their bodies, &c., in the hands of the said David. Done on the said tenements.
Witnesses, Gilbert Greirson in Kirkbride, Robert
fol. 87] Greirson in Ingleston, Robert Greirson in Cormuligane, Martin Edzar, William M'Culloch, serjeands, and Thomas Ranying, senior, burgess of Dumfries.
8th July, 1549.

(85.)

Memorandum narrating that Marjory Cunynghame, relict of John Cunynghame of Birkschawe deceased, passed to the two and one half merkland of Maxwelltoun, *alias* Darnayngill, in the barony of Glencairn and sheriff-
fol. 88] dom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to

William, son and heir apparent of Alexander Cunynghame of Glencairn. Done on the ground. Witnesses, Robert [?—ster] of Failfurd, John Edzar of Inglistoun, Thomas Fairlie, Andrew Roresoun, junior, and Sir William Stewart, chaplain.

24th June, 1548.

(86.)

Scharp.

Memorandum narrating that Isabella, daughter of David Glover deceased, and heir of Robert Glover deceased, formerly burgess of Dumfries, passed to a tenement belonging to her within the burgh of Dumfries on the west part thereof between the tenement of Nicholas Scot deceased on the south, and that of James Carruthers deceased on the north, the High Street of the said burgh on the east, and the way to the chapel of B.V.M. on the west, and resigned all right, claim, &c., in the said tenement and garden together with a day's labour in Lochirmoss, in *lie* Hairstane, in the hands of John Charteris of Kelvod, bailie of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of John Scharp, his heirs and assignees, and that under reversion of 20 merks with a letter of tack for three years after redemption, at an annual rent of 20s. Done on the ground. Witnesses, David Cunynghame, baillie, Herbert Cawert, Kentigern Newlandis, Alexander
fol. 89] Kirk, William M'Culloch, and Martin Edzar, serjeands.

28th September, 1549.

(87.)

fol. 90] Memorandum narrating that John Scharp, dwelling in Amisfield, passed to his tenement in the burgh of Dumfries on the west of the street between the tenement of Nicholas Scot, deceased, on the south, and the tenement of James Carruthers on the north, and the High Street of the said burgh on the east and the way to the chapel of B.V.M. on the west, and there resigned all right, claim, &c., in the said tenement in the hands of John Charteris of Kelwod, bailie of Dumfries, in favour and for the use of himself and Katherine Frosse, his wife, the longer liver and in conjunct fee, and the heirs of their bodies, &c. Done on the

ground. Witnesses, Kentigern Newlandis, Martin Edzar, serjeands, and Sir Elisha Wilsone.

1st October, 1549.

(88.)

fol. 91] Memorandum narrating that John Edzar of Inglistoun passed to his meadow lying in *lie* Carss and Manis of Inglistoun, in the lordship of Inglistoun, barony of Glencairn, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, " in vulgari to the medow lyand nerest to the myll of Killegawpocht," and there gave sasine to Cuthbert Fergussoun in Glencrosche, his heirs and assignees, of five roods of the said meadow. Done on the ground of the said meadow. Witnesses, John Charteris in Kirkland of Glencairn, Arthur Fergussoun, and Thomas Car.

15th October, 1549.

(89.)

On the same day Cuthbert Fergussoun bound himself, his heirs and assignees, not to intromit with the said meadow in which he is infeft so long as the said John Edzar, his heirs and assignees, will warrant to him, his heirs and assignees, the crop of the meadow of last year and certain years before.

(90.)

fol. 92] Memorandum narrating that Jonet M'Clarine, wife of Thomas Maxvell of Auldgartht, burgess of Dumfries, uncompelled by her husband and of her own free will resigned in the hands of George Maxvell, bailie of Dumfries, all right, claim, &c., in a tenement, belonging to her husband, and formerly belonging to Cuthbert Maxwell, deceased, and Margaret Lauder, lying at the head of the town of Dumfries, between the tenement of Thomas Cunynghame on the west, and the tenement of John Schortrik on the east; and that for the infeftment of James Kirkpatrik and Katherine Merchell his spouse, their heirs and assignees, in the said tenement. [Witnesses names not given.]

6th May, 1549.

(91.)

On the same date, Thomas Maxvell of Auldgartht passed to the said tenement, and there, with consent of Jonet M'Clarine his wife, and David Maxvell his son and heir

apparent, resigned all right, claim, &c., therein in the hands of George Maxvell, bailie of Dumfries, in favour and
fol. 93] for the use of James Kirkpatrik and Katherine Merchell, his wife, and the longer liver in conjunct fee, &c., and the said George Maxvell gave sasine; and the said Thomas and Jonet gave to the said James and Katherine an instrument of Cuthbert Maxvell, deceased, in corroboration of the sale of the said tenement.

(92.)

fol. 94] Memorandum narrating that Amer Kirkaucht of Soundayvell, in virtue of a precept under the Great Seal directed to him, Alexander Kirkpatrick and Gilbert Greirsoun [date, etc., not given], passed to the £14 land of Ardis and the twelve merkland of Holmis of Dalgarnok, lying in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to William Greirsoun, son and heir apparent of John Greirsoun of Lag, under reservation of the frank tenement of the said lands to the said John for his life, and the terce thereof to his spouse, Egidia Kennyde. Done on the
fol. 95] lands of Ardis at the dwelling place of Andrew Velche, and on the lands of Holmis of Dalgarnok, at the dwelling place of John Amuligane. Witnesses, Andrew Vilsoun in Ardis, Henry Greirsoun, Gilbert Amuligane, James Vilsoun, Andrew Vilsoun, junior, Andrew Greirsoun in Auchingassel, John Amuligane, Alexander Amuligane, Gilbert Amuligane.

3rd June, 1549.

(93.)

Fergusone—Edzar.

Memorandum narrating that John Edzar of Inglistoun passed to his meadow of Inglistoun, lying in Carss of Inglistoun and Manis thereof, in the barony of Glencairn and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there with his own hands gave sasine of two acres of the said meadow to Arthur Fergussone in Glencrosche and Janet Edzar his wife, and
fol. 96] the longer liver in conjunct fee. Done on the ground. Witness, Cuthbert Fergussoun, and Cuthbert Edzar, son of the said John.

27th July, 1549.

(94.)

fol. 98] Cunynghame.

Memorandum narrating that John Creichtoun in Hill, in virtue of a precept of clare constat directed by William Cunynghame, master of Glencairn, with consent of his wife Jonat Gordoun, liferentrix of the two and a half merklands of Marquhirne in the Lordship of Glencairn and county of Dumfries, to him Paul Cunynghame, and Kentigern Cunynghame, bailies in that part, dated at Kenmoir, 17th February, 1549-50 [witnesses, Alexander Gourdoun in Scheirmerks, David Gourdoun in Markbreck, Paul Cunynghame, Kentigern Cunynghame, Alexander Lindesay, and William Carnis of Orchertoun], for giving sasine to James Cunynghame, nephew of Sir John Cunynghame, deceased, formerly prebendary of Lincloudane [the remainder of the instrument is awanting].

18th February, 1549-50.

(95.)

fol. 103] Memorandum narrating that Patrick Maxwell, brother of John Maxwell of Carneselloch, deceased, spontaneously resigned all right, claim, kindness, &c., in favour of Robert Maxwell, his son, his heirs and assignees, in that garden plot ("ortulus terre"), lying within the bounds of the Kirktoun of Kirkmahoe, which the said Patrick held of David Kerit [? Kent], tacksman of the church lands of the said church of Kirkmahoe, between a like plot in possession of Janet Vallis, relict of Robert Maxwell deceased, on the west, and another like plot in possession of Janet Edzar on the east. Done in the chamber of the notary. Witnesses, Robert Carnis, William Oliver, "claviger," and Thomas Maxwell.

28th April, 1549.

(96.)

Maxwell.

fol. 112] Memorandum narrating that Mariota, daughter of Fergus Dougalsoun, deceased, formerly dwelling in Killelong, with consent of Thomas Thomesoun, uncompelled and of her own free will resigned in favour of James Maxwell

of Auchencarne, his heirs and assignees, all right, claim, &c., in the two and one half merkland of Killelong, lying in the barony of Holywood and sheriffdom of Dumfries, occupied by Besseta Maitland, mother of the said
fol. 113] Mariota, and this for £40 paid to Thomas Thomesoun in name of tocher with the said Mariota at certain terms specified in a contract of marriage between said James and Besseta and Mariota on the one part and the said Thomas on the other. Meanwhile the said Besseta renounces all right, &c., in the said lands in favour of James Maxwell, her son, his heirs and assignees, and this for affection and certain other causes. Done in the chamber of the notary. Witnesses, Andrew Creichtoun of Craufurdtoun, Peter Thomsoun, John Maxwell in Lanreding, and Andrew Creichtoun, son of the lord of Craufurdtoun.

2nd June, 1550.

(97.)

Memorandum narrating that John Watsoun, dweller in Newtoun of Holywood, uncompelled and of his own free will, resigned in favour of Robert and Adam Tait, brothers, their heirs and assignees, all right, &c., in the five shilling lands, let to him, lying in the Newtoun of Holywood in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, between the lands of John Bek, and those occupied by Thomas Maxwell, and this for £10 paid at certain terms. Done in the chamber of
fol. 114] David M'Gee. Witnesses, William Thomsoun, dweller in Holywood, John Amuligane, tailor ("scissore"), and David M'Gee, notary public.

15th June, 1550.

(98.)

Memorandum narrating that Robert Harper, dweller in Holyvod, tenant of the ten shilling land of Mossyde, lying in the barony of Holyvod and sheriffdom of Dumfries, uncompelled and of his own free will resigned all right, claim, &c., in five shillings of the said ten shilling lands of Mossyde to James Maxwell in Killelong, his heirs and assignees; and this for the sum of five merks, paid to the said Robert, his heirs and assignees, by the said James, his heirs and assignees. Done in the notary's chamber. Witnesses,

Archibald Heres of Madinpaupe, Edward Heres in Knockilschyinoch, John Thomsoun in Terreglis, and James Heres.

16th June, 1550.

(99.)

fol. 115] Memorandum narrating that Mariota Robsoun, relict of Thomas Fergussoun, and John Fawhop, her son, uncompelled and of their own free will, resigned in favour of Roger Robsoun, brother of the said Mariota, all right, &c., in a quarter of an oxgate of land lying in the holm of Dunkow, within the lordship of the same and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and this for a certain sum paid to the said Mariota and her son. Done in the notary's chamber. Witnesses, William M'Culloch, and Thomas Harper, burgess of Dumfries.

28th July, 1550.

(100.)

fol. 116] Memorandum narrating that Richard Davidsone in Larglangly, in virtue of a precept directed by John Greirsoun of Lag, lord of the lands underwritten, to him and William M'Birnie, dated at the mansion of Lag, 9th August, 1550 [witnesses, Cuthbert Greirsoun, Gilbert Greirson, brothers of the said John, John Welche, and William Cunynghame], passed to the fifty shilling land of Larglangly, lying in the half barony of Ur, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbrycht and sheriffdom of Dumfries, and there gave sasine thereof to James Johnstone of Blacklaw, son of Gavin Johnstoun in Kirktoun, his heirs and assignees. [The rest of the instrument is awanting.]

9th August, 1550.

This prothocoll buik contenis ane hundreth tuentie ane lievis qroff the first instrumente qlk is contenit upon the first Leiff concernis Jonet Dunbar, Lady Partoun, and ye Last instrumente qlk is contenit upoun ye hundreth and sixteine Leiff concernis James Johnestoun of Blacklaw of ye lands of Larglanglie.

Notes on the Titles of Cowhill Tower, in the Parish of Holywood.

By Mr J. C. R. Macdonald, W.S., Dumfries.

The property now known as Cowhill Tower in the parish of Holywood and county of Dumfries extends to about 235 Imperial Acres and has an annual assessable value per Valuation Roll of £415 10s. It forms a part only of a much larger property which was known by the comprehensive name of Cowhill, and which at one time included the following additional subjects :—

The farm and lands of Nether Killylung, now the property of Mrs Hunter.

The farm and lands of Glengower, now forming part of the Estate of Portrack.

The farm and lands of Muirside, now belonging to Mr W. G. Graham.

The farm and lands of Druidpark (originally part of Muirside), now the property of Mr R. Swan.

The farm and lands of Moss-side and the farm and lands of Birkhall, now belonging to Mr David Maxwell, and

The farm and lands of Abbey, immediately adjoining Holywood Church, now the property of Mr David Johnstone's Trustees.

The present annual assessable value of these additional subjects is approximately £1245, so that in round figures the original estate had it remained undivided would to-day have been worth at least £45,000 in capital value and would have extended to over 800 acres.

The whole of the property embraced in the original estate formed part of the patrimony of Holywood Abbey, and is now held direct of the Crown as immediate over Superior. The feu duties stipulated for in the charters by progress are payable in terms of the Act of Annexation (1587 cap. 29) to Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk as successor of Lord Maxwell of Nithsdale, who was the Lord of Erection to whom the temporalities of the benefice were gifted immediately after the Reformation.

From the Charters issued under the Great Seal subsequent to the Act of Annexation, but prior to the subdivision of the original estate, it appears that the feu duties amounted *in cumulo* to £28 18s 10d Scots or £2 8s $2\frac{10}{12}$d sterling. These feu duties are now collected annually by the Commissioner for the Duchess of Norfolk in the following proportions :—

From the proprietor of Cowhill Tower ...	£0	14	4
From the proprietor of Nether Killylung...	0	4	10
From the proprietor of Portrack for Glengower...	0	6	$6\frac{4}{12}$
From the proprietor of Muirside	0	9	7
From the proprietor of Druidpark	0	2	0
From the proprietor of Moss-side and Birkhall...	0	7	0
From the proprietors of Abbey	0	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	£2	8	$2\frac{10}{12}$

The casualties or fines payable on the entry of each new vassal go not to the successor of the Lord of Erection but to the Crown Receiver. They are assessed in the case of an heir-at-law of the immediately preceding vassal at a duplicand of the feu duty and in the case of all others at one-sixth of the Valued Rent fixed in 1667. In view of this, it may be noted that, as will be shown immediately, the proportion of the Valued Rent of the original Cowhill Estate allocated upon the part thereof now known as Cowhill Tower is 378M 10s 6d or £252 10s 6d Scots, the equivalent of which in sterling money is £21 os $6\frac{1}{2}$d. One-sixth part of £21 os $6\frac{1}{2}$d is £3 10s 2d, and this is the sum that was paid to the Crown Receiver on 16th September, 1911, in respect of the entry of the present proprietor. No further claim of the same character can emerge during his life, and should he be succeeded by his heir-at-law the fine in that event would be restricted to a duplicand of the feu duty, i.e., to 14s 4d.

The old Land Tax assessed upon the original estate was £4 17s 6d sterling per annum, but was redeemed in 1803 by a cash payment of £92 5s 7d. The property of Cowhill Tower is therefore exempt from this impost. The teinds of the original estate (exclusive of Nether Killylung, Muircroft, Cardiesland, and Langmyreside, all of which had then been

sold) were valued by Decree of the Lords of Council and Session on 22nd November, 1769, at the sum of £15 9s $7\frac{4}{12}$d per annum, and were surrendered to the Minister of Holywood in satisfaction of his yearly claim for stipend. In terms of the final locality issued in the last augmentation process, this cumulo sum is allocated upon the several properties to which it applied in the following proportions :—

Upon the property of Cowhill Tower and Over Killylung	£5	10	2
Upon Glengower	1	15	$5\frac{11}{30}$
Upon Muirside	3	13	6
Upon Druidpark	0	12	$8\frac{58}{60}$
Upon Moss-side and Birkhall	2	7	1
Upon the farm of Abbey	1	10	8
	£15	9	$7\frac{4}{12}$

From what has been said it will be seen that the property of Cowhill Tower is practically freehold, being held direct of the Crown for an annual feu duty of 14s 4d, payable to the successor of the Lord of Erection, that no further casualty or fine can be claimed by the Crown during the lifetime of the present proprietor, that the old Land Tax has been redeemed, and that apart from rates and taxes (Property Tax, County Council and Parish Rates, and Fishery Assessment) the only charges upon the property are the claim for Minister's Stipend which is fixed at £5 10s 2d per annum, and the ecclesiastical assessments imposed from time to time by the Heritors.

In terms of the Act of Convention dated 13th January, 1667, the Commissioners of Supply made a revaluation in that year of all the lands in the county, fixing what in their opinion was the value at that time of each separate possession, and this revaluation contained under the Parish of Holywood the following items classed as a whole, the description of each being that appearing in the Ancient Valuation settled in the reign of Alexander III. :—

The Four Pound half merkland of the Maynes of Cowhill, The twa halfe merkland of Killielung, The three merk-

land of Nether Killilung, The merkland of Lochfoot, The half merkland of Muircroft, The fyve shilling land of Newtoune, The fyve shilling land of Birkhill, The merkland of Muirsyd, The lands of Marchthorn and Blackcroft, The Croft called Nairns Croft, The ten shilling land of Tounhead, The merkland of Glengower, and other merkland pertaining to the fyve shilling land of Marchthorne, The ten shilling land of Cardiesland and Langmyreside.

These items classed as a whole embraced everything in the parish that at that date (1667) belonged to the then proprietor of Cowhill Estate, and their annual value was stated by the Commissioners to amount *in cumulo* to 787M 6s 8d. The farm and lands of Abbey were acquired by Cowhill at a later date, and were entered in the Valuation of 1667 as a separate possession at 112M 6s 8d under the description of "The merkland of Greystoneflatts with the Abbey Yards," such being the form in which their value was stated in the Ancient Valuation of Alexander III.

Power was given to the Commissioners, on the application of any Heritor at a subsequent date, to subdivide the Valued Rent of 1667 and to allocate it upon its constituent parts, and Nether Killylung, Muircroft, and Cardiesland and Langmyreside having been sold, it became expedient to have this done. Accordingly on 7th March, 1758, on the Petition of Dugald Maxwell, the then proprietor of Cowhill, the cumulo rent stated in the Valuation of 1667 at 787M 6s 8d for the whole estate was allocated by the Commissioners as follows :—

	M.	S.	D.
Upon the Mains of Cowhill and Over Killylung ...	378	10	6
Upon Lochfoot	23	8	8
Upon Marchthorn and Blackcroft...	42	7	8
Upon Glengower	56	10	6
Upon Birkhill, Carlingcroft, and three-fourths of Blackcroft, and one-half of Tounhead ...	37	2	6
Upon Moss-side and the other half of Tounhead...	41	7	5
Upon Muirside	70	12	9
	651	6	8

And upon the subjects sold :—

Upon Nether Killylung	97	0	0
Upon Muircroft	9	6	8
Upon Cardiesland and Langmyreside	29	6	8
	787	6	8

Since the passing of the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., cap. 91), the Valuation Roll as we now have it is made up annually with the object of showing the actual rent or value of each separate unit of occupation, and it forms the basis for the imposition of all imperial and local taxes as well as of assessments imposed by the Heritors for the repair of the Holywood Manse. The owner's liability for all such imposts is measured by the real rent which, in the case of the property of Cowhill Tower, amounts, as appears from the Valuation Roll of 1913-14 to £415 10s—a striking contrast to the Valued Rent of the Mains of Cowhill and Killylung which was fixed by the Commissioners of Supply in 1667 at 378M 10s 6d or £21 0s 6½d sterling. This latter figure is still the basis for the liability of the property for repairs to the fabric of the Church and for the maintenance of the Churchyard, and one-sixth of its amount (£3 10s 2d) forms, as has already been stated, the measure of the Crown's claim for the entry of each vassal other than an heir-at-law.

It is of interest to note that the description of the property in the Ancient Valuation of Alexander III., though expressed in terms indicative of money value (the "merkland" of so and so), was likewise a measure of extent. Thus, the property of Cowhill Tower represents subjects described as "The Four Pound half merkland of the Maynes of Cowhill and the twa halfe merkland of Over Killilung." Keeping in view that a poundland was the equivalent of a merkland and a half (the merk being 13s 4d), it will be seen that the subjects just referred to extended to a seven merkland and a half merkland; and, as a merkland measured 34⅔ Scots acres, the result is to bring out as the total extent of these subjects 260 acres Scots, or their equivalent 325 acres Imperial. This latter figure is 90 acres in excess of the estimated present

extent of the property (235 acres), but one has to remember that it includes the ground occupied by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway and also, as will subsequently be shown, part of the Farm of Summerhill (formerly called Over Killylung) sold along with Muirside, and parts of the Farm of Bellfield (a portion of the Mains of Cowhill) sold on two different occasions to the Proprietor of Portrack.

The Reformation took place in Scotland in 1560, and Queen Mary having procured a Resignation in her own favour of the temporalities of Holywood Abbey at once gifted them to Lord Maxwell of Nithsdale, who appears to have utilised them for endowing two collateral branches of his family, one of which became subsequently known as Maxwell of Cowhill. In response to his request, charters were issued under the Great Seal on 15th March, 1566, 18th November, 1580, and 30th July, 1582, in favour of Robert Maxwell and Elizabeth Maxwell of Tinwald his Spouse in conjunct fee conveying to them and to their heirs the subjects that formed the original Cowhill Estate together with the fishings in the River Nith. The earliest of these charters was granted by Queen Mary, the two later ones by her son James VI. The property with which this branch of the Nithsdale family was endowed remained in their possession for over 200 years till 1783, when it was sold by public roup by Charles Murray Maxwell, who married Miss Campbell of Skerrington, and who thereupon assumed the name of Campbell. The farm and lands of Abbey had been added to the estate prior to 1713, while the lands of Nether Killylung, Muircroft, Cardiesland, and Langmyreside had been sold off between 1740 and 1769.

At the roup on 17th November, 1783, the Cowhill Estate as it then existed was purchased on behalf of George Johnston, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool, for the sum of £12,050, it being previously arranged that the purchaser should forthwith resell to Mr Bryce Johnston, then Minister of the Parish of Holywood, at the price of £2210, the part thereof embracing the lands of Moss-side, Birkhall, Carlingcroft, and Slaethorncroft. The Conveyance therefore that was granted in Mr Johnston's favour embraced only the remainder of the subjects, and the nett price that he paid was £9840. In virtue of

the open Procuratory of Resignation, Mr Johnston, as purchaser, at once applied to the Crown as his feudal superior for a charter in his own favour, and upon this charter, which was issued under the Great Seal on 27th March, 1786, infeftment followed in due course and a complete feudal title was established. It may be of interest to note the exact words of the Crown Grant in Mr Johnston's favour. They are in the following terms :

Praedilecto nostro Georgio Johnston Armigero de Cowhill haeredibusque ejus et assignatis quibus cumque haereditarie et irredemabiliter TOTAS et INTEGRAS lie praecinct domos et hortos de Holywood cum silva et mercata terra de Graystoneflat una mercata terra et demidio mercata terra antiqui extentus de Abbey et Graystoneflat vocata Item terras de Glengower cum quinque acris quae pertinuerunt ad lie Mains de Cowhill Item tres mercatas terrarum de Cowhill antiqui extentus Item duas mercatas et demidium mercatam terrarum de Over Killylung Item terras de Muirsides vocatas in antiquis juribus earundem Tres Muirsides Item demidium mercatam terrarum de Hulton vel Holetoun et lie eight Hulton acres super ripas de Nith jacentes constituentes partem Triginta solidatas terrarum de Holetoun cum turribus fortaliciis maneriei locis domibus aedificiis hortis pomariis partibus pendiculis et pertinentibus earundem quibus cumque cum piscationibus in acqua de Nith inter lie Clouden mouth et superiorem partem de Portrack et cum integris partibus earundem omnibus jacentibus infra parochiam de Holywood et vice comitatum de Dumfries.

The subjects therefore which Mr Johnston acquired by his purchase in 1786 were the following :—

The detached farm and lands of Abbey.
The farm and lands of Glengower, including 5 acres that originally were part of the Mains of Cowhill.
The farm and lands of Muirside.
The farm and lands of Druidpark (then part of Muirside).
The Mains of Cowhill (exclusive of the 5 acres above referred to), comprising
The 3 merkland of Cowhill of old extent,

The half merkland of Hulton and the 8 Hulton acres on the banks of the Nith. With
The 30s land of Hulton,
and the half merkland of Over Killylung.
With the Fishings in the River Nith.

Mr Johnston died in 1826, and was succeeded by his son Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Charles James Johnston. In 1849 the Glasgow, Dumfries and Carlisle Railway Co. (afterwards the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company) acquired from Admiral Johnston a strip of the Mains of Cowhill, extending to 8.0593 Imperial acres at the price of £1520 13s 6d, and in 1852 there was sold to Mr A. Harley Maxwell, the then proprietor of Portrack, for the sum of £500 a small portion of the half merkland of Hulton.

Admiral Johnston died in 1856, and the Trustees acting under his Testamentary Settlement exposed his property for sale by public roup in the following year. It was purchased for £30,540 by Mr William Johnston, of the Bengal Civil Service (the Admiral's son), who forthwith resold the following parts thereof at the prices stated :—

The detached farm and lands of Abbey for ...	£3500	0	0
The lands and farm of Muirside, as now owned by Mr Graham, having included therein certain parts of the lands and farm of Summerhill, i.e., those parts thereof lying to the south-west of the public road, consisting of 4 enclosures and extending together to 68.045 Imperial acres, at the price of ...	8412	0	0
The lands and farm of Glengower, along with certain parts of the lands and farm of Bellfield, consisting of two enclosures, now part of the Farm of Lower Portrack, which extend together to 43.904 Imperial acres, at the price of	5215	0	0
And the lands and farm of Druidpark (originally part of Muirside) at the price of	1750	0	0
	£18,877	0	0

The result of these re-sales was to reduce to £11,663 the price paid by Mr Johnston for the property of Cowhill Tower as it now exists. To this price falls to be added in estimating the present value the large sums spent on improvements, and in particular the cost of the new Mansion House and Offices.

Mr Johnston died in 1901, and directed his Testamentary Trustees to offer the property at the price of £15,000 to each member of his family in the order of seniority. It was ultimately purchased at that price in 1902 by the present proprietor, who had married Mr Johnston's youngest daughter.

The fishings included in the title have proved a fruitful source of contention. They were embraced in the Grant from Queen Mary in 1566 in precisely the same terms as those in which they appear in the Crown Charter in favour of Mr George Johnston issued in 1786, viz. :—" The fishings in the Water of Nith between the Clouden mouth and the upper boundary of Portrack," and, as in both Charters the annual feu duty stipulated for was the converted value of 32 salmon, it is clear that a right of salmon fishing (not a right of fishing for trout merely) was the subject of the Grant. Unfortunately, however, charters had likewise passed under the Great Seal attaching a right of salmon fishing to the lands of Portrack on the one side and to Milnhead lower down the stream on the other, and thus arose litigations—first, with John Maxwell of Terraughty, the then proprietor of Portrack, in 1793, and subsequently in 1877 with the late General Johnston of Carnsalloch, as then proprietor of Milnhead. As the result of these law suits, the upper boundary of the Cowhill Fishings is now defined by an imaginary line drawn from the Old House of Cowhill to Foregirth Farm Dwelling-house, and is marked by pillars erected on the river bank, while the boundary with the Milnhead Fishings was fixed by the Court in the law suit of 1877, subject to such adjustments as may be rendered necessary from time to time by the shifting character of the river bed.

A List of the Coleoptera of the Solway District.
PART II.

By Mr BERTRAM M'GOWAN.

II.—TO THE END OF THE HYDROPHILIDAE.

The next sub-division of the Coleoptera to be dealt with is the Hydradephaga, which are the aquatic representatives of the division of carnivorous beetles known as Adephaga. They are found everywhere in lochs, ponds, streams, etc. These, along with the next division, the Philhydrida, which are herbivorous and for the most part aquatic or semi-aquatic, have been very well worked up in this district by Mr Frank Balfour Browne, one of the recognised authorities on the group, and he has very kindly looked over the present list and brought it up to date. As I mentioned before, a very complete list for the district was published by him in the "Annals of Scottish Natural History," April-October, 1909. As was done before, the initial letters of the counties (Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown) are given to show in which counties each species has so far been found to occur.

DIVISION ADEPHAGA (SUB-DIVISION HYDRADEPHAGA).

FAMILY HALIPLIDÆ.

Brychius elevatus, Panz. not uncommon in running water, rivers Annan, Nith, and Dee. D. K.

Haliplus obliquus, F. recorded by Lennon from Glenmill Burn, but probably this record refers to the next species as it may have been washed down by the floods from Lochrutton. K.

H. confinis, Steph. fairly common in Lochrutton. K.

H. flavicollis, Sturm. common in most of our rivers and lochs. D. K.

H. fulvus, F. also common and found in similar situations as the preceding. K. W.

H. ruficollis, De G. common all over the district. D. K. W.

H. nomax, B.B. taken by Balfour Browne at Castle-Douglas in 1907. K.

H. fluviatilis, Aubé. in running water, scarce, rivers Nith and Urr, and taken by Lennon in a stream above Moffat Well. K.

H. striatus, Sharp. taken by Lennon and Sharp in small pools on salt marshes at Kelton and Caerlaverock, also by Lennon at Kirkconnell. D. K.

H. lineatocollis, Marsh. in ponds, etc., common. D. K. W.

Family Dytiscidæ.

Laccophilus interruptus, Panz. one only taken by Lennon in river Nith above Dumfries. D.

L. obscurus, Panz. recorded by Lennon from Auchencrieff and found in Lochrutton and Carlingwark Loch, also at Rockcliffe, but is scarce. D. K.

Bidessus minutissimus, Germ. usually a scarce species, found by Balfour Browne among grass lying out on the water in rivers Nith and Ken and Water of Luce. K. W.

Hyphydrus ovatus, L. in lochs and ponds, Auchencrieff (Lennon) also in Clonyard and Carlingwark Lochs, and at Ken Bridge. D. K.

Coelambus versicolor, Schall, found by Balfour Browne commonly in one spot in the river Dee at Threave Bridge. K.

C. 5-lineatus, Zett. common in Lochrutton, Cullochan, and Carlingwark lochs, and at Ken Bridge. K.

C. inaequalis, F. in lochs and ponds, common. D. K. W.

C. confluens, F. one only taken by Lennon in Caerlaverock salt marsh. D.

C. 9-lineatus, Steph. local but not uncommon Lochrutton, Lochaber, Loch Arthur, White Loch, Loch Ken, River Dee at Threave Bridge. K.

C. impressopunctatus, Schall. not uncommon in Caerlaverock salt marsh and at Southwick. D. K.

Deronectes latus, Steph. recorded from Solway by Sharp as rare in rapid waters.

D. assimilis, Payk. local and usually scarce rivers Lochar, Nith, and Cree, Lochrutton, Lochaber, Loch Arthur, Clonyard, and Maxwelltown lochs. D. K. W.

D. elegans, Pz. (*depressus*, Brit. Auct.), common in streams and rivers. D. K. W.

D. 12-pustulatus, Ol. not uncommon but usually only in autumn rivers Annan, Nith, Cluden, Dee, etc., also in Carlingwark Loch. D. K. W.

D. griscostriatus, De G. several specimens taken by Balfour Browne in Polvaird Loch, near Sanquhar, in September, 1912. D.

Hydroporus pictus, F. in lochs and ponds, local, but common where it occurs. D. K. W.

H. granularis, L. very local, but fairly common where it occurs, Maxwelltown Loch, Rockcliffe, and near Kirkcowan. K. W.

H. lepidus, Ol. abundant in many large peat holes, otherwise generally scarce, Racks Moss, Lochar Moss at Bankend, Barclosh Peat Moss, Dalbeattie, Duff's Loch, one only Water of Luce. D. K. W.

H. rivalis, Gyll. common in gravelly streams. D. K. W.

H. septentrionalis, Gyll. common in all the large streams in gravelly parts. D. K. W.

H. davisii, Curt. not uncommon in Well Burn, Moffat, also recorded by Lennon from near Carsethorn. D. K.

H. lineatus, F. local, but not uncommon in Lochrutton and Maxwelltown Loch. K.

H. tristis, Payk. common in peat bogs at any altitude. D. K. W.

H. umbrosus, Gyll. in lochs and ponds fairly common. D. K. W.

H. angustatus, Sturm. scarce, Lochrutton, Dalskairth, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie, and near Newton-Stewart. K. W.

H. gyllenhalii, Schiod. common, the dominant peat bog species up to about 1000 feet altitude. D. K. W.

H. morio, Dej. Criffel, etc., the dominant peat bog species above 1000 feet altitude. K.

H. vittula, Er. in ponds, etc., fairly common. D. K. W.

H. palustris, L. abundant. D. K. W.

H. incognitus, Sharp. chiefly in large peat holes in some of which it swarms. D. K. W.

H. erythrocephalus, L. abundant. D. K. W.

H. rufifrons, Duft. recorded by Lennon from Lochar Moss near Sandyknowe, very local, but found not uncommonly in a few spots Maxwelltown Loch, Cargen Burn, and at Dalbeattie. D. K.

H. celatus, Clark recorded by Fowler from Thornhill and from Criffel by Lennon. D. K.

H. melanarius, Sturm. a peat moss species occurring not uncommonly at all altitudes. D. K.

H. memnonius, Nic. in ponds, etc., not uncommon. D. K. W.

H. obscurus, Sturm. a very common peat moss species. D. K. W.

H. nigrita, F. in ponds, etc., fairly common. D. K. W.

H. discretus, Fairm. not common Maxwelltown Loch, Kirkconnell, Lochfoot, Colvend, Dalbeattie. K.

H. pubescens, Gyll. abundant. D. K. W.

H. planus, F. also abundant. D. K.

H. lituratus, F. common in salt marshes, and occasionally on peat mosses. D. K.

H. ferrugineus, Steph., one taken near Loch Skene by Balfour Browne. D.

H. obsoletus, Aube. occasionally found in flood refuse at Kelton, also taken rarely in Cargen Burn (in flood), on Criffel and in Dalbeattie Loch, and found near Loch Skene by Balfour Browne in 1909. D. K.

Agabus guttatus, Payk. probably common on high ground throughout the district in clear burns, Criffel, Bengairn, and Screel, and in Cluden near Old Bridge. D. K.

A. biguttatus, Ol. taken by Lennon in the district and a single specimen by me in river Cluden near the Old Bridge. D. or K.

A. paludosus, F. local, and usually scarce, Lochar Moss, Maxwelltown Loch, Lochfoot, Colvend. D. K.

A. uliginosus, L. one specimen in Dublin Museum in Professor M'Nab's collection labelled "Tinwald Downs," and taken in some numbers on Preston Merse by Balfour Browne. D. K.

A. affinis, Payk. fairly common but localised so that it may occur in only two or three pools on a large peat moss, and in those pools it will be common. D. K. W.

A. unguicularis, Thoms. Maxwelltown Loch and three other spots in the Stewartry, fairly common. K.

A. congener, Payk. not common but widely distributed, peat mosses at quite low altitudes and in company with affinis. D. K. W.

A. nebulosus, Forst. a "pond" species, but occasionally found in peat moss holes, even at high altitudes, e.g., Criffel top. Also common in salt marshes, giving place in more brackish pools to the next species. K. W.

A. conspersus, Marsh. common in Caerlaverock and Kirkconnell salt marsh and Preston Merse. D. K.

A. femoralis, Payk. rare, only found in one pond near Moffat Well by Lennon and in one pond at Rockcliffe by Balfour Browne. D. K.

A. arcticus, Payk. a mountain species, one specimen taken near Moffat by Lennon, and found in 1909 commonly in Loch Skene by Balfour Browne, and one found by him on the side of the Rhinns of Kells, 700′ feet up. D. K.

A. sturmii, Gyll. fairly common but somewhat local. D. K. W.

A. chalconotus, Panz. on peat mosses fairly common. D. K. W.

A. bipustulatus, L. common and general. D. K. W.

Platambus maculatus, L. common in running water. D. K.

P. maculatus ab. inaequalis Panz. (=immaculatus, Donn.) found in rivers Nith and Urr. K.

Ilybius fuliginosus, F. common in ponds, etc. D. K. W.

I. fenestratus, F. fairly common in Carlingwark Loch, and one specimen taken in Lotus Loch by Balfour Browne. K.

I. ater, De G. not uncommon, Gore Moss, Lochrutton, Maxwelltown Loch, Cullochan Loch, etc. D. K.

I. aenescens, Thoms. fairly common in peat mosses. D. K. W.

Copelatus agilis, F. one specimen in Dublin Museum in Professor M'Nab's collection labelled "Queensberry Hill." D.

Rhantus exoletus, Forst. common where it occurs, Maxwelltown Loch, Lochaber, Lochrutton, Cullochan Loch, etc. K.

R. pulverosus, Steph. one specimen taken by Balfour Browne on Preston Merse. K.

R. bistriatus, Berg. moderately common, chiefly on peat mosses, less commonly in ponds. D. K. W.

Colymbetes fuscus, L. not uncommon, Gore Moss, Maxwelltown Loch, Cullochan Loch, New Barean Loch, Preston Merse, Rockcliffe, etc. D. K. W.

Dytiscus punctulatus, F. not uncommon in lochs and ponds. D. K. W.

D. marginalis, L. also not uncommon. D. K. W.

Acilius sulcatus, L. in large deep peat holes where there is no weed, also in large deep quarry holes, not uncommon. D. K. W.

A. fasciatus, De G. Racks Moss and Lochar Moss at Bankend, in large deep peat holes in company with sulcatus, common where it occurs but decidedly local; Lochrutton single specimens only by Balfour Browne and myself. D. K.

The next family are the Gyrinidæ, or Whirligig Beetles, which are commonly seen spinning in circles on the surface of the water of our lochs and ponds. Our species of Orectochilus comes out at night and conceals itself during the day time under stones on the banks of rivers, etc.

FAMILY GYRINIDÆ.

Gyrinus minutus, F. Lochrutton, Lochaber, Loch Chesney. K. W.

G. elongatus, Aub. Maxwelltown Loch (Lennon), Cullochan Loch. K.

G. natator, Scop. common and general. D. K. W.

G. suffriani, Scrib. taken by Lennon in Maxwelltown Loch. K.

G. opacus, Sahl. Clonyard Loch, River Cree. K. W.

Orectochilus villosus, Mull. Lochar, Nith, Cluden, Kirkgunzeon Burn, Loch Ken, Corsemalzie. D. K. W.

We now come to the Philhydrida before referred to. They are sometimes called Palpicornia from the great development of the maxillary palpi, which are often much longer

than the antennae. Most of the species are very sluggish and are found on the borders of ponds, etc., or attached to stones or logs in streams. The genera Sphaeridium, Cercyon, etc., are found almost exclusively in dung or vegetable refuse, and are essentially land insects, while the remainder of the family are found in or in the neighbourhood of water.

Family Hydrophilidæ.

Hydrobius fuscipes, L. common in ponds and on salt marshes, absent or almost so from peat mosses. D. K.

Hydrobius fuscipes v picicrus, Thoms. the form almost invariably found on peat mosses where it is fairly common. D. K. W.

Philydrus maritimus, Thoms. a single specimen recorded from Corsemalzie by Gordon. W.

P. melanocephalus, Brit. Auct. (*fuscipennis*, Thoms.), common on peat mosses. D. K. W.

P. nigricans, Zett. not common, almost if not entirely confined to peaty ground in this district. D. K.

P. minutus, F. common on peat mosses. D. K. W.

P. coarctatus, Gredl. fairly common but local, more common in ponds than on peaty ground. K. W.

Anacaena globulus, Payk. common and general. D. K. W.

A. limbata, F. not common, Lochar Moss, Maxwelltown Loch, Rockcliffe, near Lochfoot, near Newton-Stewart. D. K. W.

Helochares punctatus, Sharp. scarce, Lochar Moss, Kirkconnell Moss, Rockcliffe, Corsemalzie. D. K. W.

Laccobius ytenensis, Sharp, not common Colvend, Rockcliffe, River Ken, Kells. K.

L. nigriceps, Thoms. not common, New Barean Loch, Colvend, Nith, Urr. K.

L. alutaceus, Thoms. fairly common. K.

L. minutus, L. also fairly common. K. W.

L. bipunctatus, F. one example taken by Balfour Browne in Maxwelltown Loch and one in another pond in the Stewartry. K.

Berosus signaticolis, Charp. taken occasionally by Lennon in small numbers in Caerlaverock salt marsh (recorded as *B. spinosus*, Stev.). D.

B. luridus, L. recorded by Murray from Dumfriesshire on the authority of the Rev. William Little. D.

Limnebius truncatellus, Thoms. common and general. D. K. W.

Chaetarthria seminulum, Herbst. taken by Sharp and Lennon in the district, and by Balfour Browne at Rockcliffe. D. K.

Helophorus tuberculatus, Gyll. two specimens (one at Kelton in flood refuse), taken by Lennon. D.

H. porculus, Bed. taken by Lennon in Kelton and Caerlaverock salt marshes. D.

H. nubilus, F. taken by Lennon in same localities as preceding, and by Gordon at Corsemalzie. D. W.

H. aquaticus, L. common and general, *v. aequalis*, also probably common. D. K.

H. viridicollis, Steph. (*aeneipennis*, Thoms.), common and general. D. K.

H. Mulsanti, Rye, common in brackish pools at Kelton and Preston Merse. D. K.

H. brevipalpis, Bed. common and general. D. K. W.

H. arvernicus, Muls. River Lochar and Cargen Burn. D. K.

Hydrochus brevis, Herbst. taken not uncommonly by Lennon in marshy parts of Maxwelltown Loch. K.

H. angustatus, Germ. one only taken by Lennon at head of Maxwelltown Loch. K.

Henicocerus exsculptus, Germ. not common, rivers Nith, Ken, Cairn, and Cargen Burn. K.

Octhebius marinus, Payk. Kelton and Caerlaverock salt marshes and Preston Merse. D. K.

O. pygmaeus, F. scarce, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas. K.

O. bicolon, Germ. not common, at Kelton and mouth of Lochar, and taken by Balfour Browne at Rockcliffe. D. K.

O. rufimarginatus, Steph. one specimen taken by Balfour Browne in Cargen Burn, and one taken by M'Nab in river Cairn in April, 1868, specimen in Dublin Museum. D. K.

O. auriculatus, Rey. not common at Kelton and Southwick. D. K.

O. lejolisii, Rey. and Muls. taken commonly at Douglas Hall in small rock pools by Balfour Browne. K.

Hydraena testacea, Curt. taken rarely by Sharp and Lennon in river Cairn near Irongray. D.

H. riparia, Kug. common in grassy ponds and grassy edges of rivers. D. K. W.

H. britteni, Joy. taken by Balfour Browne very commonly on some flooded meadow land near Cargen Burn in March, 1907, and one specimen taken by him in river Cree. K. W.

H. angustata, Sturm, recorded by Sharp as rare in Solway, but *H. longior*, Rey., is probably the species intended as there is one example in the Dublin Museum taken by M'Nab in Glenmill Burn in May, 1869. K.

H. gracilis, Germ. common in most small streams. K.

H. atricapilla, Wat. taken by Lennon in river Cluden near Lincluden, also found by Balfour Browne. K.

H. pulchella, Germ. not uncommon, river Nith amongst grass in the water on Maxwelltown side, also taken in Cargen

Burn by Lennon and M'Nab, and under stones on both sides of the Cairn near Hawhill. D. K.

Cyclonotum orbiculare, F. common in flood refuse from Nith and Cairn, and taken at Maxwelltown Loch. D. K.

Sphaeridium scarabaeoides, L. common in cow dung. D. K. W.

S. bipustulatum v. marginatum, F. also common. D. K.

Cercyon littoralis, Gyll. a maritime species common on the coast under decaying seaweed. D. K.

C. haemorrhous, Gyll, local, under rubbish, etc. K.

C. haemorrhoidalis, F. common in dung. D. K.

C. obsoletus, Gyll. local and scarce, in dung and rubbish heaps. D.

C. flavipes, F. common in dung, etc. D. K.

C. lateralis, Marsh. also not uncommon. D.

C. melanocelphalus, L. very common in dung. D. K.

C. unipunctatus, L. also common and general. D. K. W.

C. quisquilius, L. also common and general. D. K. W.

C. nigriceps, Marsh. not common in dung, etc. K.

C. pygmaeus, Ill. common in dung and flood refuse. D. K.

C. analis, Pk. moderately common in dung and flood refuse. D. K.

C. minutus, F. occasional in dung and flood refuse. D.

Megasternum boletophagum, Marsh. in decaying vegetable matter, rotting fungi, etc., common. D. K.

Cryptopleurum atomarium, Ol. in similar situations, also common. D. K.

FIELD MEETINGS.

31st May, 1913.

Leadhills and Enterkin Pass.

A party, to the number of twenty, spent a most enjoyable day in the passes through the Lowthers at the north of Dumfriesshire. A start was made shortly after eight o'clock in the morning, the company motoring up Nithsdale to the Mennock Pass. The day was one of bright sunshine, the warmth of the sun being tempered by a grateful breeze; and the valley of the Nith clad in the fresh foliage of early summer, was rich in beauty. The run to Mennock village was made at a good pace, and the six steep miles from there up the Mennock Pass to Wanlockhead and Leadhills were covered at a comfortable rate, which gave ample time for the enjoyment of the splendid hill scenery amid which the road winds.

The wild and striking beauty of the Mennock Pass has often been described, and always with a note of admiration. Clerical travellers, and among them Dean Stanley, have discovered that it resembles certain parts of Palestine, the features of the scenery when journeying near Jerusalem having brought to their recollection this road among the Lowthers, where the mountains by which it is surrounded give a favourable idea of the hills of Judea. "There is," adds one writer when speaking of the district, "one remarkable point of difference. In Scotland the traveller passes through an excellent road, among an honest and industrious population, where the conversation of the commonest will often delight and surprise the man of letters. Among the hills of Palestine the road is almost impassable, and he finds himself among a set of infamous and ignorant thieves, who would cut his throat for a farthing and rob him of his property for the mere pleasure of doing it." The late

James Shaw, the Tynron schoolmaster, aptly describes the pass itself in a few sentences. "Departing from the Nith," he says, "at a sharp angle at Mennock, we began slowly to wind up an excellently macadamised road, at every turn of which the glen became more contracted, the trees scarcer, the hills higher, the stream narrower and fiercer, and the vegetation more Alpine. Dark mists, dark heath, dark-winged butterflies, grey whinstone, and blackfaced sheep were for ever turning up; while sometimes, far below us on the solitary road, the thin wail of the much-diminished stream continued to be heard. The hills were now fast becoming mountain masses, on the right dark with heath, on the left verdant with the freshest grass. These mountains were variegated with the parallel tracks of sheep, or seamed from top to bottom with the dry, stony beds of winter torrents." On Saturday, however, dark mists such as are referred to by Shaw were absent, the pass appearing in its most delightful summer aspect, having overhead a blue sky flecked with white clouds, from which came delicate grey shadows which chased each other over the sunlit hillsides.

On reaching Wanlockhead the party gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to pause for a few minutes to look round on the singularly picturesque little mining village, the houses of which have of necessity been arranged in rows on the hillsides to face every possible point of the compass. Wanlockhead, which is about fourteen hundred feet above the sea-level, contains the highest house in Scotland, and was the birthplace of Dr William Hastie, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University, who died in 1903, and was buried in its churchyard; and of Mr Robert Reid, the poet, who has made the whole district vocal with his song. The lead mines, which give employment to most of the men of the village, are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and were opened about the year 1680 by Sir James Stampfield. About two hundred and fifty men are now employed in the mines, and in addition to lead, silver is obtained. At one time gold was found in large quantities, a circumstance which earned for the district the name of "God's treasure-house in Scotland." One feature of the village has always been re-

marked on by observant visitors, and that is the absence of hens, as it is said that hens cannot live there through picking lead. "Lead-producing, hen-poisoning Wanlockhead" is James Shaw's facetious way of referring to the place; but the visitors of Saturday can testify to there being at least one man in the village whose hopes and whose hens were not yet dead, as they observed him feeding a lively collection of the fowls in a carefully enclosed run. The peculiar appearance of Wanlockhead and its chilly position on the roof of the county, have been happily described by Mr Robert Reid in his charming poem, "Wanlock"—

Did ye ever hear tell o' a lanely wee toon,
Far hid amang hills o' the heather sae broon,
Wi' its hooses reel-rall, keekin' oot at ilk turn,
Like an ill-cuisten crap in the howe o' the burn;
Ane here and ane there, wi' a fit road atween,
In the daftest construction that ever was seen?

O there the cauld winter first comes wi' his snaw,
And he likes it sae weel that he's laith tae gae 'wa;
For there's three months o' bluster tae ilk ane o' sun,
And the dour nippin' cranreuch's maist aye on the grun':
Ay, whyles the corn's green in the lallans, they say,
Or the hinmaist snaw-wreath dwines awa' on the brae.

Proceeding to Leadhills, the party had lunch at the Hopetoun Arms. Previous to lunch, however, a visit was paid to one of the departments of the Marquis of Linlithgow's lead mines, half-an-hour being available before the works closed for the day. The department visited was that in which the galena is crushed and the impurities removed from it by washing, and the processes were viewed with much interest by the visitors, several of whom brought away a few grains of the metal as a memento. Dr John Brown, writing in 1865, in his well-known essay, "The Enterkin," describes Leadhills as "a dreary, unexpected little town," but goes on to say, "The people are thoughtful and solid, great readers and church-goers. They have a capital library. Like all natives of such forlorn, out-of-the-world places, they cannot understand how anyone can be happy anywhere else; and when one of them leaves the wild, unlovely place, they accompany him with wondering pity to the outskirts of their

paradise, and never cease to implore and expect his return for good." In Scottish literary history Leadhills occupies a place of importance, as it was the birthplace of Allan Ramsay, the poet, whose father was manager in the mines and was descended from a Laird of Cockpen who was a brother of Lord Dalhousie. The library which the village contains is said to have been founded by Allan Ramsay; though a Mr Stirling, who was an overseer in the mines, and a noted mathematician, has also been credited with its foundation. In the village is a monument to the memory of William Symington, one of the inventors of steam navigation, and who, as is well known, came from these parts to lend his skill and his ingenuity to the production of the steamboat, the first vessel of the kind, which Patrick Miller launched on Dalswinton Loch. The churchyard at Leadhills contains a tombstone on which it is recorded that there is buried beneath " John Taylor, who died in this place at the remarkable age of 137 years." Taylor was a native of Cumberland, and worked for many years in the mines at Leadhills. The age ascribed to him on the tombstone seems to be an exaggeration, though only a slight one, as it appears to be undeniable that at the time of his death he was a hundred and thirty-three. One story that is related of him tells how when he was a hundred and sixteen years of age he went over the hills to fish, but was unexpectedly caught in a snowstorm and gave himself up for lost. " But he stuck his fishing rod upright in the snow," says the narrator of the incident, " and made another struggle for his life, to a place where he was found. When he had recovered he went back, plucked his rod out of the snow, and returned to begin his new lease of seventeen years of life."

At Leadhills the party was divided into two portions, one of which proceeded on foot in the direction of the Enterkin, the other going by motor to Elvanfoot, and from there down the Dalveen Pass. The walking party followed the moorland path which was taken by the genial and kindly author of " Rab and his Friends " fifty years ago, and as the atmosphere was beautifully clear, they had, as they advanced towards the entrance to the Pass, a marvellously

extensive view of the green Lowthers, which spread around them in every direction "like round-backed, lazy billows in the after-swell of a storm, as if tumbling about in their sleep," and of the far distant hills of other districts to the north and south of them. It is with the sentiments of an exiled native and of a poet that "Rob Wanlock" has written of this wonderful view from above the Enterkin :—

Oh, bonnily there on the muirlan' heicht
The sun looks doon,
And bauldly up i' the warm sunlicht
Ilk hauds his croon:
Lowther and Steygyle, Auchenlone—
Daintiest hill that the licht looks on:
(Aft hae I spiel'd its benty side
Wi' freens noo sinder'd far and wide),
While bonnily owre baith burn and brae
The sklentin' shadows o' e'enin' play,
And syne hap a' at the close o' day;
Oh, surely the weird, uncanny skill
O' elfin wand
Ne'er cuist mair glamour on howe and hill
In fairy-land!

Dr John Brown's description of the Enterkin has become famous, but it is always worth repeating, as no prose description could be more adequate, except that he places the hills on the wrong sides of the glen for one travelling down the Pass. "We are now," he says, "nearing the famous Enterkin Pass; a few steps and you are on its edge, looking down giddy and amazed into its sudden and immense depths. We have seen many of our most remarkable glens and mountain gorges—Glencroe and Glencoe; Glen Nevis, the noblest of them all; the Sma' Glen, Wordsworth's Glen Almain (Glenalmond), where Ossian sleeps; the lower part of Glen Lyon, and many others of all kinds of sublimity and beauty; but we know nothing more noticeable, more unlike any other place, more impressive, than this short, deep, narrow, and sudden glen. There is only room for its own stream at its bottom, and the sides rise in one smooth and all but perpendicular ascent to the height, on the left, of 1895 feet, Thirstane Hill, and on the right, of 1875, the exquisitely moulded Stey Gail, or Steep Gable—so steep that it is no

easy matter keeping your feet, and if you slip you might just as well go over a bona-fide mural precipice." Defoe, in his account of his *Tour in Scotland*, has also described the glen in a passage in which he uses many lurid adjectives regarding the " horrible " and " terrifying " nature of the precipices and " casms." In Covenanting times the Pass was the scene of several rescues on the part of the Covenanters of prisoners from the hands of the dragoons, and at least one of these rescues has become famous in the history of the period. In July or August, 1684, according to Wodrow's narrative, on which all the subsequent accounts of the incident are based, a number of prisoners from Nithsdale and Galloway were being carried to Edinburgh under an escort of twenty-eight soldiers, the prisoners tied two and two together upon horses. Two brothers, James and Thomas Harkness, farmers at Lockerben, in Nithsdale, planned a rescue of the prisoners, and gathering between thirty and forty men together, they waited under cover in the Enterkin Pass, along the steep side of which the dragoons and their charges were obliged to travel. Presently the cavalcade was seen coming slowly up the Pass in single file, owing to the narrowness of the path, and it is said that as they approached the Covenanters the leader, Captain Kelte, was singing a popular song which was particularly offensive to the Covenanters, whereupon James M'Michael, the famous " Black M'Michael," who killed the curate of Carsphairn, and brother of Daniel, who was killed in Dalveen, deliberately fired at the officer, shooting him through the head, his body falling over into a ravine which still bears his name. The dragoons were routed, and all the prisoners were set at liberty except one, who afterwards died in prison in Edinburgh as the result of a neglected wound in his arm. Another of the prisoners had the misfortune to be caught again by the soldiers, who shot him in the face with small lead, with the result that he became blind for life. The rescue was followed by an inquisition throughout the whole of the parishes in the vicinity of the Enterkin, lasting for six weeks, so that, as Wodrow says, " it brought much trouble to Nithsdale." Half-way down the Enterkin is a delightfully

clear cool spring of water named Kirsty's or Katie's Well, at which the antiquaries on Saturday refreshed themselves, and about which Mr Robert Reid has written in his charming way, seizing the true sentiment of the place.

A short distance from the foot of the Pass the party crossed the side of the hill by a path leading to Nether Dalveen farm, where the rest of the party was to be joined, visiting on the way the monument to the memory of Daniel M'Michael, which stands on the hillside facing the Dalveen Pass at the place where he was shot, in a particularly callous manner, in the year following the rescue in the Enterkin. The monument was erected in 1836, but the tablet on the front of it which bears the inscription was renewed about thirty years ago by a former minister of the church at Scaurbridge. Daniel M'Michael lies buried in the churchyard at Durisdeer.

Those of the members who did not walk down the Enterkin had an hour to spend in Leadhills, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to examine a few of the minerals found a short time ago in a new opening or drive into the same ridge as the old Susanna mine, which was so rich in rarities when worked. They comprised, among others, the two rare lead sulphates, Leadhillite and what was thought to be Lanarkite, which is the rarest of the minerals occurring at Leadhills. Very good specimens were found of Caledonite and Linarite, which are the sulphates of lead and copper, and have very fine coloured crystals. They had also been found in the mine, Leadhills Dod, associated with chrysocolla and malachite. A very fine specimen of native gold was also exhibited which had been found in a stream at the bottom of the village. Another hour could have been spent very profitably by the party among the minerals, but as sixteen miles lay between them and the point where they were to meet the walking party, a start had to be made. The two parties met in the vicinity of Durisdeer, a locality to which Burns has added a charming interest by making it the scene of his song "Last May a braw wooer," and an exceedingly pleasant run was made by way of Thornhill to Dumfries, which was reached shortly after six o'clock.

PRESENTATIONS.

17th October, 1913.—Mr A. O. Curle—Specimens of Vitrifaction from Mote of Mark, Colvend, Castle Gower Fort, Edgarton Mote, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Mullach Fort, Dumfriesshire.

Mr Robert Gladstone, Jun.—*Some Account of The Glenriddell MSS. of Burns's Poems*, ed. by Henry A. Bright, Liverpool, 1874.

Mr J. Robison, Kirkcudbright—Engraving of Caerlaverock Castle by William Daniell, 1816.

14th November, 1913.—Dr J. W. Martin, Newbridge—A Stone Axe, 4 inches long by 2⅛ inches broad, found at East Preston, Kirkbean, by Alexander Murray, in November, 1911.

28th November, 1913.—Mr G. F. Scott Elliot, on behalf of Dr Hauser, a collection of 55 Stone Implements, comprising flint scrapers, borers, etc.—16 examples of the Magdalenian period from Lonqueroche (Station 45); 16 examples of Solutréan industry from L'angerie intermediare (Station 14), Dordogne; 5 examples of La Micognian industry from La Micogne (Station 1); 4 examples of Aucheulean industry from the Lower Grotto of the Moustier (Station 44), Dorgogne; 5 examples of Moustierian industry from the Terrace at Le Moustier (Station 43); 15 examples of Aurignacian industry from Sergeac, Dordogne (Station 52).

Mr G. F. Scott Elliot—Bones of Cave Bear from Rock-shelter, Ardennes; Contemporary with the Moustierian Period.

Mr M. H. M'Kerrow—Minute Book of the Incorporated Trade of Squaremen in Dumfries from 14th December, 1821, to 14th September, 1848.

R. C. Reid, Esq.—Copies of the Oath of Allegiance (3 vellum rolls), Oath of Abjuration (4 vellum rolls), and Oath of Assurance (4 vellum rolls). These are all dated 30th April, 1818, and are signed by the county gentlemen and others in Dumfriesshire.

Plan of Part of the Estate of Middlebie, the property of George Clerk, Esq., comprising Darglaw Hill, Scott's Brigg, Stony Beck, Potstoun, Walls, Peat Know and Common. Surveyed, March, 1776, by J. A. Wells.

Plan of Cress-well, in the Parish of Dumfries, belonging to R. Jardine, Esq. Surveyed, December, 1809, by James Jardine.

South-Western Section of Map, entituled "General View of the Mineralogy, or Internal Structure of Dumfriesshire, prepared for the County Map," by Brig^r General Dirom, of Mount Annan. Gives also Sections of Susanna Vein of Lead at Leadhills, of Louisa Vein of Antimony at Glendinning, near Langholm, of Borings for Coal at Aiket Muir, near Comlongon,

in 1794, at Repentance Hill, near Hoddom Castle, in 1791, at Linnbridge Ford, near Kirkleton, in 1793-5, and at Canonby, near Langholm, in 1792; and a description of the district.

Royal Historical Society. Transactions, N.S., XVI.-XX., 1902-6.

Pollen, J. H., Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork (South Kensington Museum Art Hand-Books).

Fortnum, C. D. E., Maiolica (South Kensington Museum Art Hand-Books).

Archæological Journal, Nos. 252-6, 258-61, 1906-9.

British Archæological Association. Collectanea Archæologica, Vols. 1 and 2 [include Itineraries of Edward I. and Edward II., by C. H. Hartshorne].

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 6th Report, Parts 1 and 2 [includes MSS. of the local families of Menzies of Enoch and Carruthers of Holmains].

Anonymous—Two Documents (1) Disposition by Archibald Stewart, merchant burgess of Drumfreis, of nine roods of land in the territory of the said burgh in the part thereof called the Marchhill, bounded by the lands of Nonholme on the north, the lands of wmqll Harbert Dicksone on the east, the lands of James Young on the south, and the King's hie streit on the west; also nine roods of land lying in that part called the Gallacloiss between the lands of James Young on the west, the King's hie streit on the south, the lands of wmqle John Ranyning lait provist on the east, and the lands of wmqll John Maxwell messenger on the north; also the barne and yaird without the Lochmabine gaite betwixt the barn and yard pertaining to Robert Beatie on the west, the King's hie streit on the north, the barne pertaining to Robert Grahame lait provist on the east, and the lands of wmqll Cristane Morisone on the south in favour of Thomas M'Kitrick merchant burgess in fee and Barbara M'Call his spouse in liferent. Witnesses, John Maxwell, writer in Dumfries, and William Irving, merchant burgess of Dumfries. 22nd May, 1678. (2) Instrument of Sasine proceeding on above. John Richardson, elder, acting as procurator for Archibald Stewart, by the hands of David Bishope, one of the bailies of Dumfries. Witnesses, William Irving, younger, merchant in Dumfries, John M'Burnie, workman, there, James Ker son to William Ker, weaver, there, and William Douglas, burgh officer. Notary William Makgeorge, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, clerk depute of the Burgh of Dumfries. 24th May, 1678. Indorsation—Agnes M'Kitrick cognosed as one of the four heirs portioners to Thomas M'Kitrick, her uncle, 25th Feb., 1721. Witnesses, Geo. Gordon, Geo. Bell, and Alexander Gordon.

Mr James Muir, Chorlton-cum-Hardy—Engraving of Tom Faed by James Faed. One of a few copies taken from the plate purchased from Mark Faed and otherwise unpublished.

EXHIBITS.

12th December, 1913.—The Secretary, on behalf of Sir William and Lady Maxwell of Cardoness—Three examples of the National League and Covenant of 1638. The most important of these is described on pp. 111-115. The other two are of the more familiar type, being hand written, the one on vellum, measuring 26¾ by 28 inches, the other on a roll of paper of four sheets, each 14 by 12 inches, a fifth sheet being missing. The signatures, about 50 of which are holograph in both examples, almost duplicate each other. They number, on the vellum copy, 355 names and on the paper copy 277, and are as follows:—

Vellum copy—Holograph signatures—Mr William Maxwell, minister at Minigoff; Arthore Dunbar off machermior; J. Dunbar; Alexr. Stewart; Patrik M'Kie, baillzie of Monygof; James Stewart, belze of Mongyf; Alexander Roxburghe; Johne Mcquharg; W. Hunter, notar; Johne Murdoch; Johne Sloane; Johne Steuart; Thomas Mcquharg; Thomas ——; Johne Mcquecheine; Johne M'Knaght; Johne Mcco——; M. H. Charteris; Andro Heroune in Kirouchtrie; Johne Maxwell; James M'Millane; James Steuart; Patrick Douglas; John Mc illoch; Johne Mcquhonnell; robert M'Kie; John M'Millane; William Mcgowne, ——; Johne Hamiltone; Thomas Mcquhonel; —— Stewart of ffisgill; Alexr Stewart; Johne Stewart; Johne Mcquharg; Patrik Herrovn; George Bell; Johne M'Millane; John Cunynghame; John Mclymount; Thomas M'Kean; Archibald Makclauie; Patrik Thomsoune; Patrik Mccauell; James Muir; Johne Mccord; Alexander Gray; James Gray.

Paper copy—"Wryttene be Patrick Garroch, wryter in Wigtoune." *Holograph signatures*—Mr William Maxwell, minister at Minigoff; Sr P. M'Kie off Larg; Alexr. Stewart; J. Dunbar; Alexr Steuart; Andro Gray; Arthore Dunbar off Machermuir; Patrik Heron of Kirrouchrie; Johne Stewart; Pe—— Mcquharg; Johne Cunyghame; Patrik M'Kie, baillzie of Monygoff; William Dunbar; Andro heroune in Kirouchtrie; Williame Mcgowne; John Finlaysoune; James M'Millne; Alexander Roxburgh; John M'Millane; Thomas M'Kean; David Mculloch; Johne Mcgauchein; Patrik M'Kie; James Steuart; John Murdoch; Johne Maxwell; Johne M'Millane; Robert M'Kie; John M'Knocht; Patrik Douglas; Archibald M'Clauie; Johne M'Millane; Johne Sloane; John M'Cord; John M'Cord; James Muire; Patrick M'Cawell; Robert M'Cawell; Johne hamiltoun; W. Hunter; Johne M'Quharg; Johne Mcquharg; Johne M'Millane; John Mcquhonnell; John Steuart; Johne Roxburght; John M'Cornock; George Bell;

Thomas Reid; Patrik Thomsoune; Gilbert mᶜellwer; Alexr. gray; James Gray.

Paper and vellum—We, Jon Mᶜclymount and Jon Gordoune in Kirrirdoche, Johne Mᶜgowne in Kirrimore; George Gordoune in Kirriekenene, Johne Mᶜclymont, ther; Thomas Mᶜcully and Jon Mᶜtaggirt in Polgoune; Jon Mᶜquhardg in Kirricastell; Mairteine Mᶜilroy and Patrick Thomson in Killkerow; Doncane, Andro and Jon Mᶜquhardges in Strone; Andro M'Millane in archkonchene; Thomas, Jon, Wᵐ. and Adam gordounes in Inchbuchaine; Andro and Quinteine findlaysounes in Kiriachtrie; Gilbert, Alexʳ and Anthonie M'Caads in Trostane; Alexr. and findlay Mᶜquhardges in Auruch, Jon aird, ther; George M'Millane, Jon M'Kie; Jon Mᶜquhennell in Clechmallock; Thomas Mᶜllroy and Alexʳ Mᶜquhennell in Glencaird; Patrik M'Kie, Andro Mᶜquhennell, Patrik Mᶜtaggirt in Largforag; Jon Mᶜgill and Andro Mᶜgowne in merkcove; Gilbert and Thos Cairdes and James Herroune in Drumjohane; Jon M'Millane, and Jon M'Teir in Landboy; Jon and george Mᶜclurges in Carndirrie; Alexʳ Douglas in Dalnaw; Jon Mᶜdowell in glengruboch; Archibald Heirreane and Jon Mᶜcanise ther; Jon and patrick M'Kies, patrick and James Mᶜcoires in bargrenane; James Campbell in Drummellwantie; Jon M'Taggirt; Andro douglas and Jon M'Kie in Drumrickloche; David Shaw and Andro M'Kie in Monewik; Alexʳ Thomsoune in Brigtoune; Authone M'Millane in Firrochbae; Patrik M'Kie in Meikle Caldounes; Quinteinne findlaysoune in littell caldounes; Johne and Gilbert M'Kies, Gilbert Mᶜgowne, Jon Hendrysoune and Patrick Mᶜtaggirt in holme; Rotᵗ Tait and Patrick tait in Borgane; Alexʳ, Jon, Thomas, Patrik Stewarts and Patrik Mᶜquhroyters, elder and younger, in Larg; James Mᶜquhardge and Alexʳ Thomsoune in cammer; Archibald Douglas, Walter Mᶜtaggirt in Lagbaes; James Willsone, Rotᵗ Stewart, and Jon Mᶜquozd in Cardorkane; Jon M'Millan in clonts, peiter Douglas ther; John Mᶜquhroyter, thomas Mᶜcoyd, Doncane Mᶜquhroyter, Jon M'Millane in Tochregane; Jon Stewart elder and Jon Stewart younger, Andro meines, Thomas Mᶜclellane in Drongandow; Jon Mᶜcrakane in Barclay; Jon Watloum and george tait in Barclay; Alexʳ Mᶜclellane, Jon Mᶜgill in Dirrigal; Rotᵗ Mᶜcord, Andro Mᶜgowne, Jon Mᶜchlauchline, Jon Murdoche, Alexʳ Stewart, Rotᵗ Mᶜgowne, John Davidsoune, elder, Jon Davidsoun, zounger, in Borland; Mungo herroune in Kirkland; Jon Simpsone, Jon cunigame, Jon Stewart and Alexʳ Stewart in clauchrie; Jon Mᶜquhenill, elder, in Glenmalloch; Jon Sk—— herne and thomas Mᶜcaa in Glenmalloch; Donnie M'Kie and Jon Mᶜclurg in Knockbrex; William Stewart, Jon Campbell in Glenshalloch; Barnard, thomas, Jon, Alexʳ M'Kies, Jon and Alexʳ morrazes and patrick Stewart in Garlarge; Jon mᶜchrachire, elder and

zounger, in Lomoquhen; Andro finlaysonne and Alexr Simpsoun in Laggane; Jon and ninean Mcmillanes, Jon Gordoune and Jon Mccornock in Craigginkalzie; Jon, Patrick and quinteine Mcmillanes in Craignell; Thomas Mcquhroyter in firroch; Jon and James McMillanes in Polbrekbuy; Mathew and Jon reids in craigdews; Wm. M'Millane in Tonergie; Alexr and James M'Millanes in Tonotrie; Jon M'Millane in Dickitrick; Jon and William M'Millanes, Thomas and michaell Mcclellanes in corwar; Walter M'Millane and Andro Mcgauchane in overdalashe; Jon Reid and Jon Steinsonne in Dalashecairnes; Jon M'Kinnell and patrik maxwell in Barhose; Rot and Jon cunighame and patrik heuchane in Bargallie; Jon and Wm. culbertsounes in ardwell; Michaell, Rot, and Jon Mcclellanes and Jon campbell in Credock; Rot and Alexr Mccoskries, Jon and thomas heuchanes, Jon Mcgill, patrik mccleave, Jon Ramsay, Jon merteine, Rot M'Millane, Jon Mccheitchie, Jon Doncane in Bardrochwood; Jon, Walter, and Jon M'Chessnyes, Jon Mcgimpsies, elder and younger, and Jon murdoche in Littlepark; Quinteine mccleane in stron——; Donald, Jon, and James M'Kies in Blackcraig; Jon mcdowall in ——outane; Alexr conchie, Thomas Steinsonne, Johne heuchane, thomas heucheane, Andro maillige, patrick edzeare in cawgell; James mcquhard in Glennamore; Patrick Stewart in Craignine; Jon murrayes, elder and zounger, in Barncauchall; Jon herroune in Drumnaucht; Jon mcdowall in Corquhinock; Jon and gilbert mcdowells and alexr craik in Lesons; andro mcgauchie in Drakmorne; Jon murray ther; Patrick murrayes, elder and zounger, and peiter murray in Stroubay; Alexr M'Caa, Jon herroune, Patrick M'Millane, Jon Mcchessny in auchenlack; adam gordoune, Thomas Douglas in Risk; Jon ghrame, James and andro Mccornockes, george findlaysone in Drumnaquhinzie; Alexr M'Brydes, zounger and elder, in Glenhoise; Jon and Wm. M'Brydes, Patrick and Wm. M'Cawelles, Walter M'Millane and Rot murdoche in Glenhoise; Andro M'Cornock in Kirtrochwod; Donald Thomsone, Jon M'Kie, George herroune; Jon Roxburghe in Kirochtrie; Johne

Paper copy ends here. Vellum copy proceeds:—mcquod, Jon Sloane, Alexr mcdowalle in machirmore; Alexr mchuchie, Alexr Mcclurg, Jon Dowane in Carsnaw; William Mccleawe in carsmaneiche; Alexr Mcclowane, Gilbert and Thomas herrounes in meiklecarse; George M'Millane, Robert Roxburght, Andro M'Millane, Alexr M'Kie, ninean Bodden, hew menzies, david chalmers, James M'Millane and Jon Mccoskrie, Rot. good, Jo. M'Millane, patrick M'Kie, Jon M'Coskie, Jon Bodden, Alexr M'Chachie, patrick Wilsone, William M'Kie, Jon M'Cord; Wm. Mcchachie; Wm. Roxburgh, James Murdoche, Andro Bannoch, Jon Mure, Wm. Sloane, Culbert Simpsone, Jon Bodden, Patrick Stewart, thomas Mcilroy, Alexr. Herroune in the toune of monegoffe, with our hands at the pen led be the

notars underwritten at or commands becaus we canot wryt or selffs. Ita est Andreas gray notarius publicus de mandatis dictarum personarum subscriptarum scribere nescentium asseruerunt in premissis requisitus. Ita est guillielmus Hunter not. p.

Back—Alexander Mccleave in bardrochwood; Robert M'Coskrie ther, and Alexander Heuchane ther; Alexander heuchane in Greddock; Alexr. Mcchessny in Bargallie; Andro muligane in Dalaschcairnes; Thomas Mcquhreyter in firroch; William thomsonne in Larg; Robert Stewart and Johne Mccoyde in Cardorkane; James M'Millane in firrochbae; Gilbert M'Kie, younger, in heliae [?]; Williame Mezwale in Risk; Docane M'Kie in Markcove; Patrick M'Millane and John M'Ilwayane in Barlarge; William Mcdowall in Carsdoncane; Robert Mcchouchtie in Culgow; James Mccaddam in Laggane; Patrick Mcquhardge in nather Stronbae; John Mcclardge in glenhoyse; Jon Mcindric [?]; Rot. M'Bryde in glenhoise; Jon Mcquhardge in crouchlie; Jon. M'Millane in dricknaw; Andro coutart in holme; Jon and Patrick Stewarts in Caruuer; John tait in Drongaher; Thomas Simpson in Tochreline; Alexr Stewart in Garlies; Andro findlay, younger, in laggane; James Allane, Taylor in Carsnaw; John Mcclurdge in macgramore; Johne M'Dowall in Corsnaw; Alexander M'Crakane in Cullgow; John M'Caa in drongandow; Alexr. Mcmulzerdoch and patrick taite in barony; Jon Dunell ther; John M'Jorrie, elder and zounger, ther; Jon Mcrewie ther. Ita est Laurence gray notarius publicus.

Glasgow Determination on back signed by—John Mcquharg; Mr William Maxwell; Hew Stewart; J. Dunbar; —— Steuart; Patrick M'Kie; Alexr Steuart; James Steuart; Alexr Mcquharg; Andro Herron; Alexr Roxburgh; Johne Keillie.

30th January, 1914.—Mr M. H. M'Kerrow, on behalf of an anonymous gentleman—The following intaglios and coins:—(1) Moss Agate Ring; (2) Persian Intaglio, possibly pre-Mohammedan; the motive of the two lions, recalling Samarian art, but incorrectly rendered; (3) a white cornelian intaglio, probably Persian and of later date than the 16th century. Three Parthian Coins—(a) Mithradates III., 57-54 B.C.; (b) Volageses I., 57-77 A.D.; (c) Volageses V., 207-221 A.D.; a Ducat of Rudolf II. of Austria, 1586; a West Friesland Coin, 1698; a Sequin of Marc Ant. Guistiniani of Venice, 1683-8.

13th February, 1914.—Mr W. H. Armistead—Exhibits in illustration of his paper.

Dr Martin, on behalf of Mr Smith, Bellfield, Holywood—Flint Chips (14), a small Scraper, and a Flint Core, from Holywood.

EXCHANGES.

Aberdeen: University Library.
Banff: Banffshire Field Club.
Belfast: Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, The Museum, College Square.
Berwick-on-Tweed: Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (Secretary, Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Manse of Ayton).
Buenos Ayres: Museo Nacional, Buenos Ayres, Argentine.
Cambridge: University Library.
Cardiff: Cardiff Naturalists' Society, Cardiff (Secretary, Dr O. L. Rhys, 22 St. Andrew's Crescent).
Carlisle: Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Tullie House.
Edinburgh: Advocates' Library.
Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 5 St. Andrew Square.
Edinburgh Geological Society, India Buildings, Victoria Street.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Queen Street.
Glasgow: Andersonian Naturalists' Society, Technical College, George Street.
Glasgow Archæological Society, 207 Bath Street.
Geological Society of Glasgow, 207 Bath Street.
Glasgow Natural History Society, 207 Bath Street.
Halifax, Nova Scotia: Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
Hawick: Hawick Archæological Society.
Langholm: Eskdale and Liddesdale Archæological Society (Secretary, Rev. George Orr, North Manse, Langholm).
Hull: Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, The Museum, Hull.
Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, The Museum, Hull.
London: British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House.
British Museum, Bloomsbury Square.
British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.
Marlborough: Marlborough College of Natural History, The College.
Oxford: Bodleian Library.
Perth: Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Natural History Museum.
Reigate: Holmesdale Natural History Club.
Rowlands Gill: Vale of Derwent Naturalists' Field Club (Editor, Leonard Turner, 8 Albert Drive, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne).
Sheffield: Sheffield Naturalists' Club, The Museum.
Stratford: Essex Field Club, Essex Museum of Natural History, Romford Road.

Stirling: Natural History and Archæological Society, Smith Institute.
Stockholm, Sweden: Kung Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien.
Surrey Archæological Society (Secretary, A. H. Jenkinson, The Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.)
Toronto, Canada: The Canadian Institute, Provincial Museum, St. James Square, Toronto.
Torquay: Torquay Natural History Society, The Museum.
United States:—
Brooklyn, N.Y.: Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Chapelhill, N.C.: Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.
Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard College Museum of Comparative Zoology.
Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology
Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History.
Davenport, Iowa: Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences.
Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.
Minneapolis, Minn.: Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.
Meriden, Conn.: Meriden Scientific Society.
New Brighton, N.Y.: Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences.
New Orleans, La.: Louisiana State Museum.
New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame.
Philadelphia: Academy of Natural Sciences.
Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Academy of Sciences.
St. Louis, Mo.: Missouri Botanical Garden.
Washington: Smithsonian Institute, U.S. National Museum.
United States Bureau of Ethnology.
United States Department of Agriculture.
United States Geological Survey.
Upsala, Sweden: Geological Institute of the University of Upsala.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1913.

I.—On Account of Capital.

CHARGE.

By Sum Invested on Bond and Disposition in Security at 3¾ per cent.	£231 2 0

DISCHARGE.

Nil.

II.—On Account of Revenue.

CHARGE.

Balance on hand	£6 7 6
Annual Subscriptions—341 at 5s; 17 at 2s 6d; and 6 Arrears at 5s	88 17 6
Donations	5 10 0
Transactions sold	2 7 6
Interest on Loan, less 8s 3d tax	6 14 0
Interest on Deposit Receipt	0 10 4
Amount of Charge	£110 6 10

DISCHARGE.

Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	£10 10 4
Printing of *Transactions*, etc.	61 14 5
Stationery and Advertising	10 14 9
Miscellaneous	16 4 11
	£99 4 5

ABSTRACT.

I.—On Account of Capital.

Amount of Charge	£231 2 0
Amount of Discharge	Nil

II.—On Account of Revenue.

Amount of Charge	£110 6 10	
Amount of Discharge	99 4 5	
Sum on hand		£11 2 5

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society for 1912-13, and certify that the foregoing Abstract exhibits a correct view of the Treasurer's operations for the year.

(Signed) JOHN SYMONS, Auditor.
BERTRAM M'GOWAN, Auditor.

22nd October, 1913.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Revised to 15th June, 1914.

Those who joined the Society at its reorganisation on 3rd November, 1876, are indicated by an asterisk.

LIFE MEMBERS.

F. R. Coles, Edinburgh 11/11/81
Wm. D. Robinson-Douglas, F.L.S., Orchardton 11/11/81
Sir Mark J. M'Taggart Stewart, Bart., Southwick 7/6/84
Alex. Young Herries, Spottes, Dalbeattie 2/5/85
Wm. J. Herries Maxwell, Munches 1/10/86
Thomas Fraser, Maxwell Knowe, Dalbeattie 2/3/88
Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T. 10/1/95
Hugh S. Gladstone, F.Z.S., of Capenoch, Thornhill 15/7/05
Earl of Mansfield, Scone Palace, Perth 18/11/07
Dr C. E. Easterbrook, Crichton Royal Institution 20/3/08
E. J. Brook of Hoddom 12/6/09
Robert Gladstone, jun., B.C.L., M.A., Woolton Vale, Liverpool 12/4/12
Henry Keswick, M.P., of Cowhill Tower, Holywood 12/4/12
John Lang of Lannhall, Tynron, Thornhill 12/4/12
Sir William Younger, Bart. of Auchencastle 26/4/12

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Arnott, S., F.R.H.S., Sunnymead, Maxwelltown 5/2/93
Baker, J. G., F.R.S., F.L.S., V.M.H., 3 Cumberland Road, Kew 2/5/90
Carruthers, Wm., F.R.S., 14 Vermont Road, Norwood, S.E.
Harvie-Brown, J., F.L.S., Dunipace House, Larbert ... 6/12/78
Murray, James, Hill Farm Bungalow, Froxfield, Hants, England 7/8/09
M'Andrew, James, 69 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh... 6/10/79
M'Pherson, Wm., 37 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh .. 7/8/09
Sharp, Dr David, F.R.S., Lawnside, Brokenhurst 3/11/76
Shirley, G. W., Ewart Public Library, Dumfries 28/10/04
Wilson, Jos., Liverpool 29/6/88

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Anderson, Dr Joseph, LL.D., H.R.S.A., Assistant Secretary Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.
Beattie, John A., Ardeer, Larkhall.
Borthwick, Dr A. W., B.Sc., Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
Bryce, Professor Thomas H., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., Regius Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University, Member of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, 2 The College, Glasgow.
Curle, James, W.S., F.S.A.Scot., Priorwood, Melrose.
Gregory, Professor J. W., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., etc., Professor of Geology, Glasgow University.
Holmes, Professor E. M., F.L.S., F.R.B.S., Edinburgh and London, F.R.H.S., etc., 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
Johnstone, R. B., Hon. Secretary and Editor, Andersonian Naturalists' Society, 17 Cambridge Drive, Glasgow.
Lewis, F. J., F.L.S., Department of Biology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Macdonald, Dr George, M.A., LL.D., 17 Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.
Reid, Clement, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., One Acre, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.
Rhys, Professor Sir John, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Celtic, and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Fellow of the British Academy.
Scott-Keltie, J., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Secretary Royal Geographical Society, Hon. Member Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1 Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, London, W.
Smith, Miss Annie Lorraine, B.Sc., F.L.S., Temporary Assistant, Botanical Department, British Museum, 20 Talgarth Road, West Kensington, London, W.
Watt, Andrew, M.A., F.R.S.E., Secretary Scottish Meteorological Society, 122 George Street, Edinburgh.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Adamson, R., W.S., Dumfries 21/10/11
Affleck, James, Queen Street, Castle-Douglas 23/3/07
Agnew, Sir A. N., Bart. of Lochnaw, Stranraer 9/1/91
Agnew, Lieut.-Colonel Quentin, D.S.O., House of Knock, Portpatrick 12/4/12
Aitken, John M., Norwood, Lockerbie 12/4/12
Aitken, Miss M. Carlyle, 2 Dunbar Terrace, Dumfries ... 1/6/83
Alexander, James, Castle View, Thornhill 12/4/12
Allan, William, 10 Albany Place, Dumfries 29/3/12
Anderson, John, Albert Road, Maxwelltown 26/4/12
Armistead, W. H., Kippford, Dalbeattie.
Armstrong, Clement, Eskholm, Langholm 16/2/12
Armstrong, T. G., 24 Rae Street, Dumfries 9/9/05
Banner, Miss Edith, Palmerston House 5/11/09
Bannerman, W., Solicitor, Maxwelltown 26/4/12
Barker, John, Uplands, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries 23/9/05
Barr, David, 40-1 Galloway Street, Maxwelltown 17/10 13
Bartholomew, J., Kinnelhead, Beattock 21/10/10
Barton, Sir Geoffry, K.C.B., Craigs, Dumfries 12/4/12
Bedford, His Grace the Duke of, Woburn Abbey 7/2/08
Bedford, Her Grace the Duchess of, Woburn Abbey 7/2/08

Bell, Arthur, Hillside, Langholm 16/2/12
Bell, T. Hope, Morrington, Dunscore 22/10/97
Biggar, William, Corbieton, Castle-Douglas 12/4/12
Blacklock, J. E., Broombank, Annan Road, Dumfries ... 8/5/96
Blacklock, W., The Cottage, Rosemount Street, Dumfries 2/10/10
Borland, John, Auchencairn, Closeburn 7/9/95
Bowie, J. M., The Hain, Dalbeattie Road, Maxwelltown 15/12/05
Boyd, Mrs, Eskbank, Dalbeattie Road, Maxwelltown ... 15/12/05
Brook, Charles, of Kinmount, Annan 12/4/12
Brown, H. J., 4 Trafalgar Square, London 9/6/13
Brown, John F., "Galloway Gazette," Newton-Stewart...16/1/14
Brown, Stephen, Borland, Lockerbie 10/6/99
Brown, T. M., Closeburn, Thornhill 6/8/91
Brown, Thomas, 89 Holland Road, Kensington, W. 12/4/12
Browne, Sir James Crichton, Crindau, Dumfries 3/9/92
Bruce, William, The Academy, Kirkcudbright 12/4/12
Bryson, Alex., Irish Street, Dumfries 6/2/91
Burnie, Robert, Union Bank House, Thornhill 12/4/12
Byers, J. R., Solicitor, Lockerbie 14/9/07
Cairns, Rev. J., Rotchell Park, Dumfries 6/2/91
Cairns, R. D., Selmar, Dumfries 20/12/07
Campbell, Rev. J. Montgomery, St. Michael's Manse, Dumfries 15/12/05
Campbell, Rev. J. Marjoribanks, Torthorwald 21/11/08
Campion, George, Larkfield, Dumfries 12/4/12
Carmichael, Rev. S. G., B.D., Tynron Manse, Thornhill... 12/4/12
Carmichael, William, Albert Road, Maxwelltown 4/11/10
Carmont, James, Castledykes, Dumfries 6/2/91
Carrick-Buchanan, D. W. R., Corsewall, Stranraer 12/4/12
Carruthers, Dr G. J. R., 4A Melville Street, Edinburgh /10//09
Carruthers, J. J., Park House, Southwick-on-Weir, Sunderland ..... /10/08
Carruthers, Major, of Dormont 29/11/12
Cassillis, The Earl of, Culzean Castle, Ayr 12/4/12
Chalmers, Dr Archibald, Crocketford 4/11/10
Chalmers, W., Thomasville, Dumfries 3/2/11
Chapman, A., Dinwoodie Lodge, Lockerbie 14/9/07
Church, P. W., The Grove, Dumfries 12/4/12
Clarke, Dr, Charlotte Street, Dumfries 6/6/89
Coats, W. A., of Dalskairth, Dumfries 18/9/96
Cochrane, Rev. John Douglas, The Manse, Kirkbean ... 26/4/12
Common, W. Bell, Gracefield, Dumfries 14/9/08
Cook, Miss, Burnfoot, Sanquhar 29/11/12
Copland, John, 12 Carnegie Street, Dumfries 17/11/11
Copland, Miss, The Old House, Newabbey 5/7/90
Cormack, David, Lockerbie 21/2/13
Cornet, E., St. Mary's Place, Dumfries 4/7/11
Corrie, John, F.S.A.Scot., Burnbank, Moniaive 6/8/87
Corrie, John M., Post Office, Newtown St. Boswells 4/10/07
Corrie, Joseph, Millbank, Maxwelltown 4/7/08
Cossar, Thomas, Craignee, Terregles Street..... 14/5/14
Cowan, John, Glenview, Maxwelltown 15/12/05
Crabbe, Major, of Duncow, Dumfries 1/12/11
Crichton, Miss, 39 Rae Street, Dumfries 20/10/09
Crockett, W. S., The Manse, Tweedsmuir 12/4/12
Cruickshanks, Dr, Dirleton, Maxwelltown 12/12/13
Cubitt, V. Murray, Normandale, Castle-Douglas 17/10/13
Dalkeith, The Earl of, Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill 12/4/12
Dalrymple, The Viscount, M.P., Lochinch, Castle-Kennedy, Wigtownshire 12/4/12

Dalrymple, The Hon. Hew, Lochinch, Castle-Kennedy, Wigtownshire 12/4/12
*Davidson, Jas., F.S.A.Scot., Summerville, Mxawelltown 3/11/76
Davidson, W., Beechgrove, Annan 12/4/12
Dick, Rev. C. H., St. Mary's Manse, Moffat 4//11/10
Dick, Rev. James, Blackwood, Auldgirth 12/4/12
Dickie, Wm., Merlewood, Maxwelltown 6/10/82
Dickson, Miss A. M., Greenbank, Perth 12/4/12
Dickson, C. W., of Friars' Carse, Auldgirth 12/4/12
Dickson, G. S., Moffat Academy, Moffat 14/9/07
Dinwiddie, Rev. J. L., Ruthwell 18/5/08
Dinwiddie, L. M., Albany, Dumfries 12/4/12
Dinwiddie, R., Overton, Moffat Road, Dumfries 9/3/83
*Dinwiddie, W. A., Bridgebank, Buccleuch Street, Dumfries 3/11/76
Dixie, G. D., Cassalands, Maxwelltown 20/10/11
Dods, J. W., St. Mary's Place, Dumfries 2/3/83
Donaldson, T. M., Riddletonhill, Maxton, St. Boswells... 26/4/12
Drummond, Bernard, Dumfries 7/12/88
Drummond, J. G., Stewart Hall, Dumfries 17/11/05
Drysdale, A. D., 2 Cathedral Square, Glasgow 23/4/09
Dudgeon, Colonel, of Cargen, Dumfries 19/1/12
Dudgeon, R. C., of Cargenholm, Dumfries 19/1/12
Dudgeon, Miss, Lincluden House, Dumfries 1/12/11
Duncan, Jno. Bryce, of Newlands, Dumfries 20/12/07
Duncan, Mrs, of Newlands, Dumfries 20/12/07
Dunlop, Captain H. Murray, Corsock, Dalbeattie 15/6/12
Dunlop, Rev. S., Irongray Manse, Dumfries 10/6/05
Dunn, John, Solicitor, Castle-Douglas 12/4/12
Dykes, Thomas, Irvine Terrace, Dumfries 28/11/13
Elliot, G. F. Scott, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., Drumwhill, Mossdale 4/3/87
Ewing, Lady Augusta Orr, of Dunskey, Portpatrick 12/4/12
Faed, Mark George, Ardmore, Blackhall, Midlothian.... 12/4/12
Fergusson, D., Southdean, Rotchell Park 29/3/12
Fergusson, Mrs, Southdean, Rotchell Park 29/3/12
Finlay, Miss, Bridgebank, Dumfries 21/10/10
Fleming, D. Hay, LL.D., 4 Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh 13/2/14
Fleming, James A., K.C., 33 Melville Street, Edinburgh 12/4/12
Flett, James, C.R.I., Dumfries 19/1/12
Foster, Wm., Nunholm, Dumfries 20/10/08
Fraser, John, 54 Great King Street, Edinburgh 12/4/12
Galbraith, Charles E., Terregles, Dumfries 12/4/12
Galloway, Earl of, Cumloden, Newton-Stewart 12/4/12
Geddes, R., Brooke Street, Dumfries 20/10/09
Gibson, J. Ewing, writer, 156 St Vincent Street, Glasgow 12/4/12
Gillespie, Rev. J. E., Kirkgunzeon Manse 25/10/12
Gillespie, Wm., Solicitor, Castle-Douglas 14/5/92
Gladstone, Mrs H. S., Capenoch, Thornhill 13/7/07
Gladstone, Miss Joan, The Lodge, Parkstone, Dorset... 3/11/11
Gladstone, J. B., Architect, Lockerbie 15/2/07
Glaister, Professor John, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.Ph. (Camb.), The University, Glasgow 12/4/12
Glover, John, W.S., 1 Hill Street, Edinburgh 23/11/06
Goldie-Scot, A., Craigmuie, Moniaive 12/4/12
Goldie-Scot, Mrs, Craigmuie, Moniaive 12/4/12
Gordon, Miss, Kenmure Terrace, Dumfries 14/9/07

Gordon, H. S., Glenæ, Dumfries 26/4/12
Gordon, J. G., F.E.S., Corsemalzie, Whauphill 20/1/11
Gordon, John, Kenmure Castle 25/10/12
Gordon, Roger S., F.E.S., Corsemalzie, Whauphill 3/9/11
Gordon, Robt., Chewton Glen, Christchurch, Hants 10/5/95
Gordon, William, County Buildings, Dumfries 12/4/12
Gracie, Robert, 51 St. Domingo Grove, Liverpool 26/4/12
Graham, W. F., Mossknow, Ecclefechan 12/4/12
Graham, Mrs, Sprinburn Cottage, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire 28/7/06
Greaves, A. R., Dalmakerran, Thornhill 12/4/12
Grierson, R. A., Town Clerk, Dumfries 15/3/07
Grieve, David G., Dumfries 17/11/11
Grieve, Mrs David, Dumfries 15/12/11
Gulland, John W., M.P., House of Commons, London ... 12/4/12
Haining, John M., Solicitor, Dumfries 21/11/08
Hall, Major H., of Denbie, Lockerbie 12/4/12
Halliday, T. A., Parkhurst, Dumfries, ... 26/1/06
Halliday, Mrs, Parkhurst, Dumfries 26/1/06
Halliday, W. J., Esthwaite, Lochmaben 6/4/06
Hamilton, W. M. J., Craighlaw, Kirkcowan 12/4/12
Hamilton-Grierson, Sir Philip J., 7 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12/4/12
Hannay, Miss, Langlands, Dumfries 6/4/88
Hannay, Miss J., Langlands, Dumfries 6/4/88
Hastie, D. H., Victoria Terrace, Dumfries 24/2/06
Henderson, Mrs, Logan, Cumnock 18/12/08
Henderson, Miss E. L., Barrbank, Sanquhar 12/6/09
Henderson, James, Solicitor, Dumfries 9/8/05
Henderson, Thomas, Solicitor, Lockerbie 17/10/02
Henderson, W. P., Langlands, Dumfries 10/1/13
Henniker-Hughan, Sir A., Bart., Inveresk House, Musselburgh 12/4/12
Heriot, W. Maitland, Whitecroft, Ruthwell 14/9/08
Hewison, Rev. James King, D.D., The Manse, Rothesay 12/4/12
Hill, W., Rosebank, Irongray, Dumfries 12/4/12
Hough, J. B., Dalgowan, New-Galloway 16/2/12
Houston, James H., Marchfield, Dumfries 9/8/05
Houston, Mrs, Brownrigg, Dumfries 12/6/09
Hume, Colonel A., of Auchendolly, Dalbeattie 12/4/12
Hunter, David, 40-1 Galloway Street, Maxwelltown ... 17/10/13
Hunter, Dr Joseph, Castle Street, Dumfries 24/6/05
Hunter, Dr, St Catherine's, Linlithgow 12/4/12
Hunter, Thomas S., Woodford, Dumfries 12/4/12
Hunter-Arundel, H. W. F., of Barjarg, Dumfries 29/11/12
Irving, Colonel, of Bonshaw, Annan 18/1/01
Irving, H. C., Burnfoot, Ecclefechan ..... / /07
Irving, John, Rosemount Cottage, Maxwelltown 14/5/14
Irving, John A., West Fell, Corbridge-on-Tyne 7/12/06
Irving, John Bell, Beaulands, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle 16/10/03
Irvine, Wm. Ferguson, F.S.A., 56 Park Road South, Birkenhead 7/2/08
Jackson, Colonel, Holmlea, Annan 9/8/05
Jamieson, Rev. J. Bryce, Greyfriars' Manse, Dumfries... 25/10/12
Jardine, Bailie, Ednam Cottage, Annan 29/11/12
Jardine, D. J., of Jardine Hall, Lockerbie 12/4/12
Jardine, Sir William, Luce, Annan 26/4/12
Jardine, Major Wm., Craigdhu, Capetown 17/6/11
Jardine, Wm., Wauchope, Klipdam, Kimberley 17/6/11
Jenkens, A. J., Victoria Terrace, Dumfries 8/4/10

Jenkens, Mrs, Victoria Terrace, Dumfries 8/4/10
Jenkins, Ross T., National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh 12/4/12
Johnson-Ferguson, Sir J. E., Bart., of Springkell, Ecclefechan 30/5/96
190 Johnson-Ferguson, A., Knockhill, Ecclefechan 9/9/05
Johnston, Christopher, M.A., Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental History and Archæology at John Hopkins University, 21 West 20th Street, Baltimore, U.S.A. 26/4/12
Johnston, Dr S. E., Burnbank, Penpont 12/4/12
Johnstone-Douglas, A. H., Comlongon 20/10/09
Johnstone, F. A., 56 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 11/4/11
195 Johnstone, John T., Millbank, Moffat 4/4/90
Johnstone, T. F., Balvaig, Maxwelltown 12/9/08
Johnstone, Mrs, Victoria Terrace, Dumfries 17/2/96
Johnstone, T. S., Victoria Terrace, Dumfries 19/2/09
Johnstone, W. S., Victoria Terrace, Dumfries 11/2/98
200 Kellock, R., J.P., 78 Promenade, Portobello 12/4/12
Kennedy, Colonel J. M., M.V.O., of Knocknalling, Dalry 12/4/12
Kennedy, Robert, Bank House, Thornhill 12/4/12
Kerr, James, Merton Hall, Newton-Stewart 24/7/09
Keswick, J. J., of Mabie, Dumfries 6/3/08
205 Kidd, Mrs, 10 Grange Terrace, Edinburgh 14/11/13
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210 Lebour, Mrs Nona, Radcliffe House, Corbridge-on-Tyne 25/10/12
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Little, James, solicitor, Commercial Bank, Dalbeattie... 12/4/12
220 Little, Rev. J. M., U.F. Manse, Maxwelltown 26/5/09
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225 Lusk, Hugh D., Larch Villa, Annan 25/4/08
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235 M'Combie, Rev. John, The Manse, Holywood 26/4/12
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240 Macdonald, J. C. R., W.S., Dumfries 6/11/85
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245 M'Gowan, B., Solicitor, Dumfries 26/10/00

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Molteno, P. A., M.P., 10 Palace Court, London, W. 12/4/12
Mond, Miss, Aberdour House, Dumfries 9/9/05
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Murray, John, 10 Carnegie Street 17/10/13
Murray, William, Albert Road, Maxwelltown 20/10/11
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Scott, Dr W., Clarencefield 4/7/08
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Smart, J. T. W., Catherine Street, Dumfries 18/12/08
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Stark, W. J., 45 Castle Street, Dumfries 31/10/13
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*Stobie, P., Beechwood Bank, Dumfries 3/11/76
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Thomson, G. Ramsay, George Street, Dumfries 4/7/08
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Tweedie, Alex., 43 Lady Street, Annan 24/7/09
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Wightman, T., 2 Bath Place, Moffat 12/4/12
Williamson, Rev. A. Wallace, D.D., 44 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 26/3/12
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Witham, Col. J. K. Maxwell, C.M.G., of Kirkconnel, Dumfries 7/3/90
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Yerburgh, R. A., of Barwhillanty, per R. Powell, 25 Kensington Gore, London, S.W. 17/2/96
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